

NAMES, BOUNDARIES, AND MAPS:

**A RESOURCE FOR THE HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY
OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES**

THE EASTERN REGION (Region 9)

By Peter L. Stark

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NOTE: This chapter covering Region 9 includes much longer introductory essays on the administrative history of each national forest in the Eastern Region than found in other regional chapters. This is due to the fact that many national forests of the Eastern Region had been created with land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Thus, there were actually two parallel administrative histories for many forests of Region 9, the first being the history of the proclaimed national forest itself, and second, the establishment and development of the purchase units underlying them. The author of the standard reference work on the administrative history of the National Forest System, namely the cartographer, Salvatore Jo Locono's *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1959*, first published by the Forest Service in September of 1959, explicitly states in his introductory paragraph that he did not include the dates and actions of the National Forest Reservation Commission in the establishment of and changes made to the purchase units created under the Weeks Law for forest land purchases. This information on purchase units has been captured by a review of the records of the Commission held by the National Archives (1911-1976) and can be found here integrated, where relevant, into the administrative histories of each national forest created from forest land acquired under the Weeks Law by the Commission. The author hopes that this background on the purchase units underlying many of the national forests of the Eastern Region will provide a deeper and richer understanding of the National Forest System's history and present situation in the south.

It is the author's hope that this work on the historic geography of the National Forest System will broaden the user's understanding of the slow but deliberate ways in which the System came into being and was enlarged and modified over the decades to meet changing circumstances, policies, and needs of the American people. It is also hoped that this work will deepen the user's appreciation of the System as it exists today by seeing that its growth and development has been far from arbitrary and accidental, but instead, the product of many careful, dedicated hands and thoughtful and creative minds over many decades. Finally, the hope is that it will encourage the user to investigate more thoroughly the unanswered questions that arise from consulting this work, thereby enlarging the body of research and scholarship on this remarkable legacy of American conservation.

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EASTERN REGION

I. The Eastern Region as an Administrative Area of the U.S. Forest Service in Maps

For a more thoroughgoing discussion of Forest Service District (and after May 1, 1930) Regional boundaries see Part II of “The Development of the Regional Structure of the U.S. Forest Service” in the essay *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System* elsewhere on this website. This administrative history and cartobibliography of the Eastern Region of the U.S. Forest Service is geographically based on the boundaries of the Region (Region 9) as they existed in 2021.



Figure 1: Original boundaries and national forests of District 2 as of July 1, 1908, the effective date of many of the Executive Orders reorganizing the national forests from 1907 to 1908. Later in 1908 (fiscal year 1909), the boundary between District 1 and District 2 would be placed on the Montana/Wyoming state line moving the Bighorn and the Shoshone National Forests to District 2. The Minnesota National Forest established May 23, 1908, is shown on this map as a part of District 2. With the creation of the Superior National Forest in Minnesota and the Michigan and Marquette National Forests in Michigan, all three from the public lands early in 1909, administrative responsibilities for the national forests in the Great Lakes were transferred to District One, headquartered in Missoula, Montana according to the Forest Service publication, *Field Program for May, 1909*. This publication evolved into the *Directory of the Forest Service*. The June 30, 1913 dated *National Forest Areas* report (LAR) indicated that the forests of Minnesota and Michigan had once again become part of District Two, headquartered in Denver, Colorado, where they remained until January 1, 1929.

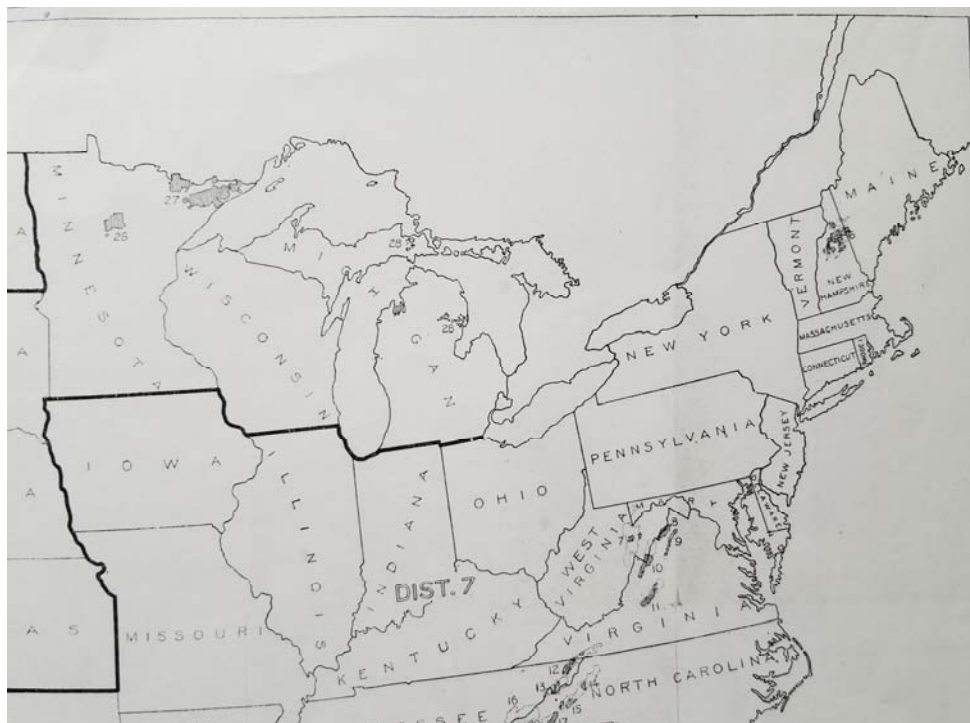


Figure 2: Map dated March 1, 1919 showing the area of the future Eastern Region. District 2 includes the entire state of Minnesota with its two national forests, extending through Wisconsin (no national forests as of this date) into the State of Michigan. The two units of the Michigan National Forest (28) would later separate and become the Huron & Marquette National Forests. The national forests of Michigan and the Superior National Forest in the Arrowhead of Minnesota were established from the public lands in 1909. The Forest Service created a District 7 in 1914, encompassing the states of the Old Southwest (Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma), the Southern States, the states of the Ohio Valley, eastern seaboard and on into New England. The White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire and Maine (6) appears on this map as a proclaimed (1918) national forest. The Monongahela Purchase Area in West Virginia (7) is outlined as is the Youghiogheny Purchase Area (not numbered) in far western Maryland. District 2 would administer and map the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan until 1929.

Map Key – District 2 & 7 National Forests – Figure 2

DISTRICT TWO

- 26 Minnesota National Forest
(after 1928 the Chippewa National Forest)
- 27 Superior National Forest
- 28 Michigan National Forest
(after 1928, Lower Peninsula unit, Huron National Forest)
(after 1931, Upper Peninsula unit, Marquette National Forest)

DISTRICT SEVEN

- 6 White Mountain National Forest
- 7 Monongahela Purchase Area

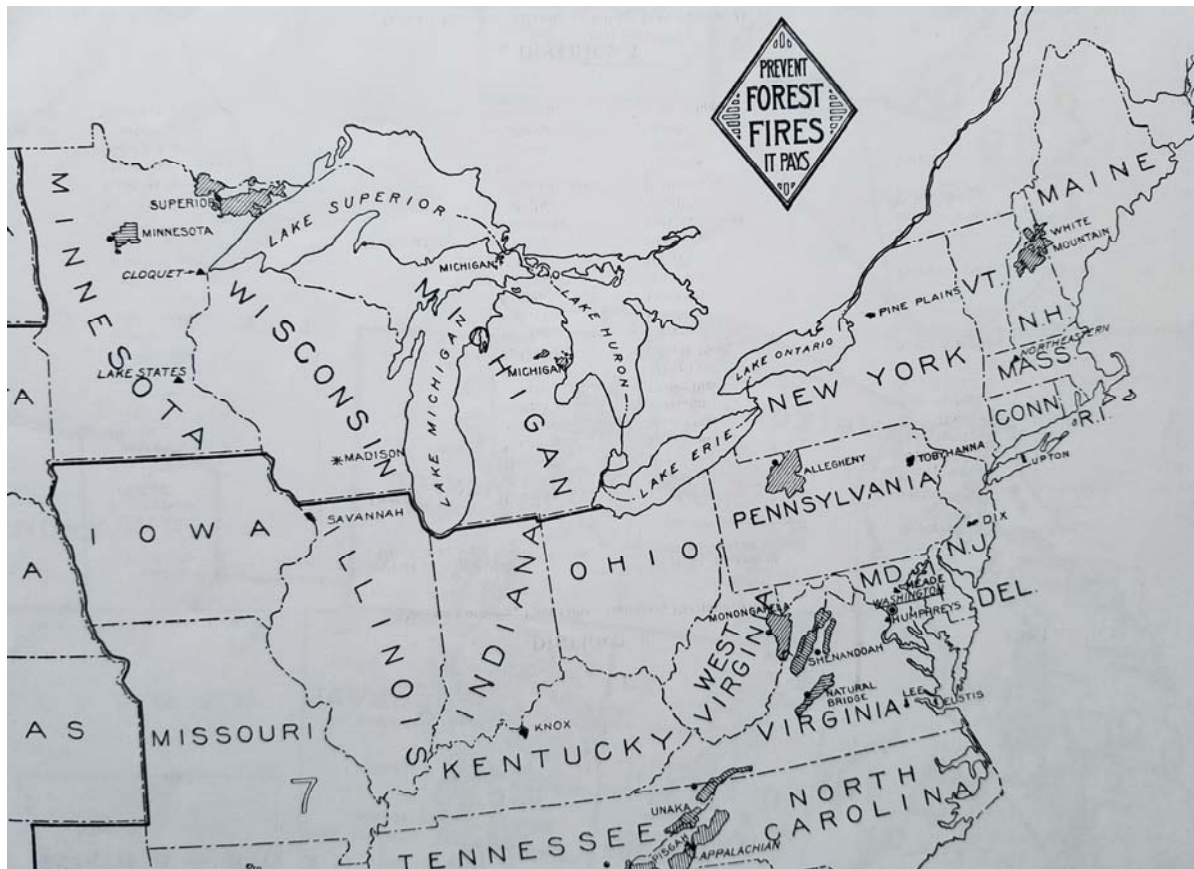


Figure 3: The future area of the Eastern Region (Region 9) as of July 1926. For the national forests in the states of Minnesota and Michigan, no changes have occurred since the situation shown in Figure 2 (1919). In the states administered by District 7, the map shows the new Monongahela and Allegheny National Forests. Also shown on the this 1926 map are the six national forests located on existing military bases in the future Eastern Region: the Savanna in Illinois (Executive Order establishing the Savanna National Forest did not have the “H” at the end of the name), Meade in Maryland, Dix in New Jersey, Tobyhanna in Pennsylvania, and the Pine Plains (upstate) and Upton (Long Island) in New York. Except for the renamed Bellevue-Savanna, all National forests established on military bases in the Eastern Region would be gone by October of 1928. The Bellevue-Savanna National Forest would be returned the U.S. Army in 1954. Not shown are the lands of the Fort Brady Target Range Military Reservation added to the Michigan National Forest’s Marquette Division on the Upper Peninsula under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act in 1925 to become the Brady District of the Michigan National Forest. This addition was permanent although the military reserved rights to use the land for their purposes. The Meade National Forest in Maryland was headquartered in Lynchburg, Virginia, as were the Eustis, Humphreys, and Lee National Forests the “Lee Group,” the same location as the Natural Bridge National Forest. The “Dix Group” made up of the Dix, Tobyhanna, Upton, and Pine Plains were headquartered with the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters of the Allegheny National Forest in Warren, Pennsylvania.



Figure 4: The Lake States District (District 9) limited to the states of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin as originally organized on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929). This map is dated May 1, 1930, the same day that the nine Districts of the Forest Service were renamed Regions. The Minnesota National Forest has changed its name to the Chippewa National Forest (1928) and the Huron National Forest on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan has separated from the Michigan National Forest as an independently proclaimed national forest, also in 1928. The remaining part of the Michigan National Forest on the Upper Peninsula will have its name changed to the Marquette National Forest the next year on February 12, 1931. Map does not show purchase units. As of this date, no other national forests have been proclaimed in the northeast since 1923 when the Allegheny was created.



Figure 5: This map, dated October 1, 1930 – five months after the situation shown in Figure 4 – shows the expansion of the Lake States Region (Region 9) to the south and now includes the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio, transferred from the Eastern Region (Region 7). The State of North Dakota is shown as being part of Region 1. At times, Forest Service maps did not keep up with administrative changes.



Figure 6: Forest Service map of the United States dated 1934 showing Region 9 (North Central Region) and the greatly reduced Eastern Region (Region 7). This map was the first to show the new (July 1, 1934) Southern Region (Region 8). Cartographers have added North Dakota to Region 9. Purchase units are shown in a light orange and national forests in various shades of green. In many cases, areas of proclaimed national forest are not congruent with areas of their underlying purchase units. This would change later in the decade of the 1930s. The Marquette (second) National Forest has reappeared from the Michigan National Forest since 1931. Newly proclaimed national forests from purchase units include the Hiawatha, Ottawa, Nicolet, Chequamegon, and Green Mountain National Forests. The Manistee Purchase Unit in Michigan (1938 the Manistee National Forest), the Illini and Shawnee purchase units (combined in 1939 to become the Shawnee National Forest), and six of the eight purchase units in southern Missouri have all been created by the time this map was printed. On January 21, 1935 the Table Rock (west of the Pond Fork Purchase Unit) and the St. Francois (east of the Clark Purchase Unit) would join the six shown on this map, and in 1939 the Clark and the Mark Twain National Forests would be proclaimed from these eight units. Also on January 21, 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission would create four new purchase units in southern Iowa, four new purchase units in southern Indiana, and five new purchase units in southern Ohio. Hatched black areas are state forests.

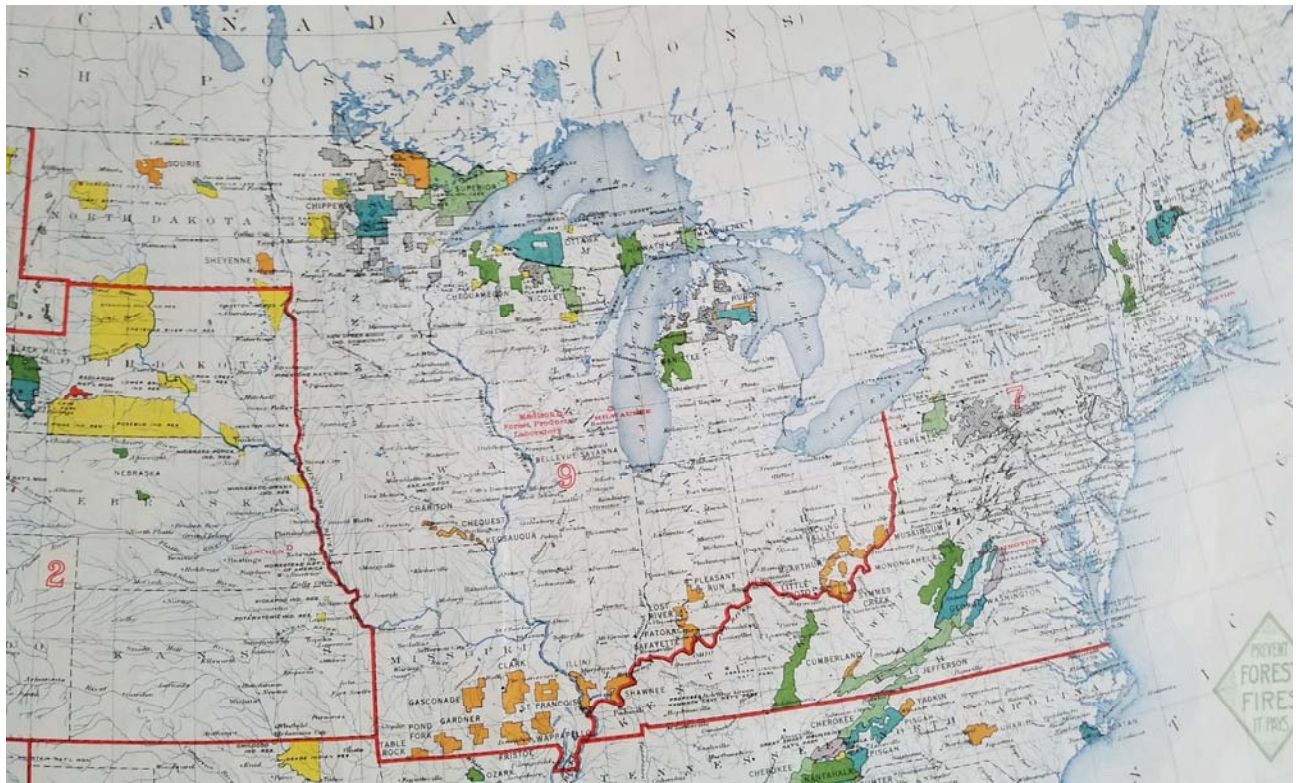


Figure 7: Forest Service map dated 1939. The effort by the Forest Service to reduce the number of national forests that included land in two or more states has resulted in the boundary between the Eastern Region and the Southern Region from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean along the border between Tennessee/North Carolina and Kentucky/Virginia. All eight purchase units in Missouri, four in Indiana and 5 in Ohio are shown. The large Grand Lake Purchase Unit has been established in the State of Maine (abandoned 1956) as were the three purchase units in southern Iowa. The Grand River Purchase Unit in Iowa, established at the same time as the Chariton, Chequest, and Keosauqua Purchase Unit has already been abandoned (January 26, 1939) and is not shown on this map. The Grand River was located west of the Chariton Purchase Unit (see Figure 58). The Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units are shown on this 1939 map, but would be largely abandoned in 1956. The map shows the new and greatly enlarged Manistee National Forest in Michigan (proclaimed in 1938) and national forests status given to the northern division of the Green Mountain National Forest. Most purchase units and national forests now share the same boundaries, but note that the White Mountain, Huron, and Superior National Forests have traces of orange color at their margins indicating that the purchase units for these forests were larger than the forest themselves. Figure 8 (1951) below also has these traces of orange at the margins of some national forests.



Figure 8: Map dated 1951 showing the Clark, Mark Twain, and Shawnee National Forests established in September 1939. The Hoosier in Indiana and the Wayne in Ohio would be given national forest status on September 4, 1951. Solid red lines are the boundaries between Regions while the hatched red lines on their own or along regional boundaries delineate Experimental Station boundaries with abbreviations. At this time, the future Eastern Region (Region 9) is located in three Experimental Stations: LS, or Lake States headquartered in Saint Paul, Minnesota; CS, or Central States headquartered in Columbus, Ohio; NE, or Northeastern headquartered in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. Michigan State Forests have grown considerably since 1939 (Figure 7) due to a special arrangement between the State of Michigan and the National Forest Reservation Commission under the "Exchange Act of 1925."

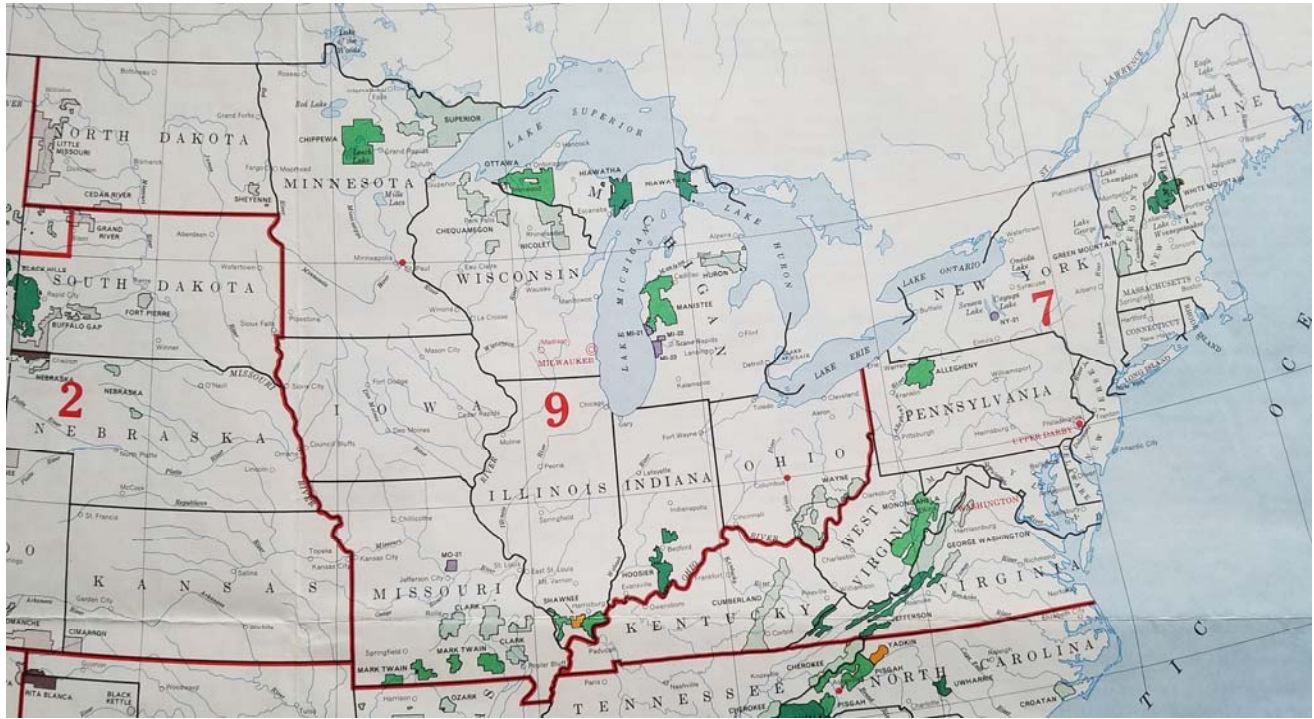


Figure 9: Regions 7 and 9 in 1964 on the eve of the 1965/1966 reorganization of Forest Service regions in the eastern and mid-western states. The map shows the 125,000-acre expansion of September 12, 1963 of the Shawnee National Forest Purchase Unit, Illinois (depicted in orange) that joined the eastern and western portions of the Shawnee National Forest into one continuous unit, filling in the so-called “Shawnee Gap.” The reductions in the number and size of purchase units by the National Forest Reservation Commission is also detailed in this map. Gone are the Grand Lake Purchase Unit in Maine, the Iowa purchase units, and the Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units in North Dakota. Map shows land utilization projects in Missouri and New York that would later become parts of the National Forest System and the three LUPs in Michigan that would not.



Figure 10: This map shows the results of the 1965/1966 reorganized regional arrangement in the eastern United States. The U.S. Forest Service merged the national forests of the North Central Region (Region 9) with the national forests of New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia to create an enlarged Eastern Region (Region 9). Forest Service properties in the states of Virginia and Kentucky, formerly a part of the old Eastern Region (Region 7) have been added to the Southern Region (Region 8). The National Forest System lands in the State of North Dakota are shown as having been transferred to Region One, the Northern Region, ultimately to become the Dakota Prairie Grasslands on October 1, 1998. Map dated "Edition of 1966" a "Sheet of the National Atlas of the United States."



Figure 11: A 1979 image of the Eastern Region showing Region 9's national forests, the Hector Land Utilization Project in New York (NY-LU-21), and the new Cedar Creek Purchase Unit surrounding the former lands of the Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project (MO-LU-21). Note the reduction of the Wayne National Forest in Ohio that had occurred in 1971 (compare with Figure 10). The inset map illustrates the geographical arrangement of Forest and Range Experimental Stations in 1979, somewhat changed since 1951 (compare with Figure 8) The North Central and Northeastern Research Stations merged in 2006 to form the Northern Research Station.



Figure 12: The Eastern Region (Region 9) as of 2013 showing all national forests as well as the Grey Towers Historic Landmark in eastern Pennsylvania and the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois.

II. Administrative History of the Eastern Region

The essay, *Field Organization and Administrative History of the National Forest System*, found on this website, hopes to familiarize the reader, in a slightly modified chronological arrangement, with the many different ways in which the names, boundaries, and land base of the national forests were changed to solve problems created by their very establishment, to meet national policies as they evolved, and to match economic realities, either by the issuance of an official legal document or by an internal Forest Service action. This section provides a focused look at today's Eastern Region's administrative history on selected topics.

Within the administrative histories following each national forest in this chapter on the Eastern Region, one will find individual citations that established the national forests, added or eliminated lands, changed forest names, and in some instances, discontinued forests altogether. These administrative changes were required, by law, to be announced by the issuance of an official legal document, such as an Executive Order, Public Land Order, or other official notice through a recognized government channel. Section 24 of the law of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1095) granted the president the power to reserve portions of the timbered public domain by issuing a "public proclamation." Thus, newly established forest reserves and national forests were announced by presidential proclamation. Since Congress authorized the president to create the forest reserves, these proclamations have the force of law and are included in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* often with maps. Executive Orders of the president carry the same force of law as Proclamations, because the authority to issue them has been delegated to the executive branch by Congress. The difference between the two legal tools is that executive orders are primarily directed towards those inside government while proclamations are announcements aimed at the general populace. At the time that the forest reserves were being proclaimed, the majority of early executive orders issued by the president amended civil service and passport regulations and established rules to govern the territories of the United States such as the Canal Zone and the Philippines. The use of the Executive Order was later expanded to rearrange forest boundaries, combine several forests into one, withdraw lands temporarily for examination or resurvey, and eliminate some lands from the national forests as well as other uses. On April 24, 1942, President Franklin Roosevelt issued his Executive Order 9146 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands, thus delegating presidential authority in this area. After this date the executive order was largely replaced by the public land order issued by the Secretary of the Interior in regard to the public lands, including those managed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Presidential proclamations continued to be used to establish new national forests, such as the creation of an enlarged Mark Twain National Forest in Missouri in 1976, unless delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture as was the case with several purchase units that became national forests in the eastern United States by order of the Secretary, such as the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests in 1951.

Coexisting with these formal executive announcements, there are the other actions that changed the land base and the management of the national forests where the law did not require the issuance of a legal announcement. In these instances, like the legally authorized ability to organize itself into administrative regions, the Forest Service was granted the authority by Congress to exchange lands, accept donations of land, transfer administrative authority of national forest acreage to another national forest, and to create special areas within the national forests on its own. Of course, this all changed with the passage of the "National Forest Management Act of 1976" on October 22, 1976 when much of this authority was reclaimed by the Congress. The laws that gave the Forest Service the ability to act on its own in these ways up to 1976 are found at the conclusion of this introduction in Section III entitled, *Chronological Listing of Laws and Regulations Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Eastern Region*. Laws and other actions that affected only one national forest are listed in the administrative histories of that particular forest.

The Eastern Region of the U.S. Forest Service, first established on July 1, 1914, has had an interesting administrative history. The first national forests established in the north central/northeastern United States were tied to Inspection District No. 2 (after 1930 the Rocky Mountain Region headquartered in Denver, Colorado). According to the *Report of the Forester for 1907* by Gifford Pinchot (issued January 30, 1908), Inspection District 2 included the national forests in "South Dakota, Southeastern Montana, Eastern Wyoming, Minnesota, Nebraska, Colorado, and Southeastern Utah."¹ As originally delineated, District 2 included the only national forest in Minnesota, the Minnesota National Forest, created by an act of Congress in 1908. (see Figure 1)

In February of 1909, just before leaving office, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed three more national forests in the Old Northwest. The Minnesota National Forest was joined in quick succession by the president reserving existing public lands in the Marquette National Forest in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on February 10, 1909, the Michigan National Forest (later the Huron National Forest) on February 11, 1909, and the Superior National Forest in Minnesota on February 13, 1909. Now, with four national forests in Minnesota and Michigan in 1909, inspection district boundaries were again modified.

¹ Gifford Pinchot, *Report of the Forester for 1907*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), page 10.

Administration responsibilities for the Minnesota, Superior, Marquette, and Michigan National Forests moved from District 2 to District 1, headquartered in Missoula, Montana. This arrangement lasted only a few years and by 1913, the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan were back under District 2. Wisconsin, which had no national forest land at the time, was also included in District 2 for geographic integrity. Between 1908 and 1929, with a short hiatus from 1909 to 1913, District 2 of the Forest Service extended from the boundary between Utah and Colorado northeastward to Lake Huron/Erie.

The year, 1914, saw the organization of a new Forest Service District, a District 7 for the eastern United States, created primarily to administer forest land acquired by purchase under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911. National forest acreage east of the Mississippi River, excluding the national forests in the public land states of Florida, Michigan, and Minnesota, had gone from zero on March 1, 1911 to 1,104,529 as of June 30, 1914.² However, the establishment of District 7 for the eastern portion of the country did not affect District 2. The new District 7 included purchase units in New England and in West Virginia, future areas of today's Eastern Region (Region 9).

For the Forest Service as a whole, change was the rule for its field organization. After District 7 was established in 1914, Alaska separated from the North Pacific District in 1920 and given the designation, District No. 8, the Alaska District. A District 9, the Lake States District, covering the national forests in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929), with District Headquarters located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This new District owed its creation to the Forest Service's ambitious land purchase and road building projects for the forests of the Great Lakes. It was felt that the administration of these projects had to be exercised closer to the forests themselves. No more would District 2 administer the forests of the Great Lakes from far away Denver. On January 3, 1930, North Dakota was transferred from the Northern District, or District 1, to the Lake States Region for administration. In his *Report of the Forester* for fiscal year 1930, Robert Y Stuart described each of the nine regions of the Forest Service by listing the states or parts of states included in each region, but omitted any mention of North Dakota and the region to which it had been assigned. It was not until 1934/1935 that purchase units were surveyed and established in North Dakota that the Forest Service had any national forest land in the state, thus the first map to show that North Dakota had been assigned to Region 9 was the one dated 1934 (see Figure 6).

Apart from North Dakota, the map shown in Figure 5 dated October 1, 1930 reflects Forester Stuart's definition of Regions 7 and 9 found in his 1930 annual report. "Region 7: Eastern Region. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania; all States south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi; Arkansas, Louisiana, J. C. Kircher, regional forester in charge... Region 9: Lake States Region. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. Earl W. Tinker, regional forester in charge."³ This expansion led to a change in name from the Lake States Region to the North Central Region in 1933.

The Southern Region is the one of the newest regions of the U.S. Forest Service, breaking away from the much larger Eastern Region (Region 7) in 1934 (see Figure 6). It was designated Region 8. At the time, the Alaska Region was known as Region 8 but was made Region 10 after this reorganization. Regional Headquarters were centrally located in Atlanta, Georgia. The Southern Region administered national forests and purchase units south of Virginia and Kentucky including the State of Texas and the eastern portion of Oklahoma. The Territory of Puerto Rico joined the Southern Region in the Fall of 1935. With the elimination of the Wichita National Forest in 1936, regional boundaries between the Rocky Mountain Region and the Southern Region were redrawn with all of Oklahoma becoming part of the Southern Region, not just the eastern half. In 1965, under President Lyndon Johnson's policy to improve the administration and efficiency of the federal government, it was decided that Region 7, the smallest region overall, would be eliminated and its managed national forests divided between Regions 8 and 9. Thus, the national forests in the states of Kentucky and Virginia were transferred to the Southern Region, Region 8, and the forests of New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia were assigned to Region 9.⁴ Region 9, the North Central Region became Region 9, the newly configured Eastern Region. Also under the reorganization, the State of North Dakota and its national grasslands were transferred to the Northern Region (Region 1). The Alaska Region retained the designation of Region 10. Region 7 and the geographic designation "North Central Region" no longer exist.

Geographic designations for the districts of the Forest Service, such as "Rocky Mountain District" first appeared in the annual U.S. Forest Service publication, *National Forest Areas* beginning with the June 30, 1919 issue. The numerical designations for all the districts were retained and used in addition to the new geographic names. In 1919, the seven districts of the Forest Service were: No. 1, Northern District; No. 2, Rocky Mountain District; No. 3, Southwestern District; No. 4, Intermountain

² National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year, 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), Senate Document 661, 63rd Congress, 2nd Session, page 5.

³ Robert Y. Stuart. *Report of the Forester*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1930), pages 14-15.

⁴ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For... A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service Region 9, 1997). See chapter 13 "The New Eastern Region" and the "Edwin Deckerd Report" that led to the reorganization.

District; No. 5, California District; No. 6, North Pacific District; and No. 7, Eastern District. It took a few years before the geographic designation of each region appeared on maps. On May 1, 1930, the Forest Service discarded the word “District” and replaced it with the word “Region” in order to avoid any confusion with Forest Service ranger districts.

The national forests of the Eastern Region were created by the federal government in four different ways: 1) by setting apart unreserved public lands in public land states; 2) by proclaiming a national forest from purchase units once a sufficient amount of land had been purchased; 3) by proclaiming national forests on military reservations under Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924; 4) by converting land utilization projects to national forests or adding project land to existing national forests. Of course, the simplest of explanations always entail exceptions. In this case, the one exception is the Minnesota (later Chippewa) National Forest in Minnesota, established by an act of Congress on May 23, 1908 (Public Law 60-137, 35 Stat. 268) from lands deemed “surplus” after the conclusion of the allotment process that disbanded the Chippewa Indian Reservation. The following sections (A, B, C, and D) explain and enlarge upon these four methods of creating national forests in the Eastern Region.

A. Establishment of Eastern Region National Forests from the Public Lands, 1901 to 1908

An 1889 law (25 Stat. 642) “An Act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota” initiated the process, authorized by the 1887 Dawes Allotment Act or Dawes Severalty Act, of disbanding the reservations of the Chippewa Nation by allotting lands to individual tribal members.⁵ Native Americans on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation were allotted 160 acres and given ownership of that land. Once communally held land had been allotted to Native American heads of households and individuals, the remaining unallotted land became “surplus” and available for sale or for homestead entry, including to non-Natives. The land on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation that was used to create the Minnesota National Forest consisted of this surplus land, former Indian Reservation land, and, at the time the Minnesota National Forest was created by Congress, it was public land in a public land state. The Red Lake and the White Earth Reservations of the Chippewa were maintained. The Congress created the Minnesota National Forest in the form of an amendment to the 1889 law. The law of 1908 established the boundaries of the new national forest, set forward procedures for compensation of the Chippewa Nation for the sale of timber, and settled other matters, such as Indian allotments within the newly established national forest and a guarantee that Indian gravesites would not be disturbed.

Three more national forests with their land base drawn from the public lands were proclaimed late in February of 1909, the Superior in Minnesota and the Michigan and Marquette in Michigan. The Marquette National Forest on the Upper Peninsula, proclaimed on February 10, 1909 with 30,603 widely scattered gross acres and the Michigan National Forest on the Lower Peninsula, proclaimed on February 11, 1909 with 133,770 gross acres, similarly diffused, were combined on July 1, 1915 to form the two-unit Michigan National Forest (see Figures 43 & 44). After the Forest Service separated and then established the Huron National Forest on July 30, 1928, the Michigan National Forest continued as an Upper Peninsula national forest alone until February 12, 1931 when it took its former name, the Marquette National Forest. All four public land forests in the Great Lakes later had purchase units established incorporating their entire area with the objective of consolidating federal land ownership through forest land purchases.

As states organized and expanded their forestry programs, it was no longer practical for the federal government to maintain state names for the federal forests. Starting in 1924 when the Washington National Forest became the Mount Baker National Forest in Washington State and the Oregon National Forest became the Mount Hood National Forest, state names for federal forests were slowly eliminated across the system. The Forest Service changed the name of the Minnesota National Forest to the Chippewa in 1928 and the two-unit Michigan National Forest to the Huron in 1928 and the Marquette in 1931. Only one such national forest named for a state remains – the Nebraska National Forest.

In the administrative history of the national forests, there are times when the lands of a proclaimed national forest are entirely transferred to another and the forest’s name discontinued, only to have the discontinued forest reorganized and reestablished years later. Also, there are times when a national forest has been so reorganized that it no longer manages the lands it had formerly managed. When this occurs the administrative and mapping history of the former national forest has been separated from its later reincarnation by simply using the shorthand of “First” and “Second.” In the case of the Eastern Region, the Marquette National Forest had been terminated and then reestablished, thus the “First” Marquette, 1909-1915 and the “Second” Marquette, 1931-1962. Because of geography and the constant churn of reorganizations throughout the National Forest System over the years, these odd, but in no way unique, occurrences have happened in the other regions of the Forest Service as well.

As purchase units came to be established in public land states beyond New England and the Southern Appalachian mountains, efforts were made, in advance as well as after their establishment, to set aside any unreserved public lands remaining within the

⁵ The process of allotment was set out in law by the Dawes Act, also known as the “Dawes Allotment Act” or the “Dawes Severalty Act” of February 8, 1887 (Public Law 49-105, 24 Stat. 388). The Act was implemented on a tribe-by-tribe basis.

proposed or actual purchase unit boundaries. Once purchase units had been established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the future Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests in Michigan and for the Chequamegon and Nicolet in Wisconsin, executive orders were issued by the president withdrawing any and all public lands in the purchase unit from “settlement, location, sale, or entry...for classification and pending determination as to the advisability of including such lands in a national forest.”⁶ Public lands had also been withdrawn for the benefit of the Superior National Forest in four executive orders, but not all were related to the purchase units on the Superior National Forest. Even though the two national forests in Michigan and the two in Wisconsin named above had their beginnings as purchase units, they included a good deal of public land within their boundaries through land withdrawals before they were given national forest status. It is important to remember that all present-day national forests in the Eastern Region (Region 9), even those four in Minnesota and Michigan that had been created using unreserved public lands as described above, grew or were established from purchase areas or units created under the Weeks Law by the National Forest Reservation Commission.⁷

B. Establishment of Eastern Region National Forests from Purchase Units, 1918 to 1951

1. Studies and advocacy leading to the Weeks Law of 1911

Gifford Pinchot in his autobiography, *Breaking New Ground*, wrote:

“Biltmore Forest made also another, although an indirect, contribution to the progress of Forestry in America that thoroughly deserves to be mentioned.

Professor Joseph A. Holmes, at that time State Geologist of North Carolina, was one of the best men I ever ran across. He and I were holding a session on things in general and Forestry in particular around the fire at the Brick House [at the Biltmore Estate] one night in the winter of '92 or '93, I'm not sure which. In the course of it he suggested that the Federal Government ought to buy a big tract of timberland in the Southern Appalachians and practice Forestry on it.

It was a great plan, and neither he nor I ever let it drop. Nearly twenty years later the Weeks Law was passed, Holmes's dream came true, and today Eastern and Middle Western National Forests which cover eighteen millions of acres owe their origin to his brilliant suggestion.”⁸

On May 25, 1900, the Congress passed the annual appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the 1901 fiscal year that extended from July 1, 1900 to June 30, 1901. For “Forestry Investigations” the Congress approved \$80,000...“of which sum not to exceed five thousand dollars may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be used to investigate the forest conditions in the southern Appalachian mountain regions of western North Carolina and adjacent states.”⁹ A comprehensive study was made by the Agriculture Department in collaboration with the Department of the Interior of the southern Appalachian region concerning the relationship between the steadily diminishing forests and future economic progress of the region and between forests and streamflow, as well as the effects of fire in the remaining forests. President Theodore Roosevelt sent the 382-page report of the Secretary of Agriculture based on this comprehensive study to the Congress on December 19, 1901, emphasizing in his letter of transmittal, that “Its conclusions point unmistakably in the judgement of the Secretary and in my own, to the creation of a national forest reserve in certain parts of the southern states.”¹⁰ Congress did not act on this report.

Later in the same decade, Gifford Pinchot wrote in his *Report of the Forester* for 1908:

“Under the special appropriation authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the watersheds of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountains,¹¹ a careful study was made of forest, water, and land conditions in those regions. A reconnaissance survey was made to determine what lands in the two regions should be permanently forested. The results showed 23,000,000 acres in the Southern Appalachians and 2,000,000 acres in the

⁶ Calvin Coolidge, *Executive Order 4963, September 17, 1928*, [Washington, D.C.]: Government Printing Office, [1928]. This order withdrew public lands on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan destined to be added to the Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests.

⁷ The National Forest Reservation Commission used the term “Purchase Area” from 1911 to mid-1921, after which, “Purchase Unit” came to be used by the Commission.

⁸ Gifford Pinchot, *Breaking New Ground*, Commemorative ed., (Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1998, c1947), page 56. Joseph A. Holmes (1859-1915) served as the State Geologist of North Carolina from 1891 to 1905.

⁹ *United States Statutes at Large*, Volume 31, page 197 (May 25, 1900)

¹⁰ Theodore Roosevelt, *Message from the President of the United States transmitting a report of the Secretary of Agriculture in relation to the forests, rivers and mountains of the Southern Appalachian Region*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1902), page 3.

¹¹ A sum of \$25,000.00 was appropriated under the heading “Emergency Appropriations” for the study of watersheds and water supply in the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountains and for the advisability of land purchases and setting apart forested lands as forest reserves for the purpose of conserving and regulating water supplies and stream flows. (Public Law 59-242, 34 Stat. 1256, (1281).

White Mountains. On this basis, the Secretary of Agriculture recommended to the first session of the Sixtieth Congress the purchase of not more than 5,000,000 acres in the Southern Appalachians and 600,000 acres in the White Mountains. By the purchase of areas properly located it was believed that effective protection could be given to the forests of a large part if not all of both regions.”

“In connection with the determination of the land which might suitably be acquired by the Federal Government, a study was made of the relationship between the forests of the two regions and the industries which directly depend upon them, or upon the streams to which the forests give protection. It was found that the future hardwood supply of the country depends vitally upon the two regions. The water powers of the streams having their sources in these mountains were found to be of immense and widespread commercial value, while the entire amount of water received by the two regions through rain and snowfall passes to the sea through navigable channels on which the Government has already made large expenditures. The influence of the forest on the protection of these watersheds was clearly evident.”¹²

From the knowledge thus assembled, the disastrous Pittsburgh flood of 1907, and from advocacy groups such as the Appalachian National Forest Reserve Association and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests,¹³ came pressure for governmental action. On March 1, 1911, the Weeks Law became reality and launched the federal government upon a program of land purchases in the Appalachians and in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine. The vision was the creation of a great chain of national forests from Maine to Georgia. Once individual states had passed an enabling act¹⁴ the Weeks Law allowed the federal government to purchase forest land through a National Forest Reservation Commission to protect the rivers and streams that in turn made waterways downstream navigable and supportive of agriculture and water power development. In order to facilitate progress under this law, Congress appropriated one million dollars in fiscal year 1910 and two million dollars for each fiscal year from 1911 to 1915 (five years inclusive), for the purchase of forest lands in the basins of navigable streams.

2. *The administration of a forest land purchase program by the National Forest Reservation Commission, March, 1911 to June 30, 1932*

Wasting no time after the passage of the Weeks Law, the Senate on March 2, 1911 and the House of Representatives on March 4, 1911, appointed two of their members to the National Forest Reservation Commission, joining the other members on the Commission, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and of the Interior, at the Commission’s first meeting on March 7, 1911. “On March 27, 1911, an announcement was made of the establishment of 13 purchase areas situated in 9 of the Eastern States.”¹⁵ It is important to note that these and subsequent purchase units established by the Commission during its first fifteen years in operation were established along watershed boundaries, not state boundaries, in keeping with the Weeks Law provision to acquire lands to protect navigable rivers, and well before the establishment of national forests from lands purchased under the 1911 Law. The original 13 “purchase areas” were the:

White Mountain Purchase Area, New Hampshire and Maine (698,086 acres)
Youghiogheny Purchase Area, Maryland (80,259 acres - Garrett County – Abolished January 7, 1926)
Potomac Purchase Area, Virginia and West Virginia (140,234 acres)
Monongahela Purchase Area, West Virginia (682,316 acres)
Massanutten Purchase Area, Virginia (152,946 acres)
Natural Bridge Purchase Area, Virginia (232,198 acres)
Mount Mitchell Purchase Area, North Carolina (214,992 acres)
Pisgah Purchase Area, North Carolina (358,577 acres)
Nantahala Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (595,419 acres)
Savannah Purchase Area, Georgia and South Carolina (367,760 acres)
Smoky Mountain Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (604,934 acres – Abolished March 7, 1925)
White Top Purchase Area, Tennessee-Virginia (255,027 acres)
Yadkin Purchase Area, North Carolina (194,495 acres – abandoned in fiscal year 2013)

¹² Gifford Pinchot, *Report of the Forester for 1908*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), page 29-30.

¹³ Harold K. Steen, *The U.S. Forest Service: A History*, (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1976), page 123-124.

¹⁴ The dates of state enabling acts and their limitations (if any) are to be found in the descriptive paragraphs for each national forest proclaimed from purchase units.

¹⁵ *Review of the Work of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1933*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933), p. 1 continued on page 3. However, a 1925 Resolution by the Commission itself notes that the Smoky Mountain Purchase Area was established by the Commission at its December 13, 1911 meeting. The White Top Purchase Area might also have been established at this meeting in December of 1911.

Fiscal year 1912 (July 1, 1911 to June 30, 1912) saw the Commission create six more purchase areas, all in the southern Appalachian Mountains, for a total of 18:

Shenandoah Purchase Area, Virginia-West Virginia (346,471 acres)
Unaka Purchase Area, North Carolina and Tennessee (473,533 acres)
Boone Purchase Area, North Carolina (231,648 acres)
Cherokee Purchase Area, Tennessee (222,058 acres)
Georgia Purchase Area, Georgia and Tennessee (475,899 acres)

The National Forest Reservation Commission established two new purchase areas in close proximity to the existing White Mountain Purchase Area in fiscal year 1913:

Androscoggin Purchase Area, New Hampshire-Maine (122,432 acres) Area abandoned in 1929.
Kilkenny Purchase Area, New Hampshire 87,347 acres)

In its annual report for the 1913 fiscal year, the Commission reported that 20 Purchase Areas had been designated within the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian regions. During fiscal year 1916, the Commission added the Kilkenny Purchase Area in New Hampshire to the White Mountain Purchase Unit and discontinued listing the Kilkenny Purchase Area in its reports. With the addition of the Alabama Purchase Area in fiscal year 1913, by June 30, 1916, or the end of fiscal year 1916, there were still 20 purchase areas.

The 152,960-acre **Alabama Purchase Area** came on line in December of 1913, created either at the Commission's December 8th or 20th meeting, in fiscal year 1914, the first purchase unit established in a public land state. In anticipation of its creation, President Wilson issued an Executive Order earlier on July 3, 1913 withdrawing all public land in 15 townships in the forested northern portions of Alabama "for the purpose of classifying said lands and as a nucleus to a proposed purchase area under the act [Weeks Law] of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961)." ¹⁶ The Alabama Purchase Area was the first to be established with a mix of purchased lands (initiated in fiscal year 1917) and public lands. As the purchase unit expanded, additional public land came to be included within the boundaries of the national forest. This practice of reserving any remaining public lands within proposed purchase units would continue to be applied in the public land states of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Figure 13 below, shows the names and extent of purchase areas (enclosed within borders), areas approved for purchase (shown in black), and non-agricultural land, as of June 30, 1914 for the purchase units in the White Mountain region of New Hampshire and Maine, and in Figure 14, the purchase units in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland. The Youghiogheny Purchase Area in Maryland was abolished on January 7, 1926, and President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the Monongahela National Forest in April of 1920. The national forests of Virginia and Kentucky are covered in the chapter on the Southern Region (Region 8) elsewhere on this website. Both maps of 1914 show that purchase areas extended across state lines and were organized according to watershed boundaries. Forester Henry S. Graves noted in his annual report for the fiscal year 1918 that, "All the Purchase Areas, however, are now under a form of administration identical with that of the National Forests." But there were important differences between the purchase areas and proclaimed national forests:

"The Purchase Areas comprise (1) lands title to which has actually passed to the Government amounting at the close of the year [FY 1918] to 1,132,792 acres; (2) lands approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission and under process of acquisition, amounting to 509,011 acres; and (3) private lands which may or may not eventually be approved for purchase, amounting, as the boundaries are now drawn, to 4,646,435 acres. The boundaries of the Purchase Areas, however, are not strictly comparable with those of the western National Forests, which are fixed by presidential proclamation. They are tentative limits, within which the commission will consider making purchases and may be modified at any time, and at present included much more private land than public." ¹⁷

¹⁶ Woodrow Wilson, *Executive Order No. 1794*, (Washington, D.C.: Department of State, 1913).

¹⁷ Henry S. Graves, *Report of the Forester*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1919), page 5.

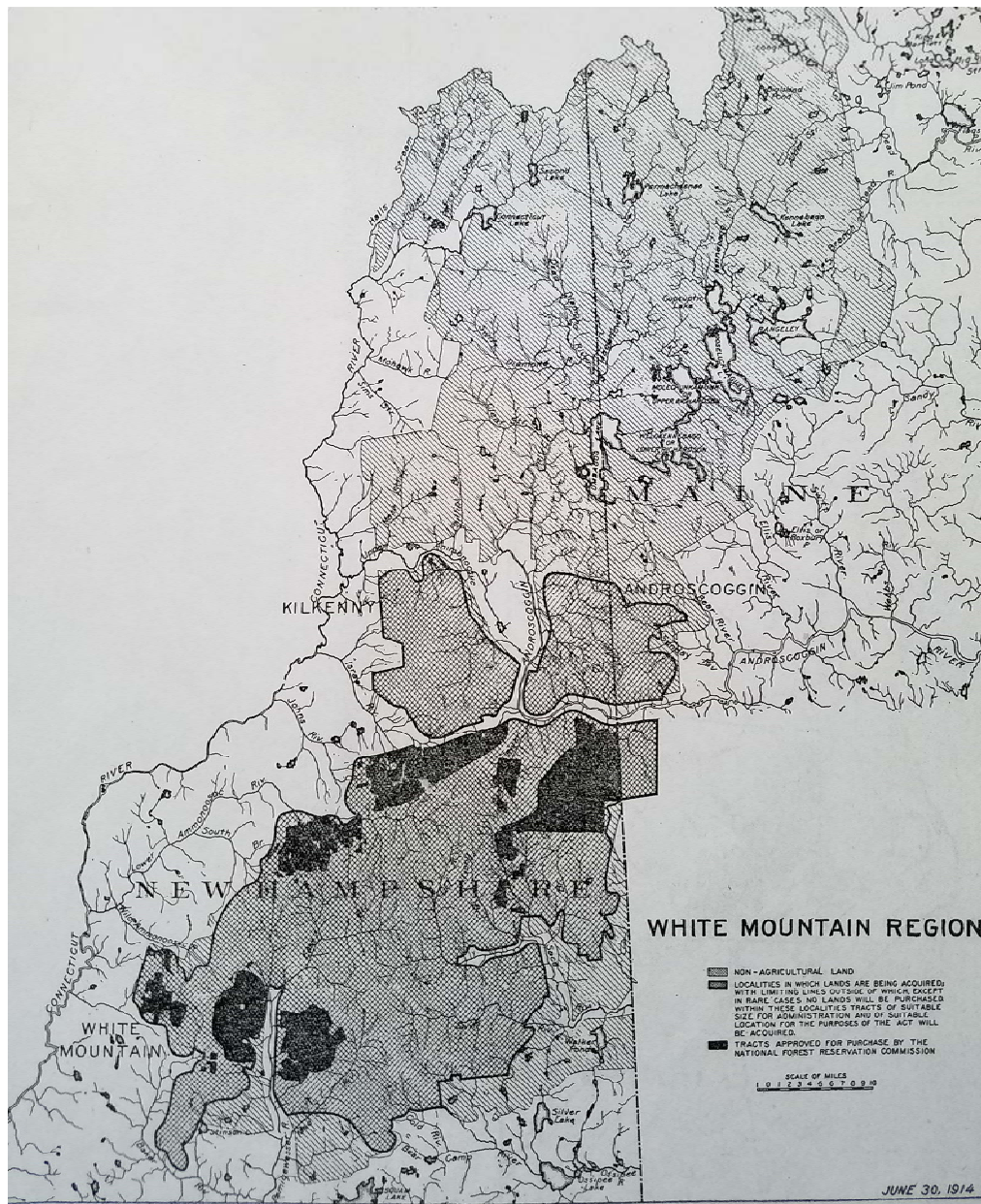


Figure 13: Map showing the three purchase areas in New England, which later formed the White Mountain National Forest: the Androscoggin, Kilbuck, and White Mountain Purchase Areas. Map dated June 30, 1914. The purchase areas in the White Mountain region protected the waters of the Merrimac, Connecticut, Androscoggin, and Saco Rivers.¹⁸ This 1914 map had been printed earlier in May, 1914 at a scale of 1:126,720 by the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Forest Reservation Commission's use, and another small scale map as illustrated dated December 15, 1915. These maps of the White Mountain Region are listed under the White Mountain National Forest.

¹⁸ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), plate insert. (Senate Document No. 661, 63rd Congress, 3rd Session), map tipped into *Letter* without page number.

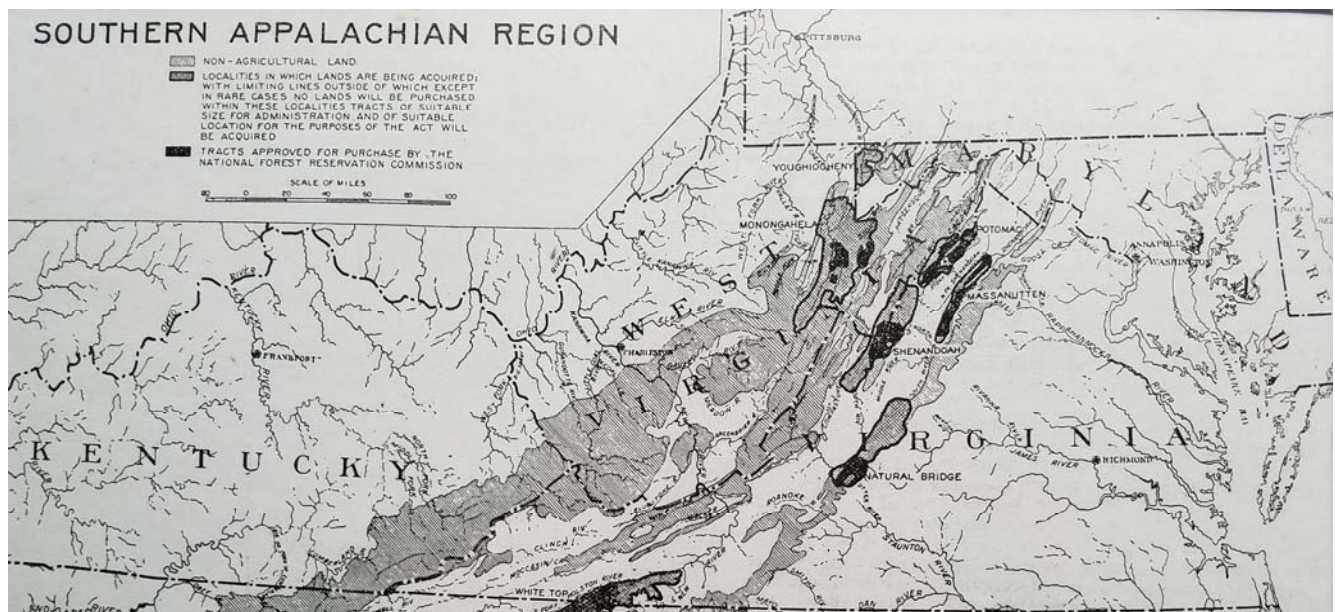


Figure 14: Portion of the map showing purchase areas in the Southern Appalachian Region as of June 30, 1914 as well as non-agricultural land. The map shows the purchase areas in West Virginia and Maryland, the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny, the former becoming the Monongahela National Forest in 1920 and the latter being discontinued by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1926 after no land had been acquired during its 14-year lifetime. Both of these purchase areas protected the watershed of the Monongahela river, an important tributary of the Ohio River. The purchase units in Virginia later became the Shenandoah and Natural Bridge National Forests in 1918 and until 1966, were managed by the Eastern Region of the Forest Service and after 1966 by the Southern Region.¹⁹

The Commission recognized as early as 1914 that purchase areas would eventually be expanded to locations outside the southern Appalachians and the White Mountains of New England, a limitation put forward in the 1908 annual report of the Forester. “Although to this time (June 30, 1914) purchases have been limited to the southern Appalachians and White Mountains, experience indicates the advisability of undertaking purchases before long in the Ozark Mountains in Arkansas, and possibly in certain other mountainous sections.”²⁰ Three years later, the National Forest Reservation Commission established a 958,290-acre purchase area on the Arkansas National Forest and another purchase area of 511,616 acres on the Ozark National Forest in fiscal year 1918 after the State of Arkansas had agreed to allow federal land purchases. The boundaries of these two new purchase areas in Arkansas coincided with the then existing national forest boundaries with the objective being to solidify federal holdings by acquiring acreage that would join disconnected national forest lands together. However, these boundaries would eventually be changed by the Commission. These actions occurred at the Commission’s meetings of December 12, 1917, March 6, 1918, June 14, 1918, but because the early minutes of the Commission’s meetings at this time were brief summaries, organized by fiscal year, it is nearly impossible to tell. These two new purchase units in Arkansas were the first to be created on existing public land national forests with the same gross area and boundaries as the national forest.

By the spring of 1918, over 300,000 acres in the White Mountains of New Hampshire and Maine had been acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission, enough land to have the Secretary of Agriculture, on May 10, 1918, designate the area as the White Mountain National Forest.²¹ President Wilson issued a proclamation six days later also establishing the White Mountain National Forest. After a 22,000-acre purchase on the Monongahela National Forest in fiscal year 1920, the Secretary of Agriculture designated the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia and Virginia on April 24, 1920. The president followed four days later with his proclamation. Little time elapsed between the establishment of the Allegheny Purchase Unit in Pennsylvania on December 21, 1921 and the establishment of the Allegheny National Forest by the proclamation of September 24, 1923. No other national forests or purchase units would be created north of Virginia until the Commission established the Green Mountain Purchase Unit on December 12, 1928. The Green Mountain National Forest was proclaimed in 1932. With the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924, the Commission turned its attention to the forests of the Great Lakes.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Fiscal Year 1914*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1914), p. 14.

²¹ Section 11 of the Weeks Law (Public Law 61-434, 36 Stat. 961) states, in part, that “the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time divide the lands acquired under this Act into such specific national forests and so designate the same as he may deem best for administrative purposes.” In several instances the Secretary of Agriculture designated a national forest before the President issued a proclamation establishing the same forest.

The landmark piece of legislation of 1924 for national forest land purchase activities was the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 (Public Law 68-270, 43 Stat. 653). Section 6 of the Act amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes together with the law's earlier charge, to purchase forest land for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation, power, and for irrigation. The law authorized and directed the "Secretary of Agriculture to examine, locate, and recommend for purchase such forested, cut-over, or denuded lands within the watersheds of navigable streams as in his judgement may be necessary to the regulation of the flow of navigable streams or for the production of timber and to report to the National Forest Reservation Commission the results of such examination." (Public Law 68-270, 43 Stat. 653). Section 6 effectively extended the acquisition of private forest land through purchase to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes and southern pine forests. The first units created by the National Forest Reservation Commission specifically credited to Section 6 came at its March 31, 1926 meeting. After suitable investigations had been made between 1924 and 1926, the Commission created the 482,361-acre Tawas Purchase Unit on the Michigan National Forest's lower peninsula division²² and the 1,659,145-acre Superior Purchase Unit on the Superior National Forest. Two years later, new purchase units came to the South authorized by Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act. After the Tawas Purchase Unit, the Commission established other purchase units in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan to restore burnt and cut over land and to stimulate timber production:

During fiscal year 1928, the Commission merged the Androscoggin Purchase Unit in Maine and New Hampshire with the larger White Mountain Purchase Unit. In the 1929 reorganization of Forest Service properties in the White Mountains, the Commission and the Forest Service eliminated the area of the former Androscoggin Purchase Unit.

At the Commission's February 18, 1928 meeting, the following purchase units were established on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, one in an entirely new area and the other on an existing national forest:

Marquette Purchase Unit, Michigan (304,786 gross acres) Area overlays entire Michigan National Forest (formerly the Marquette National Forest) on the Upper Peninsula.

Mackinac Purchase Unit, Michigan (270,071 gross acres) Name changed to Hiawatha Purchase Unit December 3, 1930.

Additional purchase units were created throughout the area of today's Eastern Region at the Commission's December 12, 1928 meeting primarily for timber production.

Green Mountain Purchase Unit, Vermont (100,000 gross acres) Protection of the Connecticut River watershed.

St. Croix Purchase Unit, Minnesota (183,540 gross acres) Abandoned December 3, 1930 in favor of the Mesaba (see below).

Keweenaw Purchase Unit, Florida (161,795 gross acres) Name changed to Ottawa Purchase Unit December 3, 1930.

Oneida Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (140,810 gross acres) Name changed to Argonne on March 2, 1933.

Flambeau Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (157,242 gross acres)

Moquah Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (111,434 gross acres)

Property tax issues made land purchases by the federal government in the St. Croix Purchase Unit in Minnesota impossible, so the Commission created a new purchase unit in Minnesota at its December 3, 1930 meeting, the 171,000-acre Mesaba Purchase Unit at the same time it abandoned the St. Croix. Expansion continued in Wisconsin at the Commission's March 10, 1932 meeting with the establishment of the:

Chequamegon Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (361,497 gross acres)

Mondeaux Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (171,832 gross acres)

Oconto Purchase Unit, Wisconsin (203,418 gross acres)

Just as the Great Depression took hold in the country, four new national forests were established in the East from lands acquired by purchase, three in Michigan during the winter of 1931. On January 16th, the president proclaimed the Hiawatha National Forest, on January 27th, the Ottawa National Forest, and on February 12th, the Marquette National Forest was reestablished with enlarged boundaries. The new Hiawatha National Forest included lands purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission and a small amount of unreserved public lands. The Marquette National Forest consisted of the public lands withdrawn at its creation in 1909 in addition to the lands purchased by the Commission and land added in the Brady Target Range Military Reservation. The Ottawa only held lands that had been purchased. On April 25, 1932, the Green Mountain National Forest was established from lands purchased on the Green Mountain Purchase Unit south of Rutland, Vermont to the

²² The original Michigan National Forest on the lower peninsula as established on February 11, 1911 was renamed the Huron National Forest on July 30, 1928. At its next meeting, on February 21, 1929, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Tawas Purchase Unit to the Huron Purchase Unit, with an area contiguous to the Huron National Forest, with both the Unit and the Forest containing 553,441 gross acres.

Massachusetts-Vermont state line. An expansion of the forest to the north would occur later in 1934. From 1911 to 1932, the Commission had established 16 purchase Units in the area of the future Eastern Region, nine of which had been given national forest status.

At the end of the 1932 fiscal year at the depth of the Great Depression, the National Forest Reservation Commission was ordered to return \$300,000 of its two million dollar appropriation for that year to the Treasury as a cost saving measure, while the appropriation for the next year amounted to only \$200,000, most of which was necessary to conduct or conclude on-going activities. But after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as President a period of great expansion of the work of the Commission with abundant appropriations was about to begin.

3. *The Federal Forest Purchase Program During the New Deal*

Statistics can provide a measure of the exuberance experienced in 1930s by the federal forest purchase program. As of June 30, 1932 and after 22 years of forest land purchases under the Weeks Law, there were a total of 42 purchase units, 16 of which were located in states later included in the future Eastern Region. \$25,035,860.76 net, had been appropriated by Congress and spent by the National Forest Reservation Commission from March 1, 1911 to June 30, 1932 and 4,889,595 acres had been acquired. In just the nine year period, from July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1941, on the eve of World War II, \$58,606,874.17 net, had been expended and 14,087,001 acres had been acquired. The number of purchase units, even after many had been consolidated with others, had more than doubled, and, for the first time, a number of purchase units had been established in the western United States.

The incoming Roosevelt administration added three new cabinet members onto the National Forest Reservation Commission, and a new Republican representative, John D. Clarke of New York, replaced Willis C. Hawley of Oregon on the Commission.²³ The crush of new business brought to the Commission by the incoming Franklin Roosevelt administration dominated the Commission's first meeting of May 12, 1933. This first meeting was wholly taken up with familiarizing the new members with the work of the Commission. The Secretary of War and Commission Chairman, George H. Dern stated that he had learned only a few days ago that there was such an organization as the National Forest Reservation Commission and that he was its Chairman. He said that his Department was having some difficulty in finding enough work camps for the Civilian Conservation Corps and it occurred to him that if "we could acquire additional land at this time, it might help us establish more camps and get places for these men to work. That is why he suggested a meeting of the Commission at this time and he wanted to know what the Commission was all about."²⁴ The Forest Service's delegate to the Commission, Mr. L.F. Kneipp²⁵ summarized the current status of the forest purchase program and the 42 purchase units for the new and returning members.

Mr. Kneipp informed the Commission that no options had been taken on any land in the last fiscal year ending on June 30, 1932 due to the meager appropriation. Forester, Robert Y. Stuart, who had made a rare appearance at the Commission's meeting, stated that he supported an appropriation of 25 million dollars to acquire forest lands in the eastern United States for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Camps for the CCC in the east would mean lower transportation costs and fewer difficulties in the movement of young men to eastern points rather than from the east to the far west to work on the national forests and parks. The Commission passed a resolution at its May 12, 1933 meeting, that the "Commission endorses the recommendations contained in the memorandum approved by Secretary [of Agriculture] Wallace on April 19, 1933, particularly the recommendation that \$25,000,000 of the amount set up under the Act of March 31, 1933,²⁶ be allocated to the Department of Agriculture to be used in carrying out the land purchase program heretofore approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and requests the Chairman to transmit this endorsement to the President."²⁷ Forester Stuart had the last word: "I hope we can get the \$25,000,000 and have many more meetings of the Commission."²⁸

President Roosevelt approved \$20,000,000 under the appropriation for "National Industrial Recovery" with his Executive Order No. 6135 of May 20, 1933, entitled "Purchase of National-Forest Lands" and restated the 20 million dollar allocation in his Executive Order 6160 of June 7, 1933, "Administration of the Emergency Conservation Work." With the change of the fiscal

²³ John D. Clarke, (1874-1933) Republican representative from New York and sponsor of the Clarke-McNary Act. Willis C. Hawley (1864-1941) of Oregon, had been appointed to the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1911 as the Commission's Republican member from the House. He is most remembered as a co-sponsor of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1930, which raised tariffs to record levels.

²⁴ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes, Assembled Meeting, May 12, 1933* (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975).

²⁵ Leon F. Kneipp (1880-1966) served as Assistant Forester for Lands until his retirement in 1946 after guiding the Forest Service's land program over his final 26 years with the agency.

²⁶ "An Act For the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes (Public Law 73-5, 48 Stat. 22).

²⁷ op. cit. National Forest Reservation Commission.

²⁸ op. cit. National Forest Reservation Commission.

year on July 1, 1933, Roosevelt repealed both of these Executive Orders and issued a new one, No. 6208, which re-authorized the 20 million dollars so that the allocation could carry-over to the 1934 fiscal year. On June 24, 1933, the president lifted the restriction on the 20 million dollars that specified that the money was to be expended only within the 42 existing National Forest Purchase Units. Now the allocation could be used in any purchase unit, “which may hereafter be established by the Secretary of Agriculture with the concurrence and approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission.”²⁹ Another allotment of ten million dollars was made for the 1935 fiscal year on December 1, 1934 under Executive Order 6910-A. It is important to note that these allocations did not carry the requirements of an ordinary congressional appropriation for the purchase of forest lands under the Weeks Law and its amendments, namely, that the lands be purchased for the protection of watersheds and for timber production. They only carried the requirement that the procedures for purchasing land for conservation work on the national forests as established by the National Forest Reservation Commission be used in expending the amount. This aspect of Roosevelt’s emergency appropriations allowed the Commission to purchase land along California’s Kings River Canyon on July 30, 1935, that would permit the federal government to develop the recreational possibilities in the canyon in an orderly manner and in the best interests of the public. When purchased, the land was added to the Sequoia National Forest, but, since 1940, it has been a part of Kings Canyon National Park.

With this increase in its acquisition budget for the 1934 fiscal year, the Commission established eight new purchase units, in the mid-west at its August 30, 1933 meeting. These new units were made with an eye to providing work for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan (469,110 gross acres)
Chippewa Purchase Unit, Minnesota (642,623 gross acres)
Illini Purchase Unit, Illinois (324,862 gross acres)
Shawnee Purchase Unit, Illinois (312,551 gross acres)
Clark Purchase Unit, Missouri (626,469 gross acres)
Fristoe Purchase Unit, Missouri (359,507 gross acres)
Gasconade Purchase Unit, Missouri (469,364 gross acres)
Pond Fork Purchase Unit, Missouri (277,754 gross acres)

Also within the 1934 fiscal year, the Commission added two more units in Missouri on March 26, 1934:

Gardner Purchase Unit, Missouri (254,436 gross acres)
Wappapello Purchase Unit, Missouri (273,712 gross acres)

Two new national forests were proclaimed in Wisconsin on November 13, 1933 from lands acquired on the six purchase Units in the state. At first, the Chequamegon and the Nicolet each incorporated the land areas of three purchase units; the Chequamegon included the Moquah, Chequamegon, and Flambeau Purchase Units while the Nicolet covered the Argonne (former Oneida), Oconto, and Mondeaux Purchase Units. But in October of 1934, the area of the Mondeaux Purchase Unit was transferred from the Nicolet to the Chequamegon National Forest.

Other states in the mid-west had, by the end of calendar year 1934, passed state enabling acts that permitted federal land purchases. A remarkable 18 new purchase units were designated by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its January 21, 1935 meeting, including purchase units in three states where none had previously existed. This expansion was perhaps stoked by President Roosevelt’s addition of ten million dollars to the Commission’s budget for the 1935 fiscal year. A four-unit Hoosier Purchase Unit (Lafayette, Lost River, Patoka, and Pleasant Run) measuring 781,296 gross acres was initiated at this meeting as was the five-unit Wayne Purchase Unit (Muskingum, Hocking Valley, McArthur, Little Scioto, and Symmes Creek) of 1,465,948 gross acres in southern Ohio. Iowa also added four new purchase units, the Grand River, Chariton, Keosauqua, and Wapello. These were organized under the collective title of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit administered from the state capital of Des Moines. The Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units were created at the same meeting for the State of North Dakota while an additional two units, the St. Francois and Table Rock were added to the six already established in Missouri. Finally, the Commission added the Gogebic Purchase Unit of over one million acres on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan at its January 21, 1935 meeting, only to merge this new unit into the existing Ottawa Purchase Unit two months later on March 25, 1935. The Commission also enlarged existing purchase units during the 1934 and 1935 fiscal years.³⁰

²⁹ Franklin D. Roosevelt, *Purchases of Land for National Forests, Executive Order No. 6181, June 24, 1933*, (Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933)

³⁰ Section VII “Administrative History and the Mapping of Individual Forests” will include narratives examining the changes made to purchase units by the Commission over time. The many acreage adjustments made by the Commission are best examined in the context of the individual national forest. A discussion of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit is found in Section VIII, “Purchase Units of the Eastern Region not Associated with a National Forest.”

The Commission established one more large purchase unit in fiscal year 1936, the ill-fated Grand Lake Purchase Unit of 780,000-acres on Maine's far eastern border. By 1956, not one acre had been acquired in the Grand Lake Purchase Unit that included lands in four counties. The National Forest Reservation Commission decided to abandon the unit at its April 17, 1956 meeting. The Commission purchased land from Bates College in Maine for an experimental forest (Massabesic Purchase Unit – approved January 30, 1936) and assisted the State of Minnesota in acquiring land in an oasis of eastern hardwood forest surrounded by treeless prairie called the Nerstrand Woods Purchase Unit, approved December 9, 1941. Federal land purchases in the Nerstrand Woods would be exchanged for state owned lands within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest.

4. *Special Agreements with the States of Michigan and Minnesota in the Purchase of Forest Lands*

The annual report covering the activities of the National Forest Reservation Commission for fiscal year 1935 announced a working agreement with the state of Michigan.

“A noteworthy feature of the year's activities was the progress made in carrying out an agreement with the State of Michigan under which lands within the boundaries of State forests, and indispensable to the proper management of such forests, are purchased by the United States and then exchanged for equal values of State owned lands situated within the boundaries of the national forests in that State under the provisions of the act approved March 3, 1925 [Public Law 68-591 - 43 Stat. 1215]. Through this arrangement, the areas permanently dedicated to public forest management are approximately twice as great as would be the case if the same sum were expended exclusively to acquire from private owners lands situated within the national forest units, while at the same time the lands within the national forests which each year pass to State ownership through tax reversion promptly will be transferred to Federal ownership thus expediting consolidation of the public properties. During the year 177,945 acres within the limits of Michigan State forests were approved for purchase at a total cost of \$449,540.02, or an average of \$2.53 per acre. At the close of the year the exchanges through which such lands would be vested in State ownership and lands of equal value within the national forests vested in Federal ownership were well under way.”³¹

From 1935 until 1976, the National Forest Reservation Commission kept statistics on land purchases within Michigan's state forests, however, the Commission did not record the acreage within national forest boundaries exchanged for the land it had purchased within the state forests. By 1976, the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated by the “National Forest Management Act of 1976.” (Public Law 94-588 - 90 Stat. 2949), the Commission had succeeded in purchasing 244,283 acres within Michigan State Forests for \$890,017.55, for an average of \$3.64 per acre. Most of this acreage had been acquired from 1935 to 1942. As of June 30, 1942, the Commission had acquired nearly 237,000 acres on Michigan State Forests for exchange purposes. This practice was also carried out in Minnesota at a much smaller scale in the case of the 800-acre Nerstrand Woods Purchase Unit. Conditional approval was given during the Commission's December 9, 1941 meeting to the recommendation from the State and from the Forest Service for the establishment of the Nerstrand Woods Purchase Unit, Rice County, Minnesota. 460 acres had been acquired from 47 land owners at an average price of \$47.56 per acre. These lands were exchange for equal value of state owned lands within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest. However, as in the Michigan example, the Commission did not record the acreage number of State of Minnesota owned lands gained through the exchange.

At its assembled Meeting of June 9, 1965, the National Forest Reservation Commission reaffirmed its 1934 decision to permit the Forest Service to buy private lands within State Forests in Michigan under authority of the Weeks Law and its amendments, and exchange such lands with the State of Michigan for State lands within the National Forests. Commission members questioned if an arrangement of this kind had been considered or established in other states. Mr. M.M. Nelson, Deputy Chief for National Forest Protection and Development, stated that Minnesota had also provided a similar authority, namely the 460-acre Nerstrand Woods purchase. He further explained that partial funding to purchase needed land in State Forests for later selection and exchange by the State of Michigan would come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.³²

³¹ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1935*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936), p. 2-3.

³² National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes of Assembled Meeting, June 9, 1965*, (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.

5. *New National Forests and the Reorganization of Existing National Forests, 1935-1951*

President Roosevelt allotted an additional 10 million dollars by issuing an Executive Order in August of 1935 for forest land purchases, bringing to a total of \$46,383,500 as of June 30, 1936 of funding made available for that purpose by his administration. For fiscal year 1937, the Congress allocated over 4.5 million dollars for forest land purchases under the Weeks Law and its amendments. The Chief of the Forest Service noted in his annual report for 1937 that “No allotments for the purchase of forest lands were made from emergency funds during the fiscal year.”³³

At the end of the 1936 fiscal year (July 1, 1936) there were 46 purchase units in 14 eastern and mid-west states that now comprise the Eastern Region, including two purchase units in North Dakota and the Massabesic Experimental Forest Purchase Unit in Maine. The next years would be marked as a period of reorganization and consolidation. As new national forests were proclaimed and purchase units consolidated, the number of purchase units were reduced as the Commission made purchase unit boundaries contiguous with those of the proclaimed national forests. These actions were explained by the President of the National Forest Reservation Commission, Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War. On behalf of the National Forest Reservation Commission, President Woodring wrote, “To aid in administration and simplify the boundaries of the various units, 18 previously separate purchase units were consolidated into eight national forests with only small adjustments in the areas enveloped by them. In most cases, the boundaries were changed so that the specific national forest does not lie in more than one state.”³⁴ Secretary Woodring’s statement pertained to the entire system of purchase units established by the Commission.

Several purchase units and their overlying national forests had already been reorganized, as in the 1929 reorganization of the White Mountain National Forest and its purchase units. A few national forests proclaimed before June 30, 1936 still had multiple purchase units underlying their land areas. “Because they were under common management, and to obviate the need for unnecessarily detailed records and reports, certain purchase units were combined under the names of the national forests of which they are parts, such combinations being as follows: ...the Mesaba purchase unit, Minnesota, was made a part of the Superior National Forest [purchase unit]; the Argonne and Oconto purchase units, Wisconsin, were added to the Nicolet National Forest [purchase unit]; the Moquah, Mondeaux, and Flambeau purchase units, Wisconsin, were merged with the Chequamegon National Forest [purchase unit].”³⁵ Three new national forests were proclaimed in September of 1939. The Clark, Mark Twain, and Shawnee National Forests had been assembled with lands from multiple purchase units. At its December 12, 1939 meeting, the Commission combined the multiple purchase units underlying each new national forest into one unit with the same name and boundaries as the new national forest. And in anticipation of the Secretary of Agriculture’s order of September 4, 1951 (effective October 1, 1951) that officially designated the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests, the Commission, at its February 1, 1951 meeting, merged the four purchase units in Indiana and the five purchase units in Ohio under the name Hoosier and Wayne respectively.

Many purchase units and national forests in the Appalachian Mountains occupied lands in two or more states. The reorganization effort of the mid-1930s attempted to place each national forest and their underlying purchase unit into a single state, although the White Mountain and the George Washington National Forests continued as they had begun, as two-state national forests. On April 28, 1936, the Monongahela National Forest with lands in both Virginia and West Virginia had its lands in Virginia transferred to the George Washington National Forest by proclamation, thus becoming a national forest restricted to one state.

Purchase units underlying national forests proclaimed before 1933 rested on a foundation of only one purchase unit, such as the Huron and Marquette, so no combination effort was necessary. But there was a concerted effort on the part of the National Forest Reservation Commission to make national forest boundaries coincide with purchase unit boundaries.

6. *Contraction, 1942 -1966*

The great expansion of the forest purchase program managed by the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1934 to 1941 was followed by a nearly complete cessation of its activities during and after World War II by sharp funding reductions. Apart from a three million dollar appropriation from Congress for fiscal year 1947, annual appropriations for Weeks Law purchases never reached the one million dollar mark from 1943 to 1967, in fact, appropriations consistently remained well below that point. Other sources of funding for forest land purchases did come on line, such as special funding for land acquisition on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the Superior National Forest (1948) as well as the various Forest Receipt

³³ Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1937*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), p.15.

³⁴ *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Year Ended June 30, 1936*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1937), page 3.

³⁵ *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Year Ended June 30, 1937*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1938), page 6.

Acts for national forests in the West and on the Ozark and Ouachita National Forests in Arkansas (1940). But these funding sources could only be used on the national forests as specified in the law. Starting in 1965, the Land and Water Conservation Fund greatly enhanced the land buying potential of the Commission, but again, these funds were dedicated by law for the increase of recreational opportunities on the national forests. Funding for Weeks Law purchases improved beginning in 1967 with a 2.48 million dollar appropriation and for the remaining years of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1968 to 1975, ranged between a high of 1.8 and a low of 1.3 million dollars.

During the lean years, the Commission adopted a policy of directing available funds towards the consolidation national forest lands only in approved and active purchase units. With limited funding, several purchase units, such as the Grand Lake in Maine and the Souris and Sheyenne in North Dakota, remained either inactive without one acre purchased or experienced very little activity for years. In addition, since many purchase units had been established, conditions within the units had changed. There now existed more overlapping interests of state or county forests, parks, urban watersheds, and recreation areas within purchase unit boundaries. Agriculture, industry, and communities had expanded into private forested lands and the return to better economic times meant that land owners were not as anxious to sell as they were in the 1930s and the price of land had only increased. There had also been positive developments in forestry and land use practices on private lands and woodlots within purchase units, which had been promoted by the Forest Service and state forestry agencies. These reasons coupled with meager funding, despite continued advocacy by the Commission and the Commission's policy of concentrating available land acquisition resources in units where it could consolidate national forest land, led the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting to make unprecedented adjustments to purchase unit boundaries and the complete elimination of several inactive units.

The National Forest Reservation Commission minutes of its April 17, 1956 assembled meeting states that,

“The Department of Agriculture in April 1956 proposed numerous changes in national forest purchase units heretofore established with the approval of the Commission. The Commission approved the abolition of the **Tombigbee Purchase Unit** in Alabama (611,271 acres); **Lookout Mountain Division of the Chattahoochee Purchase Unit** in Alabama and Georgia (204,000 acres); the **Chariton Purchase Unit** in Iowa (55,282 acres); the **Grand Lake Purchase Unit** in Maine (785,000 acres); the **Sheyenne and Souris Purchase Units** in North Dakota (764,425 acres); the **Kiamichi Purchase Unit** in Oklahoma (52,760 acres); and the **Forest of Discovery Purchase Unit** in Tennessee (319,900 acres). With the exception of one small tract – a nursery site in North Dakota – no lands have been acquired in these units...The total area within national forest purchase units approved by this Commission will be about 8 million acres less when these adjustments are completed. The Commission contemplates that review of national forest purchase unit boundaries will be a more or less continuous process and that additional changes will from time to time be made as conditions so warrant. Concurrently, increased consolidation of national forest lands within the revised unit boundaries to enhance management effectiveness and insure maximum restoration and conservation of the included timber, soil, and water resources is essential.”³⁶

The Chief of the Forest Service, Richard E. McArdle, commented on these changes in his 1956 annual report:

“The National Forest Reservation Commission on April 17, 1956, approved changes in national forest purchase units established under the Weeks Law, whereby the gross area of these units will be reduced by 5,213,000 acres. The changes are to be made effective as promptly as administrative considerations permit. About 239,000 acres of national forest land is involved. This will be exchanged for lands within the revised boundaries. The Commission also approved the elimination of 8 purchase units containing 2,793,000 acres, which had been set up but in which no land had been purchased for national forest purposes.”³⁷

The Commission reduced the gross areas of 36 (37 proposed) national forest purchase units in 20 states and Puerto Rico amounting to over 5 million acres. The national forest acreage now lying outside the redrawn purchase unit boundaries would be exchanged for land within the revised boundaries with an eye towards consolidating forest service holdings for more efficient management. As opposed to the reorganization activities of the Forest Service in the 1937-1951 period where action by National Forest Reservation Commission followed executive action both establishing new national forests and adjusting existing national forest boundaries, presidential action this time followed the 1956 changes made to the purchase unit boundaries by the Commission. These are listed as boundary revisions in the administrative histories of each national forest affected and were generally issued in 1959 and 1962. Forest Service Chief, Richard E. McArdle, highlighted these boundary reductions in his report for fiscal year 1961: “In the Central and Lake States the boundaries of nine National Forests were modified by Executive Order [10932] so as to exclude substantial areas of private lands. These areas had originally been included within National

³⁶ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Minutes of Assembled Meeting, April 17, 1956*, (Record Group 95.2.3, Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975).

³⁷ Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1956*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1957), pages 9-10.

Forest boundaries so that they might be purchased under the Weeks Law; however, changing land-use patterns indicate that such purchase is no longer necessary or practical.”³⁸ The nine forests were Chequamegon, Clark, Hiawatha, Huron, Marquette, Mark Twain, Nicolet, Ottawa, and Shawnee National Forests. The Manistee National Forest had approximately 40,000 acres eliminated by the Commission in the nation-wide reduction of purchase units. However, at its June 9, 1965 meeting the Commission reconsidered this 1956 elimination. In light of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act just being enacted by Congress, the Commission decided that the Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit boundaries would remain as they were before the April 17, 1956 reduction at 1,312,296 gross acres. Going forward the Commission also decided that for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act that the Commission would regard the Manistee Purchase Unit as unchanged and the same from 1956 to January 1, 1965. In order to use LWCF appropriations, land acquisition for recreation purposes had to be located on National Forests and Purchase Units in existence on January 1, 1965.

By 1966, all purchase units in the Eastern Region which now included the national forests in New England, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia after the Forest Service’s regional reorganization, had been converted to national forest properties and had purchase units of the same name with the same boundaries. Forest land purchases continued to be made by the National Forest Reservation Commission from 1965 to 1975 on its purchase units, but at a much slower pace. The fate of each of these purchase units after the termination of the Commission in 1976 remains one of the unanswered questions from this research project. Eleven purchase units listed in the Forest Service publication *Land Areas Report as of September 30, 1977* had very small acreage numbers, the largest being the Superior Purchase Unit with 606,512 gross acres and the Shawnee Purchase Unit at 125,084 gross acres. One reason why these eleven purchase units remained on the Forest Service’s books could be that these were lands targeted by the Forest Service using the Land and Water Conservation Fund, a major funding source for land purchases initiated in 1965. This subject is continued below under “G. Land and Water Conservation Act Purchases by the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1965-1975.” The administration of forest land purchases under the Weeks Law after the termination of the Commission is treated below in Section H.

C. Establishment of Eastern Region National Forests on Military Reservations, 1925-1954

National forests on military reservations were authorized by the Clarke-McNary Act approved June 7, 1924 (Public Law 68-270 – 43 Stat. 653). The Act was entitled, “Act to provide for the protection of forest lands, for the reforestation of denuded areas, for the extension of national forests, and for other purposes, in order to protect the continuous production of timber of lands chiefly suitable thereof.” Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 gave the president the authority to proclaim national forests within the boundaries of any government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments, if approved by the cabinet secretary administering the particular reservation. This led to the creation, with the approval of the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, in the years following, of several new national forests on military reservations totaling nearly 300,000 acres.³⁹ The borders of the new national forests created under this act usually coincided with the military reservation boundary, although on a few of these national forests, the built-up areas of the military reservation were excluded. The new national forests were largely confined to the Eastern District of the Forest Service, but five were established west of the Mississippi River. Five Executive Orders creating new national forests on Military Reservations in the Eastern Region in 1925 were rescinded between 1927 and 1928 and returned to the War Department. The Savanna National Forest established on the Savanna Proving Grounds Military Reservation in 1925 continued as a national forest until it too was returned to the Department of the Army in 1954, after having its name changed in 1926 to the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest. Executive Order 4243 of June 5, 1925 added a portion of the Fort Brady Target Range Military Reservation to the Michigan National Forest’s Marquette Division on the Upper Peninsula. This area became a permanent part of the National Forest System. The addition of the Brady District was made under the authority of Section 9 of the Clark-McNary Act. The national Forests created on existing Military Reservations in the Eastern Region were: Dix National Forest, New Jersey, Meade National Forest, Maryland, Pine Plains National Forest, New York, Tobyhanna National Forest, Pennsylvania, and the Upton National Forest, on Long Island in New York, as well as the Savanna and Brady District. (see Figure 3).

The idea that former military camps be reserved for forestry purposes originated with Forester William B. Greeley. The Forester noted in a suggestion to the Secretary of Agriculture, William C. Wallace, that Camp Benning in Georgia possessed over 40 million board feet of lumber in a timber stand covering 75% of the camp’s land area. Secretary Wallace brought the idea to Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, who thought the idea worth pursuing and appointed a military representative to work with Greeley on developing a plan for the dual use of Camp Benning. A plan of forest management that in no way interfered with the military use of the land was put together and a proposed bill for the consideration of Congress was drawn up for this one location, but it soon became apparent to both agencies that legislation addressing the establishment of one national forest on one military reservation was not the best way to proceed. It was thought that the better path would be to obtain legislative

³⁸ Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1961*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1962), p. 21.

³⁹ William B. Greeley, *Report of the Forester, 1925*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1925), p. 17.

authority permitting the establishment of national forests on any military reservation agreed upon by the War and Agriculture secretaries. The result was Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924.

Congressman (1905-1913) and later Senator (1913-1918) John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, the namesake of the Weeks Law of 1911, which allowed federal purchases of lands in watersheds of navigable streams and for other forestry purposes, was an early supporter of Warren G. Harding, and became his Secretary of War in 1921 after Harding won the presidency. Weeks presided over the administration's military downsizing efforts after World War I. Calvin Coolidge retained Weeks in that capacity after Harding's death in 1923 and after his own election as president in 1924. Secretary of War Weeks, as a long-time supporter of extending the national forest system, approved the creation of these new national forests and new ranger districts on underused, post-war, military reservations as part of the general demobilization effort. However, Weeks experienced a stroke in April of 1925 that led to his resignation from the cabinet post in October of that year. Weeks later died at his home in Lancaster, New Hampshire on July 12, 1926. After his resignation and death, all but two (the Brady District in Michigan and the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois) of the new national forests established on former military reservations in the Eastern District under the Clarke-McNary Act had been abolished and fully restored to the War Department for administration by the issuance of Presidential Executive Orders. For the Bellevue-Savannah National Forest, a 1954 Public Land Order returned the area to the Army, thus closing a singular chapter in the history of the national forests.



Figure 15: Map of the Dix National Forest compiled by cartographer Salvatore LoJacono in December of 1924 to illustrate Executive Order 4199 of April 10, 1925 establishing the national forest on Camp Dix Military Reservation. It was printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. See also Figure 48 for a map of the Savanna National Forest.

In this category of national forests on military reservations, mention should be made of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie in Illinois, which was added to the National Forest System in 1996 on former military lands by an act of Congress. The land now occupied by the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie had originally been home to the Elwood Ordnance Plant and the Kankakee Ordnance Works after they were authorized and built by the federal government in 1940. 36,645 acres had been purchased from local farmers for the two facilities at a cost of \$8,175,815. Construction costs topped \$81 million. Both the Elwood and Kankakee facilities were considered to be, at full production during World War II, the largest and most advanced munitions plants in the world employing over 10,000 people. The U.S. Army combined and redesignated the Elwood and Kankakee plants as the Joliet Arsenal in 1945. By the late 1970s, operations ceased at the facility after being activated only for short periods in support of the Korean and Vietnam Wars. In 1993 the Joliet Arsenal was declared inactive and had been reduced to a total area of 23,543 acres. Ridding the area of contaminated waste caused by TNT production and restoration of the grassland ecosystem began immediately after being transferred to the U.S. Forest Service in 1996. The need for open space and recreation areas will only increase in Will County, Illinois, where the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is located. Will County, just south of Chicago, is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation. Unlike the national forests established on military reservations in the 1920s, the Midewin will have a permanent place within the National Forest System.

D. Establishment and Expansion of Eastern Region National Forests from Land Utilization Projects

The creation of land utilization projects began during the Great Depression when the federal government, under the National Industrial Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 195), the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 (48 Stat. 31) and the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935 (49 Stat. 115), purchased thousands of acres of failing and uneconomical farms in forest and grassland areas and retired them from cultivation. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization “to correct maladjustments in land use.” Bankhead-Jones led to the acquisition of private submarginal agricultural lands not primarily suitable for cultivation or severely eroded lands and became, in effect, the enabling legislation for creating national forests, national grasslands, and enlarging existing national forests. These federal land acquisition programs of the 1930s ultimately added millions of acres to the National Forest System. The purchased lands were organized into Land Utilization (LU) Projects Land Adjustment Demonstration Projects, or Submerged Land Projects. Beginning in 1933 until 1946, the federal government had purchased 11.3 million acres in 45 states and organized this acreage into some 250 projects at a cumulative cost of about \$4.40 per acre. Approximately five and a half million of these acres were in the Great Plains, including more than three-quarters of a million acres in the Dust Bowl areas of the 1930s. Another 1.5 million acres were located in the eastern states, primarily the southeast with the remainder in the far west. The Department of Agriculture’s Resettlement Administration first administered the projects and, at the same time, helped farm families find new opportunities and livelihoods in other areas. By 1937 responsibility for these lands passed from the Resettlement Administration to the Farm Security Administration. In 1938, the lands were again transferred from the Farm Security Administration to the Soil Conservation Service, the agency that began the process of rehabilitation of the purchased lands.

In his preamble to the proclamation of September 6, 1939 establishing the Shawnee National Forest in Illinois, President Roosevelt stated that land had been acquired within the State of Illinois under the: Weeks Act of March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961) as amended by the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); the Reforestation Act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22); the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933 (48 Stat. 195); the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935, approved April 8, 1935 (49 Stat. 115); and Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act, July 22, 1937 (50 Stat. 522) and that it would be in the public interest to give these lands and any intermingled private lands national forest status.

Establishment of the Shawnee National Forest came fairly late in the history and development of the National Forest System, late enough so that all the laws whereby the United States had acquired land in southern Illinois could be cited in its founding document. For other national forests established earlier than the Shawnee, their administrative histories will list proclamations and executive orders that added land to these national forests from the various laws enacted under the New Deal. For instance, the Au Sable, Drummond, and Crandon Land Utilization Projects were added to the Huron, Chequamegon, and Nicolet National Forests respectively with separate proclamations. Proclamation 2591 of July 29, 1943 added lands acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act that had been exchanged with the State of Michigan for land within the boundaries of the Huron, Manistee, Ottawa, Marquette, and Hiawatha National Forests. And as late as September 18, 1964, an executive order added Bankhead-Jones lands to the Hoosier National Forest, southwest of the town of Mitchell, Indiana.

With a Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order dated 24 December, 1953 (effective January 1, 1954), the administrative responsibility for the land utilization projects was transferred yet again from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service. The Forest Service was to act as an interim manager until such time as a plan to dispose of the LUP lands was developed. Included in the 1954 transfer of the land utilization projects to the Forest Service for management were 45 projects in 26 states totaling 741,292 acres. These were the “Custodial Projects” which the Forest Service defined as being, “Lands acquired by the United States in pursuance of certain national programs of land utilization and adjustment which are being administered by the states in connection with their conservation and forestry programs under lease or cooperative license agreements. The Forest Service has been designated as custodial agency for the project property.”⁴⁰ By 1957, these 45 projects had been reduced to six and, in addition to the lands administered by states in connection with their conservation and forestry programs, there was another status category had been added, “2) [Lands] are under agreements to sell to said agencies for public purposes.”⁴¹ Several projects in the Eastern and North Central Region were moved from the list of custodial projects to the main body of the *National Forest Areas* report with much reduced acreages. For instance the New York Land LUP (NY-LU-4) originally measured 18,601 acres in the 1954 *National Forest Areas* report as a “Custodial Project” administered by the State of New York. In 1957 the New York Land LUP is no longer listed as a custodial project, but had been moved to the main body of the report under New York at a reduced 510 acres, and was completely gone by the time the 1973 edition of the *Areas* report was issued. The Southern Maine Land Utilization Project (ME-LU-21) was listed in 1954 as both a custodial project of 3,979 acres and as a 465-acre Forest Service property. By 1989 its smaller 260 acres disappeared from the *Areas* report. The 1966 *National Forest Areas* report was the last to provide a list of former land utilization projects under long-term leases or cooperative

⁴⁰ U.S. Forest Service, *National Forest Areas, June 30, 1954*, (Washington, D.C.: Forest Service, 1954), p. 15.

⁴¹ U.S. Forest Service, *National Forest Areas, June 30, 1957*, (Washington, D.C.: Forest Service, 1957), p. 15.

agreement and those under a sales agreement. The Department of Agriculture had transferred title to about six million acres to states and to colleges around the country while a number of parcels of LU lands were permanently transferred and added to existing national forests between 1959 and 1962. The largest areas of all became our national grasslands.

On June 20, 1960, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a notice in the *Federal Register* (25 FR 5845) designating 3,804,000 acres in the West, or the land base of 22 former land utilization projects, as National Grasslands, thereby giving permanent status to these public lands as part of the National Forest System. The Chief of the Forest Service was given the authority in the notice, "...to group the national grasslands into administrative units and to provide such specific designations therefor as he finds necessary and desirable for effective and economical administration..." By order of the Chief of the Forest Service, dated March 16, 1961 (26 FR 2467) the 22 National Grasslands specified in the June 20, 1960 notice were grouped into 18 national grasslands in the western United States and given locally appropriate names derived from topographic features, Indian nations, and historical associations.

Of the first 18 national grasslands established in 1961 by the Chief of the Forest Service, only one, the 71,109-acre Sheyenne National Grassland in southeastern North Dakota (Ransom and Richland Counties) had been assigned to Region 9 for management. Because Region 9 had administrative responsibilities over Forest Service lands in North Dakota, Region 9 had been given responsibility for the Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-LU-6) under the earlier 1954 decision by the Secretary of Agriculture. The reorganization of the regional structure of the Forest Service in the eastern United States in 1965/1966 transferred all Forest Service lands in North Dakota to the Northern Region (Region 1). The Sheyenne National Grassland ultimately become a unit of the administratively combined (1998) Dakota Prairie Grasslands under Region 1. While under Region 9 management, the Sheyenne National Grasslands had their headquarters in Cass Lake, Minnesota, the same location as the headquarters of the Chippewa National Forest.

In 1954, there were ten land utilization projects not considered "Custodial Projects" assigned to the future Eastern Region, three to Region 7, the Eastern Region and seven to Region 9, the North Central Region, with the one in North Dakota becoming the Sheyenne National Grassland. Two of the remaining nine largest land utilization projects became permanent parts of the National Forest System, the 13,104-acre Cedar Creek (MO-LU-21) in Missouri and the 13,232-acre Hector (NY-LU-21) in New York. Even though there was no formal law or administrative action that specifically added the Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project to the Mark Twain National Forest where it had been placed for administration, it is likely that this project in Boone and Callaway Counties north of the capital in Jefferson City had become a part of the Mark Twain National Forest by the same congressional action in October of 1992 that added the lands of the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit. Both of these units were kept separate in the statistics on the National Forest System as presented in the annual *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service. After the 1992 action, the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit and the Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project disappeared from the *Land Areas Report* of September 30, 1993, and were accounted for in the statistics for the Mark Twain National Forest.

The fate of the Hector Land Utilization Project is much more easily determined. After 1959, the Forest Service transferred the administrative responsibility for the Hector LUP from the Eastern Region's headquarters in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania to Rutland, Vermont, the headquarters of the Green Mountain National Forest, thus establishing the early connection between these two forests. The Congress acted in November of 1983 and accorded the Hector Land Utilization Project lands national forest status as the Hector Ranger District of the Green Mountain National Forest. Two years later, the Secretary of Agriculture change the name of the unit to the Hector Ranger District of the Finger Lakes National Forest with no change in land area or boundaries. It is now part of the administratively combined Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forests.

Typical of the smaller land utilization projects assigned to the Forest Service was the White River – Martin County Land Utilization Project in Indiana (IN-LU-21). Being quite close in proximity to the Hoosier National Forest and not being a custodial project under a long-term lease or cooperative agreement with the State of Indiana, it had the potential of being added to the National Forest System. This was not to be. In its first year at a Forest Service property in 1954, the White River – Martin County LUP measured 3,180 acres and by 1968 acreage dropped to 324. Decreases were also recorded in 1983 (to 284 acres) and 1986 (to 26 acres) until the area was no longer recorded in the annual Forest Service publication *Land Areas Report as of September 30, 1988*. Meanwhile, Indiana's nearby Martin State Forest only increased in area. "Martin State Forest was established in 1932 with the purchase of 1,205 acres...The property has grown to 7,863 acres through additional land purchases and trades with the U.S. Forest Service."⁴² The lands of the White River – Martin County Land Utilization Project had been exchanged for state lands within the Hoosier National Forest boundaries.

The Forest Service and the State of Michigan had long benefitted by forest land exchanges, promoted under Public Law 62-247 (37 Stat. 241) of July 31, 1912 and the Exchange Act of 1925. The area occupied by the three land utilization projects shown in Figure 10 in purple near and south of the Manistee National Forest is now ringed with Michigan State Parks, so it likely that

⁴² Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Martin State Forest Webpage: <https://www.in.gov/dnr/forestry/4822.htm>

these federal lands were exchanged with the Michigan State Department of Natural Resources (the agency that manages the state's forests and parks) for land within the five national forests in the state. Like the White River – Martin County LUP in Indiana, all four land utilization projects in Michigan slowly shrunk in acreage over time, with the West Ottawa [County] Sand Dunes (MI-LU-23) first to disappear from the *Land Areas Report* of 1975. Both the North and South Muskegon Sand Dunes LUPs similarly were dropped from the *Land Areas Report* in 1998.

More research needs to be conducted to discover the fate of other small-acreage land utilization projects transferred to the Forest Service in 1954. Most were eventually exchanged for other lands, sold to state natural resource agencies, donated to colleges and universities, and perhaps even sold outright to private individuals or companies. Today, the Eastern Region reports four land utilization projects within its area. Three are in Michigan and one in Wisconsin. One, the Au Sable Land Utilization Project (MI-LU-2), also called the Au Sable Administrative site, measures only two acres after a 1954 beginning of 405 acres (18,324 gross). The other three are listed even though the Forest Service no longer owns any land within their boundaries. The Crandon Land Utilization Project (WI-LU-4) in Wisconsin (Nicolet National Forest) that first appeared in 2013 as a national forest property had been first listed as a custodial unit of 4,413 acres administered by the State of Wisconsin under a long-term lease or cooperative agreement. The Forest Service owns no land within the 202-acre unit.

The chart below describes the disposition of the seven of the ten land utilization projects assigned to states in today's Eastern Region in 1954 that did not become parts of the National Forest System of the United States.

<u>Original LU Project Name</u>	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Later Name</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
Indiana			
White River – Martin County	IN-21	None	Area's 3,180 (1954) acres now part of the 7,863-acre Martin State Forest, Martin County.
Maine			
Southern Maine	ME-21	None	As of September 30, 1989, its 265 acres (465 acres in 1954) no longer listed as a Forest Service property. Former "Custodial Project" under long-term lease or agreement with the State of Maine.
Michigan			
Au Sable	MI-2	None	Reduced over time from 450 acres in 1954 to 2 acres today.
North Muskegon Sand Dunes	MI-21	None	Reduced over time from 640 acres in 1954 to 397 acres in 1997 until elimination in 1998. Relisted in 2013 at 439 "other" acres.
South Muskegon Sand Dunes	MI-22	None	Reduced over time from 600 acres in 1954 to 560 acres in 1997 until elimination in 1998. Relisted in 2013 at 564 "other" acres.
West Ottawa Sand Dunes	MI-23	None	Originally measured at 6,228 acres in 1954 to 39 acres in 1974 and eliminated in 1975.
New York			
New York Land	NY-4	None	Former "Custodial Project" with 18,601 acres in 1954. Area reduced to 510 acres and eliminated from <i>Areas</i> report in 1973. Now part of Oakley Corners State Forest.

E. Wilderness Areas in the Eastern Region

The Southwestern District (District 3) holds the distinction of having the first wilderness area in the National Forest System. In June of 1924, Frank C. W. Pooler, District Forester for the Southwestern District, followed the advice of wilderness advocate and his own Assistant District Forester in charge of Operations, Aldo Leopold, and designed 755,000 acres of the Gila National Forest in New Mexico as a place whose primary and highest use would be for wilderness recreation. Leopold was the first to define and use the word "wilderness" in proposing a particular kind of land use within the national forests and went on to be one of the founding members of the Wilderness Society in 1935.

The 1924 designation of the headwaters of the Gila River as a wilderness area together with the roadless wilderness area of 640,000 acres in Minnesota's Superior National Forest set aside in 1926 were the only such designated areas until 1929 when the Secretary of Agriculture issued his "L [Lands]-20" Regulation. Over the winter of 1927-1928, Chief Forester Greeley asked all

Forest Service Districts to prepare proposals for a “system of wilderness areas...through which roads, buildings, and formal recreational developments would be barred.”⁴³ The new regulation of 1929 was advanced by the wilderness inventory and recommendations initiated by the Chief Forester and by the 1928 report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands.⁴⁴ Until Regulation L-20, a District Forester’s wilderness set asides could easily be overturned by the next district forester or the Chief Forester. The L-20 regulation defined and provided a procedure for the establishment of Experimental Forests, Experimental Ranges, Natural Areas, and Primitive Areas, although the regulation carried the title of “Experimental Forests and Ranges” alone.

New regulations to govern the administration of special areas within the national forests were issued on September 19, 1939 by Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. These were the “U-Regulations” and were written by wilderness advocate and then Forest Service employee, Bob Marshall. The U-Regulations superseded the L-20 Regulations of 1929. Regulation U-1 addressed Wilderness Areas, defining them as areas over 100,000 acres, Regulation U-2 defined Wild Areas as being under 100,000 acres, and U-3 defined Recreation Areas.⁴⁵ The new regulations not only allowed for the creation of new wilderness and wild areas, but also the authorized the Forest Service to reclassify existing primitive areas created under the 1929 L-20 regulation as wilderness or wild areas, depending on the size of the primitive area. Under the 1939 U Regulations, the forester established one wild area (Regulation U-2) in the area of the future Eastern Region, Region 9: the 5,552-acre Great Gulf Wild Area on the White Mountain National Forest in 1959.

Of all the wilderness areas in existence today, none has had a longer or a varied history as the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. Public advocacy not only brought the wilderness designation to the area in 1926, but also established the Superior National Forest earlier in 1909. Much of the future area of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area was in private ownership (see Figure 51) when the Superior National Forest was established in 1909. After the proclamations of 1912 and 1927, the Superior National Forest had grown to a gross area of 1,654,145 acres, of this, 844,128 acres were, in 1928, in state or private hands and only 810,017 acres in federal ownership. Original stands of red and white pine and white spruce had either burned or been cut, replaced with a forest of jack pine, spruce, balsam, and aspen within the Superior wilderness. Increasing use of the area for outdoor recreational was counterbalanced by local demand for more roads and development. Conflicting interests led Agriculture Secretary William Jardine to issue an order in 1926 setting apart a 640,000-acre area in wilderness where no roads would be constructed in order to preserve as much as possible the wilderness characteristics of the area. The National Conference on Outdoor Recreation’s 1928 report describes the Superior Wilderness as occupying, “...about a half a million acres of the Superior National Forest in the northeastern corner of Minnesota adjacent to the Canadian border. The chief feature is the water area, composed of innumerable streams and lakes lying so close together as to form water routes. It is a canoe country. The land area is rocky and pine forested. Fishing, camping, canoeing, and beautiful lake scenery are at their best here for the outdoor recreationist. Increase in the development of water power and timber sales are anticipated and to this plan strong objection is being made by those who hold that recreation is the highest value to the public which this country offers.”⁴⁶ The report stated that in 1928, the most acute danger to the wilderness area was a project for raising the natural water levels of the Rainy Lake watershed and waters along the International Boundary in the interest of private power development, a power project vigorously resisted by the Izaak Walton League of America and other outdoor groups.

To protect the lake levels and the wilderness characteristics of the area, Senator Henrik Shipstead and Representative Walter Newton of Minnesota introduced federal legislation to hold lake levels at their present state, prohibit logging on the shorelines of lakes and islands, reforest cut-over shorelines, preserve wildlife and the historic values of the area, and to promote recreational values. The result was the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of July 10, 1930 (Public Law 71-539 – 46 Stat. 1020) whereby all public lands in Cook and Lake Counties as well as a large area of St. Louis County as described in the law were withdrawn from all forms of public entry and appropriation. Section 2 of the law enshrined the principal “of conserving the natural beauty of the shore lines for recreational use” and applied this principal “to all federal lands which border upon any boundary lake or stream contiguous to this area or any other lake or stream within this area.” Logging was prohibited within a margin of 400 feet from the natural shoreline of lake, including islands, and any alteration of the natural water levels was now prohibited. Representative William I. Nolan of Minnesota was elected to the 71st Congress to replace Walter Newton who had resigned. With Senator Shipstead, Representative Nolan moved the legislation through to completion.

The National Forest Reservation Commission established the Superior Purchase Unit of 1,268,538 gross acres in 1926 that included both the existing 800,161 acres of the proclaimed Superior National Forest and the 468,377 acres of land outside

⁴³ Anthony Godfrey, *The Ever-Changing View: A History of the National Forests in California*, ([Vallejo, Calif.]: Pacific Southwest Region, 2005), page 214-219.

⁴⁴ National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, *Recreation Resources of Federal Lands: Report of the Joint Committee on Recreational Survey of Federal Lands of the American Forestry Association and the National Parks Association to the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation*, (Washington, D.C.: The Conference, 1928).

⁴⁵ *Code of Federal Regulations*, Title 36, *Parks and Forests*, Chapter 2, Part 251 “Land Uses.”

⁴⁶ op. cit., National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, p. 98.

federal ownership. Gross area of the purchase unit was increased during fiscal year 1927 to match the increase in the Superior National Forest by the proclamation of 1927 to 1,654,145 acres. The first forest land acquisitions by the Commission was approved in the same year for four tracts totaling 1,900 acres. From 1927 to the proclamation of December 28, 1936, the addition of purchased lands and lands reserved from the public domain increased the acreage under federal ownership from 810,017 acres to 1,646,287 acres with the gross area of the Superior National Forest itself growing from 1,654,145 to 2,870,778 acres. The Superior Wilderness now measured one million acres.

Under Regulation L-20, in 1938, the Forest Service formally created the Superior Roadless Primitive Area, sometimes referred to as the "Roadless Canoe Area" or "Roadless Canoe Country." The Roadless Primitive Area consisted of three non-contiguous units, the main Superior Roadless Primitive Area, the Little Indian Sioux Roadless Primitive Area, and in the far northeastern corner, on the border with Canada, the Caribou Roadless Primitive Area. All three roadless areas were combined under the name of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in 1958. During this time, forest land purchases within the roadless area continued under the authority of Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act, but from the beginning World War II, low annual congressional appropriations, took away the momentum of forest land acquisition, so robust in the 1930s.

A new source of funding for forest land acquisition in the Superior Roadless Areas came when Congress passed the "Thye-Blatnik Act" on June 22, 1948 in a push to purchase resorts and private lands in the roadless area. Senator Edward J. Thye and Representative John Blatnik of Minnesota sponsored the law with the title, "To safeguard and consolidate certain areas of exceptional public value within the Superior National Forest, state of Minnesota, and for other purposes" which specified, by Township, Range, and Section, which lands could be purchased. Total federal appropriations to carry out the provisions of the act were capped at \$500,000. The act also provided in-lieu-of-tax payments to Cook, Lake, St. Louis counties for federal wilderness land. The National Forest Reservation Commission was put in charge of approving land purchases, was granted the option of obtaining the lands by exchange, and was given the power, with some limitations, of condemnation. The first purchases under the Thye-Blatnik Act occurred during fiscal year 1950 with 37 tracts amounting to 2,876 acres approved for purchase within the roadless area at a cost of \$63,406.06, or an average of \$22.05 per acre.

Eight years to the day after the passage of the Thye-Blatnik Act, Congress amended the law by passing the "Humphrey-Thye-Blatnik Act" on June 22, 1956 that greatly extended the lands eligible for purchase and raised the funding cap to 2.5 million dollars. Another law of October 4, 1961 raised the cap to 4.5 million dollars, the funds to remain available until expended. By 1976, under this act and its amendments, the National Forest Reservation Commission had been able to purchase 22,824 high-value acres within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area with a total price of \$4,284,718 or, \$187.72 per acre. The cap was again raised to nine million dollars by an act of Congress dated August 13, 1976. The 1976 law directed that land acquisition be carried out through the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Act Fund Act.

In 1958, the Forest Service combined all three Roadless Areas in the Superior National Forest into the Boundary Waters Canoe Area under regulation U-3 "Recreation Areas" of 1939. The landmark Wilderness Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890) of September 3, 1964, established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined "wilderness," and initiated a ten-year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. Congress decided which previously established areas would immediately become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System by stating in Section 3.(a) that "All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as "wilderness," "wild," or "canoe" are hereby designated as wilderness areas." For the Eastern Region (Region 7), this meant that wilderness status and a charter membership in the National Wilderness Preservation System was conferred upon the Great Gulf Wild Area on the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire immediately upon passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The distinction between wild and wilderness based on acreage no longer existed under the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Great Gulf Wild Area was renamed the Great Gulf Wilderness Area. The act also included the Boundary Waters Canoe Area as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. A special clause within the act allowed some logging and use of motors to continue which ensured that contentious management issues would remain on the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Under the Wilderness Act, the Forest Service initiated a review process known as the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, or RARE. The RARE process began as a system-wide effort in 1967 and culminated in 1972 with the agency finding that 12,300,000 acres of national forest land were suitable for wilderness designation. However, because the courts ruled that this first study, later referred to as RARE I, had not fully complied with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, its recommendations were abandoned. RARE II was begun in 1977 and its findings, too, were largely overruled by the courts.

Even as the RARE examinations were being conducted, Congress decided several times to act on its own outside of the review process and designate wilderness areas in the national forests. Each additional wilderness area after 1964 was established by a separate Act of Congress, sometimes as groups of new areas for a particular part of the country, in large groups spread across the nation, individually, or in state-specific wilderness acts. On January 3, 1975, The Congress passed a milestone wilderness

act for the Eastern and Southern United States, designating 16 new wilderness areas and ordering the review of 17 wilderness study areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Six of the 16 new wilderness areas and five of the wilderness study areas were located on Eastern Region national forests. Five years later, a wilderness act primarily meant to create wilderness areas in Colorado, also named additional wilderness areas in the states of South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The popular name of this 1980 law, “Colorado National Forest System Wilderness Act of 1979” was signed into law on December 22, 1980 (Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265). For the Eastern Region, the law created four wilderness areas on the Mark Twain National Forest – Bell Mountain, Devils Backbone, Piney Creek, and the Rockpile Wilderness Areas. Other wilderness areas were designated in this law for the Francis Marion and Kisatchie National Forests in the Southern Region. Some wilderness areas were designated by Congress by the passage of a single public law for one new wilderness area. An example of one law for one wilderness, the Congress passed Public Law 97-384 on December 22, 1982, which established the 12,538-acre Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area on the Hoosier National Forest.

Congress attempted to settle the questions of commercial and motorized use in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in 1978 when it enacted the Boundary Waters Canoe Wilderness Act (Public Law 95-495 – 92 Stat. 1649), which, after designating a 1,075,500-acre Boundary Waters Canoe Area a wilderness area, it eliminating logging, prohibited snowmobiling, restricting mining, and allowed motor boats on only a fourth of the water area. However, court challenges continued as the Forest Service tried to implement the law and manage the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness as a wilderness. Forest land purchases continued under the Thye-Blatnick Act made possible by the 1976 raising of the cap on expenditures to nine million dollars. In 1993, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness Management Plan approved by Superior National Forest was appealed and upheld by 8th United States District Court. Today, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness measures 1,098,789 gross acres, still with a substantial, 282,545 acres in state or private ownership.

Large omnibus wilderness acts, establishing multiple wilderness areas for particular states, were also passed by the Congress, four for as many states in 1984, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Wisconsin. A 1983 law addressed wilderness creation in West Virginia’s Monongahela National Forest, wilderness areas in Michigan were designated under a 1987 law, and in 1990, Congress passed wilderness legislation specifically for Maine and Illinois. Finally, in a regional approach to wilderness creation, the Congress enacted the “New England Wilderness Act of 2006” enhancing the National Wilderness Preservation System in Vermont and New Hampshire. These large state and regionally-based wilderness area acts can be found in Section III, “Chronological Listing of Laws and Regionals Affecting the Administrative History of the National Forest System, Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Eastern Region” as well as in the administrative histories of individual national forests in Section VII, “Administrative History and Mapping of Individual Forests.”

F. Land and Water Conservation Act Purchases by the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1965-1975

Increased public pressure on the federal and state lands for recreation led Congress to pass a land acquisition law that would enable state and federal governments to expand outdoor recreation opportunities. The Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, which passed Congress and signed into law on September 4, 1964 (Public Law 88-578 - 78 Stat. 897) established a special fund in the U.S. Treasury from offshore drilling fees, entrance and recreation permit fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources through a land acquisition program by agencies of the federal government as well as the states. In the case of the Forest Service, the Act authorized the purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases could also be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest, which would comprise an integral part of a forest recreational land purchase. An additional provision in the law limited Forest Service land acquisition west of the 100th Meridian to 15% of the total land acquired using the Land and Water Conservation funds. Thus, most of the acreage purchased under this program was destined to be located on eastern and southern national forests, precisely where the majority of the national forest purchase units had already been established. Generally, recreation lands purchased under the act would, by their nature, be high-value properties of limited area. There were, however, a few exceptions, such as the 1967 Sylvania Recreation Area purchase of over 18,000-acres for nearly six million dollars. Most of the area purchased is now the Sylvania Wilderness and a smaller area continues as the Sylvania Recreation Area on the Ottawa National Forest in Michigan.

Edward P. Cliff, Chief of the Forest Service reported that the very first purchase on a national forest using the Land and Water Conservation Fund occurred on October 19, 1965. Cliff described the area in his 1965 Report: “It is a beautiful, 319 acre stretch of wooded country along the historic Shenandoah River about 12 miles southwest of Front Royal, Va. Located inside the boundaries of the George Washington National Forest, the tract is within an hour’s driving time of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Plans are being made to develop the area appropriately for public recreation use.”⁴⁷ This purchase was

⁴⁷ Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1965*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1966), page 2-3.

made on the existing George Washington Purchase Unit with boundaries nearly identical to those of the George Washington National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission, the body that processed Forest Service applications for LWCF funding, did not have to establish many new purchase units in the eastern United States in order to make land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act. But, at times, extensions to existing purchase units were proposed and approved by the Commission so that purchases could proceed. For instance, the Commission, at its June 9, 1965 meeting, suspended its decision to eliminate lands on the Manistee National Forest made on April 17, 1956 in order to qualify the area for expenditure under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. This action cleared the way for a 1971 purchase of 3,723-acres on Pine River, giving the public access and use of a 23.5 mile stretch of the river, one of Michigan's most famous canoeing and fishing streams.

Targeting site specific land for recreation purposes posed some difficulty for the Forest Service when applying for Land Water Conservation Fund for land acquisition. Unlike other federal agencies involved in outdoor recreation, the Forest Service has always offered dispersed recreation pursuits like hunting, hiking, mountain climbing, and fishing throughout the entire area of the national forests. Fixed recreation sites were naturally favored for LWCF purchases. This changed in the early 1970s when the Green Mountain National Forest was the first national forest to receive approval for making the area of the entire national forest eligible for recreational land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. "Such approval allowed the Forests to effectively acquire any lands that were available inside the whole unit....so all lands that were available we could easily justify."⁴⁸

From 1965 to its termination, the National Forest Reservation Commission expended most of its time and skills deciding which properties to purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Act simply because this was where most of the funding for forest land purchases could be found. The Commission approved and later acquired the most land under the LWCF on the national forests of Virginia, 127,032 acres. In second place was Michigan with 71,080 acres. The following list provides the acreage acquired under the Land and Water Conservation Act on the national forests by state in the Eastern Region between the program's inception to the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated by the National Forest Management Act of 1976.

As of September 30, 1976 acreage purchased using the LWCF for the states of

Illinois: 33,436	New Hampshire: 3,104	Wisconsin: 13,241
Indiana: 36,277	Ohio: 31,286	
Michigan: 71,080	Pennsylvania: 17,106	Eastern Region Total:
Minnesota: 8,596	Vermont: 26,448	350,708 acres
Missouri: 54,816	West Virginia: 55,318	

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) repealed sections 4 and 5 of the 1911 Weeks Law and transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture. It also prohibited the Secretary to enter into any agreement to purchase or exchange land valued over \$25,000 without first submitting a report of the purchase/exchange to the relevant committees in Congress. After the abolition of the Commission in 1976, LWCF purchases by the Forest Service were handled in a different way. Each year, the Forest Service compiles a list of proposed purchases from the fund with procedures internal to the Forest Service which are forwarded to the president for inclusion in the budget proposal sent to Congress each year for funding.

The Land and Water Conservation Act was extended for another 25 years in 1990. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018, but the Fund was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingell, Jr, Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires at least 40% of funds to be used by federal agencies and at least 40% to be allocated to the states. However, the fund is still dependent on Congress for its annual appropriation. A significant breakthrough occurred on August 4, 2020 when the president signed the "Great American Outdoors Act" that committed \$900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, ending chronic underfunding for the program. The law also carried a one-time \$9.5 billion allocation to be expended over the next five years on the large backlog of maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies.

Over its 65 year history, the National Forest Reservation Commission, executing the Weeks Law and its amendments together with other laws such as the Land and Water Conservation Act, acquired nearly 21 million acres of forest land which are now administered as part of the National Forest System. Another 240,000 acres were purchased under the various Forest Receipt Acts for specific national forests and other special acts such as the Thye-Blatnick Act of 1948.

⁴⁸ *The Land We Cared For: A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, page 153.

G. Modern Purchase Units

The lineup of 11 purchase units on national forests of the Eastern Region that emerged after the passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 (PL 94-588, 90 Stat. 2949) which had transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture, was an odd assortment. Three were former purchase units created by the Commission carried forward complete and intact. These were the Shawnee Purchase Unit in Illinois at 125,084 gross acres, the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit in Missouri with 76,904 gross acres, and the 606,512 gross acre Superior Purchase Unit in Minnesota. The other eight purchase units carried the same names of the national forests on which they were located, the largest being the 47,804-gross acre Mark Twain, 22,639-gross acre Monongahela, and 35,061-gross acre White Mountain Purchase Units. The relatively small areas of five purchase units, the Green Mountain, Hoosier, Huron, and Wayne would eventually be completely acquired by the Forest Service. Today, of the 11 purchase units of 1976, seven remain joined by 13 purchase units added by the Secretary of Agriculture after 1976. Additional research is needed to discover why these 11 purchase units were the only ones to remain after passage of the National Forest Management Act of 1976 and the dissolution of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Was there a specific Forest Service policy or decision made to retain or reduce the 11 purchase units on Eastern Region national forests?

Beginning in 1993, the Under Secretary of the Department of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, representing the Secretary of Agriculture, created new purchase units in the Eastern Region. Most of these were announced in “Notices” published in the pages of the *Federal Register* and later listed in the annual *Land Areas Report*. The administrative history under each national forest includes citations for the establishment of new purchase units by the Secretary of Agriculture, its name, date of establishment, Federal Register citation, and a brief description and purpose of the area. Most of these new units were ostensibly created for the protection of navigable streams, but once created, the Forest Service could then use the resources of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to purchase acreage on the new units for recreation purposes.

H. Administrative Consolidations

The Eastern Region of the Forest Service has administratively combined separately proclaimed national forests to save costs and otherwise cut paperwork and speed decision making. The listing of today’s national forests in the Eastern Region, shown below, indicates that the first combination occurred in 1945 when the Huron and Manistee National Forests merged. The first administratively combined national forests in the western United States occurred some years after the Eastern and Southern Regions had done so. The first such western combinations, the Grand Mesa – Uncompahgre in Colorado (Region 2), the Shasta – Trinity in California (Region 5), and the Wallowa – Whitman in Oregon (Region 6) all were merged into hyphenated forests in 1954. In contrast to the establishment of national forests and the modification of their boundaries, where it was required by law that a legal instrument, such as the proclamation, executive order, or act of Congress be used to create forest reserves and to make boundary changes, in the case of administrative mergers, the Forest Service was not required to use such legal instruments to organize itself or those forests it manages. These modern forest consolidations are not recorded in recognized legal instruments, such as the Executive Order, Public Land Order, or Secretary of Agriculture Order, because they are a means by which the Forest Service organizes itself to carry out its responsibilities under the law. With the need to save costs, ever longer lists of “Proclaimed Forests” have had their administrative functions consolidated. The administrative combinations do not affect the proclamations that established them, nor the other formal actions that have changed forest boundaries or names, or created wilderness, primitive, and recreation areas. Combining several national forests into one management unit is purely an administrative action to reduce costs and improve administration. It was uncommon, therefore, in the age of administrative mergers that in 1976 the Clark National Forest in Missouri was absorbed by the Mark Twain National Forest by presidential proclamation instead of becoming the Clark – Mark Twain National Forests. The administration of the purchase units in Indiana and Ohio were combined into the Wayne-Hoosier Purchase Units in 1949 with headquarters in Bedford, Indiana. This administrative arrangement continued after 1951 when they were both declared national forests. In what was perhaps the only dissolution of two administratively merged national forests, the Wayne National Forest separated from the Hoosier National Forest and established its own Supervisor’s Headquarters near Athens, Ohio during fiscal year 1994. Headquarters for the Hoosier National Forest remained in Bedford, Indiana. Thereafter, both the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests had their own administration.

Administrative consolidations over time have also reduced the number of ranger districts within individual national forests as well.⁴⁹ For instance, the Superior National Forest had nine ranger districts in 1958. Today there are five. Perhaps the most significant Forest Service administrative merger has already occurred. In late 1965 into early 1966 the Forest Service decided to abandon the old Eastern Region (Region 7) and transfer Region 7's forests in Virginia and Kentucky to the Southern Region and its forests in the northeast to a reformatted Eastern Region (Region 9) abandoning the name "North Central Region." These trends towards consolidations of separate national forests for the economy of administration and the reduction in the number of ranger districts will most likely continue, although for the Eastern Region, it is difficult to see from the perspective of the year 2021 how this would be possible. Could there be a future reorganization of the current regional structure of the Forest Service into fewer regions?

**National Forests of the Eastern Region (2021):
15 administrative units comprising 17 Proclaimed National Forests
&
The Midewin Tallgrass Prairie**

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania
 Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin (administratively combined in February of 1998)
 Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota
 Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests, Vermont & New York (administratively combined in 1983)
 Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan
 Hoosier National Forest, Indiana
 Huron-Manistee National Forests, Michigan (administratively combined 1945)
 Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri
 Midewin Tallgrass Prairie, Illinois
 Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia
 Ottawa National Forest, Michigan
 Shawnee National Forest, Illinois
 Superior National Forest, Minnesota
 Wayne National Forest, Ohio
 White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire-Maine

III. CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Including Laws Particular to the Forests of the Eastern Region

President authorized to reserve public land as forest reserves. Also known as the "Creative Act."

1891, March 3 (26 Stat. 1095)

"An Act to repeal timber culture-laws and for other purposes" "Sec. 24. That the President of the United States may, from time to time, set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered in timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and that the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations, and the limits thereof." (26 Stat. 1103)

First Forest Reserve proclaimed, the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve.

1891, March 30 (26 Stat. 1565)

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim that there has been and is hereby reserved from entry or settlement and set apart for a public forest reservation all that tract of land situate in the State of Wyoming contained within the following described boundaries."

⁴⁹ See Richard E. McArdle, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1958*, (Washington, D.C. : U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959), page 24, where the Chief reports on a 1958 study to determine the proper size of ranger districts, where policies were developed for the establishing, combining, and dividing ranger districts to improve administration.

“Printing Act of 1895.”

1895, January 12 (28 Stat. 601)

This law centralized government printing and established an office of the Superintendent of Documents (Section 61) within the Government Printing Office. Principal among the many duties assigned to the newly created office was the responsibility for maintaining a mailing list of depository libraries and the shipping of government documents to these libraries. Other duties of the office included the publication of a comprehensive index of public documents (Section 65) and the publication of a catalog of government publication on the first day of every month, later titled *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications*, begun in 1895 (Section 69).

“Washington Birthday Reserves.”

1897, February 22 Presidential proclamations (29 Stat. 893-912)

Thirteen new forest reserves created, effectively withdrawing from settlement or development, 21 million acres in the western United States igniting a furor in the Congress and among western political and civil leaders. This action led to the June 4, 1897 “Organic Act” featured immediately below. Established on the 22nd of February, 1897 were the Bitter Root, Lewis & Clarke, Flathead, and Priest River Forest Reserves (Region 1); Black Hills and Big Horn (Region 2); the Uintah and Teton (Region 4); the San Jacinto and Stanislaus Forest Reserves (Region 5); Mount Rainier (an enlargement and name change of the former Pacific Forest Reserve), Olympic, and Washington Forest Reserves (Region 6).

The “Organic Act” for federal forestry.

1897, June 4 (30 Stat. 11, particularly 34)

“An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and for other purposes.” The law detailed specific purposes for which forest reserves could be established and provided for the administration and protection of the forest reserves. The U.S. Geological Survey was charged with surveying, evaluating, and reporting on the resources of the forest reserves. The president was authorized to modify any past or future “Executive Order” to reduce the land area of a forest reserve, change boundaries, or completely overturn an order creating such a reserve. This law also suspended all thirteen of President Cleveland’s Washington Birthday Reserves proclaimed earlier in 1897 and restored the lands to the public domain. However, it also carried a provision that all such lands included in the forest reserves established by presidential proclamations on February 22, 1897 not otherwise disposed of before March 1, 1898 became forest reserves as intended by the proclamations. Thus the effective date of all thirteen Proclamations of the Washington Birthday Reserves became March 1, 1898.

“An Act Making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and two.”

1901, March 2 (31 Stat., 922, particularly 929)

Bureau of Forestry established in the Department of Agriculture from the former Division of Forestry, established in 1881.

“An Act Providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture.”

1905, February 1 Public Law 58-34 (33 Stat. 628)

Administration of the forest reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. Also known as the “Transfer Act.” On March 3, 1905, the Agriculture Department’s Bureau of Forestry renamed the U.S. Forest Service effective July 1, 1905 (33 Stat. 872-873).

“An Act for the protection of American Antiquities.”

1906, June 8 Public Law 59-209 (34 Stat. 225)

“The President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation, historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments...”

“Forest Homestead Act.”

1906, June 11 Public Law 59-220 (34 Stat. 233)

Excepting the forest reserves in southern California, the Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to identify lands in the forest reserves better suited for agriculture and open these lands for entry under the laws of the Homestead Act. Also known as the “June 11th Act.” Act repealed by the Forest Service Omnibus Act of 1962, (Public Law 87-869, 76 Stat. 1157).

“Midnight Reserves.”

1907, March 1 & 2

Presidential proclamations (34 Stat. 3278 to 3301)

President Theodore Roosevelt created 17 new forest reserves and enlarged several more in the western United States setting aside over 16 million acres before the Fulton Amendment (see below, March 4, 1907) prohibiting new forest reserves in six western states became law. There were no “Midnight Reserves” in the states of the future Eastern Region.

Forest Reserves renamed National Forests. “An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.”

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1269)

Under “GENERAL EXPENSE, FOREST SERVICE: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to experiment and to make and continue investigations and report on forestry, forest reserves, which shall be known hereafter as national forests, forest fires, and lumbering:...”

Fulton Amendment (Senator Charles W. Fulton of Oregon) prohibited the President from establishing new national forests or adding land to existing national forests in six western states.

1907, March 4

Public Law 59-242 (34 Stat. 1256, particularly 1271)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight.” The Forest Service appropriation included a condition that “hereafter, no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by Act of Congress.” California was added to this prohibition in 1912; Arizona and New Mexico in 1926.

“Twenty-Five Percent Fund” established.

1908, May 23

Public Law 60-136 (35 Stat. 260)

“An Act Making appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine.” Under the chapter appropriating funds for the Forest Service the “Twenty-Five Percent Fund” is established. 25% of all money received from each forest shall be paid to the state or territory in which the forest is located for the benefit of public schools and roads in the county or counties in which the national forest is situated.

“Inspection Districts” [later Regions] established.

1908, December 1

Action by the Forester

The Forester, Gifford Pinchot, organized the Forest Service regionally by the creation of six Inspection Districts.

“An Act to authorize the President of the United States to make withdrawals of public lands in certain cases.”

1910, June 25

Public Law 61-303 (36 Stat. 847)

Authorized the president to make temporary withdrawals of public lands for “water-power sites, irrigation, classification of lands or other public purposes specified in the orders of withdrawal.” Withdrawals were to remain in effect until revoked by either the president or by Congress. The law specifically states, “That hereafter no forest reserve shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to one heretofore created within the limits of the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, or Wyoming, except by act of Congress,” thus repeating the restrictions of the Fulton Amendment of March 4, 1907 (see above). The Act was amended by Public Law 62-316 of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 497) adding among other provisions, the State of California to the list of states covered by the Fulton Amendment. This law allowed the president to temporarily withdraw land for classification purposes pending a determination as to the advisability of reserving the land so withdrawn for addition to the national forests, national parks and monuments, Indian Reservations, reservoir sites, and other public purposes. Many Forest Service ranger stations and other administrative sites were located on land withdrawn under this law. Also, land was withdrawn in advance of Congressional action, such as deeding property to cities and states for watershed protection and public parks. In some cases, land was withdrawn to settle land claims or to adjust inaccurate public land surveys.

“Weeks Law.”

1911, March 1

Public Law 61-435 (36 Stat. 961)

Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with states in the protection of watersheds of navigable streams including fire protection with matching funds. Funds were appropriated for the acquisition of land at the headwaters of navigable streams. Established the National Forest Reservation Commission to be the arbitrator upon such lands recommended for purchase by the Secretary of Agriculture. Such purchased lands were to be administered as national forest lands. By 1914, enough land had been acquired through the Weeks Law that a separate District 7 was established to administer these lands in the eastern United States.

Land exchanges authorized with the State of Michigan

1912, July 31

Public Law 62-247 (37 Stat. 241)

In the interest of consolidating land ownership within the national forests of Michigan, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior are authorized to exchange federal lands with lands owned by the state of Michigan.

“Appropriations Act for the Department of Agriculture for Fiscal Year 1913.”

1912, August 10

Public Law 62-261 (37 Stat. 269, particularly 287)

Under the section on appropriations for the Forest Service: “That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby directed and required to select, classify, and segregate, as soon as practicable, all lands within the boundaries of the national forests that may be open to settlement and entry under the homestead laws applicable to the national forests, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid.” Congress continued to fund classification activities for several more years. Many acres of national forest land were eliminated under this classification policy.

District 7 (Eastern District) created.

1914, July 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

“These Forests are administered through an organization which groups in large districts, each with its central office in charge of a District Forester. The number of these districts was increased from 6 to 7 on July 1, 1914, through the creation of a new district with headquarters in Washington.” (Robert S. Graves, *Report of the Forester 1914/1915*, page 1)

National Park Service established.

1916, August 25

Public Law 64-235 (39 Stat. 535)

“That there is hereby created in the Department of the Interior a service to be called the National Park Service...”

First National Forest consisting of lands purchased under the Weeks Law proclaimed.

1916, October 17

Proclamation 1349 & 1350 (39 Stat. 1811)

Lands in North Carolina were designated by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 11 of the Weeks Law of 1911 as the Pisgah National Forest on September 29, 1916, Pisgah National Forest was formally proclaimed a national forest by President Wilson by Proclamation 1349. Pisgah Game Refuge was proclaimed the same day in Proclamation 1350.

Alaska District created.

1921, January 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

National Forest lands in the Territory of Alaska separated from District 6 “North Pacific District” and designated District 8, “Alaska District.”

“An Act To consolidate national forest lands.”

1922, March 20

Public Law 67-173 (42 Stat. 465)

The Secretary of the Interior, acting with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, is authorized to exchange land within the exterior boundaries of national forests for private land or for federally-owned timber of equal value. This law is often referred to as the “General Exchange Act” and such exchanges were not subject to the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission. See below, Public Law 68-513 (43 Stat. 1090) February 28, 1925, for the “Weeks Law Exchange” Act.

First Wilderness established.

1924, June 3

Action by the Southwestern District Forester

The first wilderness area was established on the Gila National Forest, New Mexico. Advocated by Aldo Leopold, the establishment of a wilderness in 1924 was a unilateral Forest Service action. Congress officially designated the Gila Wilderness as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System in 1964 (see below under September 3, 1964)

“Clarke-McNary Act.”

1924, June 7

Public Law 68-270 (43 Stat. 653)

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized to cooperate more fully with the states to protect forest resources by fire suppression, research, examination of forest tax laws, forest husbandry, and extension services, and importantly, amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land under the Weeks Law to the cut-over areas of the states of the Great Lakes and southern pineries. The first purchase units proposed after passage of this law were the Tawas (Huron) and Mackinac (Hiawatha) Units on the Michigan National Forest and the Choctawhatchee and Ocala on

the Florida National Forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized (Section 7) to accept donations of land from private parties to be included in the national forests and to identify which public lands would be valuable for protection of water supply and timber production and could be economically administered as parts of the national forests. Section 8 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to ascertain and determine the location of public lands chiefly valuable for the protection of water supply and timber production and forward the findings to the National Forest Reservation Commission who would forward their recommendations to the president. The president would lay the findings of the commission before the Congress for action. Section 9 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish national forests within the boundaries of any Government reservation, except national parks, mineral reservations, Indian Reservations, and national monuments. This led to the creation of many national forests on military reservations in 1924-25.

“Exchange Act of 1925.”

1925, March 3 **Public Law 68-591 (43 Stat. 1215)**

Amends Section 7 of the Weeks Law to permit land exchanges or exchanges of timber on federal land for private land upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission in order to beneficially consolidate national forest lands for more efficient and economical administration. These exchanges were called “Weeks Law Exchanges” now authorized for purchase units.

“McNary – Woodruff Act.”

1928, April 30 **Public Law 70-326 (45 Stat. 468)**

Appropriated 8 million dollars to purchase land under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts during the 1929-1931 fiscal years inclusive. This authorization led to the establishment of the Lake States District (District 9) to administer land purchases in that District. Act also limited federal forest land purchases using the funds authorized under this law to one million acres in any one state. Expires June 30, 1931.

Lake States District (District 9) established.

1928, December 22 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

A District 9, the Lake States District, was established by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 22, 1928 (effective January 1, 1929), with District Headquarters located first in Madison, Wisconsin, in office space in the Forest Service’s Forest Products Laboratory. District Headquarters were soon thereafter relocated to Milwaukee. The new district managed national forest properties in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, formerly administered by District 2, the Rocky Mountain District.

North Dakota added to District 9.

1930, January 3 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

Source: Conrad, David E. *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service’s Eastern Region*. 1st ed. Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service, Region 9, 1997. Page 284.

Region 9 expanded.

1930, March 1 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

The states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Ohio added to the Lake States District (Region 9), formerly part of the Eastern Region (Region 7). (Robert Y. Stuart, *Report of the Forester, Fiscal Year 1930*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1930), Page 14.

“Districts” renamed “Regions.”

1930, May 1 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, renames all U.S. Forest Service “districts” as “regions” in order avoid confusion with ranger districts. Numerical designations remain the same.

North Central Region established.

1933 **Action by the Secretary of Agriculture**

Lake States Region (Region 9) renamed the North Central Region and retained its numerical designation as Region 9. The change in name is due to the expansion of the forest land purchase program into the forests of the Ohio River Valley, Missouri, Iowa, and North Dakota. The annual *National Forest Areas* report of June 30, 1933 uses the new regional name, North Central Region, for the first time. The important 1:7,000,000-scale, *National Forests, State Forests, National Parks, National Monuments, and Indian Reservations* (see Figure 6) of the entire United States dated 1934 names Region 9 as the “North Central Region” in its text. It should be stated that the small pamphlet map issued by the U.S. Forest Service in 1934, 1936 and

again in 1937 entitled *National Forest and Related Data* with the folded panel title, *The National Forests and Field Offices of the United States Forest Service*, still used the “Lake States Region.”

“Organization of Executive Agencies.”

1933, June 10

Executive Order No. 6166, Section 2

Among many other changes, this Executive Order placed all national monuments and military monuments and battlegrounds under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, transferring many from the management of the Forest Service. These transferred monuments included Mt. Olympus National Monument in Washington State, Oregon Caves National Monument in Oregon, and Lava Beds National Monument in California to name only a few. The Executive Order became effective 61 days after it was issued (Section 22) thus the official transfer of jurisdiction for all national monuments under U.S. Forest Service management occurred on August 10, 1933.

To establish fish and game sanctuaries in the National Forests.

1934, March 10

Public Law 73-120 (48 Stat. 400)

Authorized the president to establish fish and game sanctuaries within national forests upon the recommendation of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce upon the approval of the state legislature in which the forest was situated.

The “Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.”

1934, June 28

Public Law 73-482 (48 Stat. 1269)

Authorized, among other actions, the Secretary of the Interior to organize 80 million acres of unreserved public lands into grazing districts. Section 13 allowed the president to reserve, in states where it was permitted to do so, through Executive Order, unappropriated public lands within watersheds administered by the national forests, lands more suitable for timber management, and to add those lands to existing national forests, and to transfer existing national forest land to the Department of the Interior, those lands being, in the Secretary’s opinion, more suitable for grazing under the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act. The Act was amended in 1935 to increase the acreage to be included in grazing districts to 142 million acres, and Executive orders in November 1934 and February 1935 effectively closed the public domain to entry.

Southern Region (Region 8) established.

1934, July 1

Action by the Secretary of Agriculture

“Extension of national forest areas in the East made it advisable to establish, effective July 1, [1934], another regional office with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. It has supervision over forests and related functions in the Southeastern States.” (Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Forester 1934*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1934), page 6). The former Region 8, the Alaska Region, given the numerical designation of Region 10.

The “Fulmer Act.”

1935, August 29

Public Law 74-395 (49 Stat. 963)

The Secretary of Agriculture was authorized by this act to enter into cooperative agreements with the states in the establishment of State forests and appropriate funds for that purpose not to exceed five million dollars per year. All forest land purchases under the act required prior review and approval by the National Forest Reservation Commission. No land so acquired by the Commission using federal funds would be turned over to the states to be managed as a state forest unless requirements are met such as the enforcement of tax delinquency laws. The Commission, while supporting the new law and its potential for forest conservation was skeptical that five million dollars per year, and perhaps amounts much smaller than that, would not greatly reduce the need for the continuation of the existing federal program under the Weeks Law and its amendments with full Congressional support. The law was named for Congressman Hampton Pitts Fulmer (1875-1944) of South Carolina a long-time member of the House Agriculture Committee and its Chairman from the 76th Congress to the 78th.

Forest Service regulations appear in the *Federal Register*.

1936, August 15

1 Federal Register 1090-1103

“Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture Relating to the Protection, Occupancy, Use, and Administration of the National Forests” included the full text of L-20 on “Experimental Forests and Ranges” addressing the establishment of primitive areas (page 1100). Oddly, regulation L-20 has been inadvertently undesignated.

“Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act.”

1937, July 22

Public Law 75-210 (50 Stat. 522)

Title III of this act “Retirement of submarginal Land” ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and land utilization which led to the acquisition of private lands that were submarginal agricultural lands or not primarily suitable for agriculture. These lands were later grouped into Land Utilization Projects for each state and in 1954, transferred to the Forest Service for management and disposal. Many were absorbed into existing national forests, later organized into National Grasslands, such as the Sheyenne National Grassland in North Dakota, deeded or sold to states, or used to establish new national forests such as the Finger Lakes National Forest in the State of New York.

Land use regulations affecting Wilderness, Wild, and other special areas announced and codified.

1939, September 19

4 Federal Register 3994

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, published in the *Federal Register* dated September 20, 1939, proposed land use regulations on the establishment, use, modification, and elimination of Wilderness Areas (Regulation U-1), Wild Areas (Regulation U-2), Recreation Areas (Regulation U-3), Experimental and Natural Areas (Regulation U-4), Public Camp Grounds (Regulation U-5), and Occupancy and Use (Regulation U-6). These later appear in the 1939 supplement to the *Code of Federal Regulations* Chapter 36, Part 2, Section 251.20 through 251.25. Wilderness Areas were defined as areas being over 100,000 acres and Wild Areas were those under 100,000 acres. The first edition of the Code of Federal Regulations issued in 1938 and its supplement did not include regulations on primitive or wilderness areas, perhaps because they were in revision at the time. Only one wilderness-type area was designated under this regulation in today’s Eastern Region: the Great Gulf Wild Area on the White Mountain National Forest in 1959.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve public lands.”

1942, April 24

Executive Order 9146 (7 Federal Register 3067)

Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sign all orders withdrawing or reserving public lands and all orders revoking or modifying such orders, provided that such orders had the prior approval of the President’s Budget Office, the Attorney General, were published in the *Federal Register*, and with the advance concurrence of the executive agency concerned. The effect of this order initiated the use of the Public land Order issued by the Secretary of the Department of the Interior as the instrument for most boundary modifications to the national forests and decreased the reliance on the President’s Executive Orders and official Proclamations.

“To authorize the exchange of certain lands in Minnesota”

1942, December 7

Public Law 77-792 (56 Stat. 1042)

Any lands owned by the State of Minnesota which are contiguous or situated within the exterior boundaries of a national park, national forest, land utilization project (under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act) or other Federal reservation are eligible for exchange for lands of equal value owned by the United States.

“Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands of the public domain and other lands owned or controlled by the United States.”

1943, April 23

Executive Order 9337 (8 Federal Register 5516)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the president to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, but had the same effect.

“Delegating to the Secretary of the Interior the authority of the president to withdraw or reserve lands of the United States for public purposes.”

1952, May 26

Executive Order 10355 (17 Federal Register 4831)

A restatement of the delegation of authority to reserve or withdraw public lands from the President to the Secretary of the Interior. Superseded Executive Order 9337 of April 23, 1943, but had the same effect.

“Delegations of Authority and Assignment of Functions” for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1953, December 24

Federal Register Notice (19 Federal Register 74-77)

(effective January 2, 1954)

Under “Forest Service” on page 75 of the Notice, in Section 300H, the Forest Service was given the authority for the “Protection, management and administration under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act (7 U.S. C. 1010- 1012), of lands under the administration of the Department of Agriculture including the custodianship of lands under loan to states and local agencies, and in Section 301, the Forest Service was given the authority to issue rules and regulations relating to the

national forests and other lands administered for national forest purposes and to lands administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Thus, lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or the Land Utilization Project lands, 7,278,800 acres, were transferred from the Soil Conservation Service to the U.S Forest Service for administration. The “Notice” was published in the January 6, 1954 issue of the Federal Register.

“To authorize the interchange of lands between the Department of Agriculture and military departments of the Department of Defense and for other purposes.”

1956, July 26

Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656)

The effect of this law on national forest land allowed the transfer of the jurisdiction of public lands between U.S. Army and the U.S. Forest Service. Examples of land transfers made under this law would be, 1) the 1970 transfer of 1,518 acres from the U.S. Army to the national forest and 826 acres from the Forest Service to the U.S. Army in conjunction with the Lake Monroe project in Indiana; 2) the land exchange between the U.S. Army’s Fort Leonard Wood and the Mark Twain National Forest made in 1957.

“Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1956.”

1956, August 3

Public Law 84-979 (70 Stat. 1032)

Among a host of other authorizations, this law’s Section 11 authorizes the Department of Agriculture “to acquire land or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, or otherwise, as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work.” Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956 has been invoked along with the “Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978” to support the acquisition of forest land working in conjunction with non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“To authorize the exchange of certain land in the State of Missouri.”

1957, September 4

Public Law 85-282 (71 Stat. 607)

The state of Missouri is authorized to exchange its lands located within the exterior boundaries of national forests for federal lands of equal value under the authority of Section 7 of the Weeks Law, PL 61-435 (36 Stat. 961) of March 1, 1911 and under the applicable provisions of the “An Act To consolidate national forest lands” PL 67-173 (42 Stat. 173) of March 20, 1922.

“To provide for the establishment of townsites and for other purposes.”

1958, July 31

Public Law 85-569 (72 Stat. 438)

Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to set aside and designate an area not to exceed 640 acres for any single application, as a townsite from any national forest land after a satisfactory showing of a need for such a designation by any county, city or other local governmental division. Includes provisions and procedures.

“To facilitate administration and management by the Secretary of Agriculture of certain lands of the United States within National Forests.”

1958, September 2

Public Law 85-862 (72 Stat. 1571)

Confers Weeks Law status to about 1.4 million acres of federal land within the external boundaries of the National Forests.

“Administration of lands under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act by the Forest Service.”

1960, June 20

Federal Register Notice (25 Federal Register 5845)

Converted 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in this notice by the Secretary of Agriculture to National Grasslands administered by the Forest Service. The Notice was published in the June 24, 1960 issue of the Federal Register. This part was amended by the addition of two more Land Utilization Projects in Texas, namely, Boggy Creek (TX-22) and McClellan Creek (TX-24) on December 6, 1962, 27 *Federal Register* 12217-12218) Boggy Creek is now part of Black Kettle National Grasslands and McClellan Creek is the McClellan Creek National Grasslands.

“Grouping of the National Grasslands into administrative units and providing specific designations therefore.”

1961, March 16 (effective April 1, 1961) Federal Register (26 Federal Register 2467)

Grouped 22 Land Utilization Projects listed in the June 20, 1960 edition of the *Federal Register* into 18 named National Grasslands in a new Section of Title 36 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, namely Section 213.5, but currently part of Section 213.1.

Allows public lands and lands acquired under Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 to be added to the National Forest System

1962, July 9

Public Law 87-140 (76 Stat. 140)

Lands acquired under the gift and exchange provisions of Section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 and are within the boundaries of the national forests, and which are determined to be suitable for forestry purposes by the Secretary of Agriculture, may be reserved by the issuance of a Public Land Order by the Secretary of the Interior and ordered added to the national forest.

“Depository Library Act of 1962.”

1962, August 9

Public Law 87-579 (76 Stat. 352)

The most significant legislative revision of the depository library program since the Printing Act of 1895 significantly expanding the scope of publications distributed to depository libraries to include documents produced in agency printing plants. The immediate effect was to increase the number of depository libraries from 592 in 1962 to 993 by the end of the decade principally due to the creation of new regional depositories (2 in each state) and revising the qualifications for libraries to become depositories.

Policies and procedures regarding the selection, establishment, and administration of National Recreation Areas.

1963, March 26

Circular #1, President’s Recreation Advisory Council

Circular #1 sets forth the Council’s findings, definitions, selection criteria, the establishment and administration of National Recreation Areas for all agencies to follow. States that “National Recreation Areas shall be established by an act of Congress.

http://npshistory.com/publications/admin_policies/policy3-appb.htm

“Wilderness Act.”

1964, September 3

Public Law 88-577 (78 Stat. 890)

Established a National Wilderness Preservation System, defined “wilderness,” and began a ten year process for identifying areas suitable for wilderness designation. [78 Stat. 891] “Sec. 3. (a) All areas within the national forests classified at least 30 days before the effective date of this Act by the Secretary of Agriculture or by the Chief of the Forest Service as “wilderness,” “wild,” or “canoe” are hereby designated as wilderness areas.” For Regions Seven and Nine, this meant that wilderness status was conferred on the Great Gulf Wilderness Area on the White Mountain National Forest, formerly a “Wild” area designated in 1959 under the 1939 U-2 regulation. Even though the Boundary Waters Canoe Area was added to the National Wilderness Preservation System, the area retained all regulations then in force. The Act also provided for a formal review of 34 remaining National Forest Primitive Areas occupying 5.5 million acres by 1974 under the RARE (Roadless Area Review and Evaluation) process

“Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.”

1964, September 3

Public Law 88-578 (78 Stat. 897)

Effective January 1, 1965, the Act established a land and water conservation fund in the U.S. Treasury to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to outdoor recreation resources. Proceeds from offshore drilling fees, entrance fees collected by federal agencies, federal surplus property sales, and motorboat fuel taxes shall be deposited into the fund and funds distributed to the states and to federal agencies. Includes provisions for land acquisition by federal land management agencies including the U.S. Forest Service. The fund can be used in support of outdoor recreation, under a few provisions, to purchase private lands within the boundaries of established national forests, wilderness areas, and purchase units approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Purchases can be made outside the boundaries of the national forests of up to 500 acres in the case of any one forest that would comprise and integral part of a forest recreational management area. Not more than 15% of the acreage acquired using the fund shall be in areas west of the 100th Meridian for the Forest Service. The LWCF was extended for another 25 years in 1990 and again in 2019. The legal authorization of the LWCF expired on Sunday, September 30, 2018. The LWCF was permanently reauthorized as part of the bipartisan John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, signed into law on March 12, 2019. It requires that at least 40% of funds be used by federal agencies and at least 40% be allocated to the states. Under “Great American Outdoors Act” of August 4, 2020, Congress committed itself to permanently funding the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act at \$900 million a year.

“Providing for Establishing User Fees Pursuant to the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965.”

1965, February 26

Executive Order 11200 (30 Federal Register 2645)

A system of “designated areas” will be created by eight Federal agencies named in the order that administer recreation lands for 1965, and after 1965, entrance, admission, or other recreation user fees collected by eight Federal agencies will be added to the Land and Water Conservation Fund to support outdoor recreation.

Reorganization of the Eastern and Southern Regions by the termination of the old Region 7.

Fiscal Year 1966

Action by the Chief, Forest Service

“...other actions were taken to improve efficiency and to reduce administrative costs. The Regional Office at Upper Darby, Pa., was discontinued, and the administration of seven northeastern National Forests placed under Regional Offices in Milwaukee (White Mountain, Green Mountain, Allegheny, and Monongahela National Forests) and Atlanta (Daniel Boone, George Washington, and Jefferson National Forests).” (Edward P. Cliff, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1966*, p. 36). Region 7, the smallest or the 10 Regions, was eliminated. After the merger, the North Central Region was renamed the Eastern Region and retained its regional number 9. No specific effective date of the merger has been discovered and indications are that the decision had been made by the Chief to transfer Region 7 national forests to Region 8 and 9 in September of 1965 after a policies and practices review had been completed headed by Edwin Deckerd of the Bureau of the Budget on July 2, 1965. Implementation of the merger occurred during the last month of 1965 and the first months of 1966.

“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)

Establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, defines “wild,” “scenic,” and “recreational” and immediately designates portions of eight rivers as Wild and Scenic: 1) Middle Fork, Clearwater River, Idaho 2) Eleven Point River, Missouri 3) Feather River, California 4) Rio Grande, New Mexico 5) Rogue River, Oregon 6) Saint Croix, Minnesota and Wisconsin 7) Middle Fork, Salmon River, Idaho 8) Wolf River, Wisconsin. The Secretary of Agriculture was assigned administrative responsibility for the Clearwater, Eleven Point, Feather, Salmon with shared jurisdiction over the Rogue River in Oregon with the Department of the Interior.

“National Trails System Act.”

1968, October 2

Public Law 90-543 (82 Stat. 919)

Instituted “a national system of recreation and scenic trails,” designated the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail as initial components of the system, and prescribed the methods and standards by which additional components might be added to the system. 14 other potential trails were authorized to be studied and examined for possible inclusion in the national system of trails. Eight National Scenic Trails have been established, four administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, established 1978, Florida National Scenic Trail, established 1976, the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, established in 1968, and the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail designated in 2009. Fifteen National Historic Trails were in place with only one such trail administered by the Forest Service, the 1,170 mile long Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail, from Wallowa Lake, Oregon to the Bear Paw Mountains in Montana, established on October 6, 1986 (Public Law 99-455, 100 Stat. 1122). All other National Scenic and National Historic Trails are administered by agencies of the U.S. Department of the Interior, even though many run through or touch upon the National Forests. The Act was amended by Public Law 100-470 of October 4, 1988 (102 Stat. 2281) which recognized that state and local governments had a role to play under the National Trails System Act and to establish guidelines and principles in the case of abandoned rights of ways.

“National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.”

1970, January 1

Public Law 91-190 (83 Stat. 852)

Established a national policy for the environment and a Council on Environmental Quality. Mandated “Environmental Impact Statements” in particular circumstances.

“Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.”

1974, August 17

Public Law 93-378 (88 Stat. 476)

Directs the Forest Service to protect, develop, and enhance the productivity and other values through long-range planning to ensure the future supply of forest resources while maintaining a quality environment. The law requires that a renewable resource assessment and a Forest Service plan be prepared every ten and five years, respectively, in order to prepare for the future of the natural resources under its care. The law’s Section 10 (88 Stat. 480) defines the “National Forest System.”

“To further the purposes of the Wilderness Act...”

1975, January 3

Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096)

The landmark wilderness act for the Eastern and Southern United States, designating 16 new wilderness areas from New England to Arkansas and orders the review of 17 wilderness study areas for possible future addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System. Often known by its popular name, “The Eastern Wilderness Areas Act.”

“Federal Land Policy and Management Act.”

1976, October 21

Public Law 94-579 (90 Stat. 2743)

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, or FLPMA governs the way in which the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management are managed. However, because the law addresses land use planning, land acquisition and dispositions (FLPMA, Title II), it necessarily includes the National Forest System in sections that deal with these topics and has a section on “National Forest Townsites,” revising the Act of July 31, 1958 (72 Stat. 438, see above). Updated by the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 1988” (PL 100-409, 102 Stat. 1086) and the “Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000” (PL 106-248, 114 Stat. 613).

“National Forest Management Act of 1976.”

1976, October 22

Public Law 94-588 (90 Stat. 2949)

Act amends the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974. Significantly, revises Section 10 of the 1974 law (now renumbered Section 9) that “Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of June 4, 1897, no land now or hereafter reserved or withdrawn from the public domain as national forest [under various laws] shall be returned to the public domain except by an act of Congress.” Section 17 repeals Section 4 and 5 of the Weeks Law and transferring all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture, effectively abolishing the Commission. Prohibits the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into any agreement to purchase or to exchange land for or in the National Forests valued at over \$25,000 until after 30 days of submitting a report to the committees of the House and Senate which have oversight responsibilities over the National Forest System among other provisions.

“Acceptance of Gifts Act of 1978.”

1978, October 10

Public Law 95-442 (92 Stat. 1065)

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture “to accept, receive, hold, utilize and administer on behalf of the United States gifts, bequests or devices of real and personal property made for the benefit of the United States Department of Agriculture or for the carrying out of any its functions.” This law, along with Section 11 of the Organic Act of 1956, has been invoked to support the acquisition of forest land in cooperation with non-profit conservation organizations and individuals.

“To designate certain National Forest System lands in the States of Colorado, South Dakota, Missouri, South Carolina, and Louisiana for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System and for other purposes.”

1980, December 22

Public Law 96-560 (94 Stat. 3265)

Designates 15 Wilderness Areas, adds lands to 5 existing wilderness areas, and names 11 wilderness study areas in Colorado. Creates four new wilderness areas on the Mark Twain National Forest, the Bell Mountain, Devils Backbone, Piney Creek, and Rockpile Wilderness Areas. Also designates the Black Elk Wilderness Area in the Black Hills National Forest of South Dakota, four new wilderness areas on the Francis Marion National Forest and one wilderness area on the Kisatchie National Forest.

“To designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia as wilderness.”

1983, January 13

Public Law 97-466 (96 Stat. 2538)

Establishes the Cranberry Wilderness, Laurel Fork North Wilderness, and the Laurel Fork South Wilderness on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia.

“Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, June 19

Public Law 98-321 (98 Stat. 250)

Establishes two new wilderness areas, the Porcupine Lake Wilderness on the Chequamegon National Forest and the Headwaters Wilderness on the Nicolet National Forest.

“Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, June 19

Public Law 98-322 (98 Stat. 253)

Establishes four new wilderness areas and adds 1,080 acres to the existing Lye Brook Wilderness on the Green Mountain National Forest in Vermont. Title II establishes the 36,400 acre White Rocks National Recreation Area, and included within its boundaries, the Big Branch and the Peru Peak Wilderness Areas, both designated as parts of the National Wilderness Preservation System under Title I of this act.

“New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, June 19

Public Law 98-323 (98 Stat. 259)

Establishes the Pemigewasset and Sandwich Range Wilderness Areas and adds 7,000 acres to the existing Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness on the White Mountain National Forest lands in New Hampshire. Authorizes a study of the Wildcat Brook for possible addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System and enlarges the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest by 4,000 acres in the vicinity of the Pilot Range, Kilkenny Township, New Hampshire.

“Pennsylvania Wilderness Act of 1984.”

1984, October 30

Public Law 98-585 (98 Stat. 3100)

Establishes the Allegheny Islands and Hickory Creek Wilderness Areas as well as the Allegheny National Recreation Area, all on the Allegheny National Forest.

“Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987.”

1987, December 8

Public Law 100-184 (101 Stat. 1274)

Establishes ten new wilderness areas; six on the Hiawatha National Forest (Big Island Lake, Delirium, Horseshoe Bay, Mackinac, Rock River Canyon, and Round Island Wilderness areas), one on the Manistee National Forest (Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness), and three on the Ottawa National Forest (McCormick, Sturgeon River Gorge, and Sylvania Wilderness areas)

“Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988.”

1988, August 20

Public Law 100-409 (102 Stat. 1086)

The purpose of the law is to facilitate and expedite land exchanges pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and other laws administered by the Department of the Interior and Agriculture by providing uniform rules and regulations pertaining to land appraisals and to establish procedures and guidelines for the resolution of disputes. Also by providing sufficient resources for land exchange activities and to require a study and report on the handling of information related to federal lands.

“Maine Wilderness Act of 1990.”

1990, September 28

Public Law 101-401 (104 Stat. 863)

Establishes the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness on White Mountain National Forest lands in Maine.

“Illinois Wilderness Act of 1990.”

1990, November 28

Public Law 101-633 (104 Stat. 4577)

Establishes seven new wilderness areas in the Shawnee National Forest of Illinois.

“National Forest System Month, 1991.”

1991, June 28

Proclamation 6311 (195 Stat. 2631)

Recognizes the Centennial of the National Forest System and proclaims the month of June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourages all Americans to join in celebrating 100 years of natural resources stewardship by the Forest Service.

“Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991.”

1992, March 3

Public Law 102-249 (106 Stat. 45)

Sets aside segments of 13 Michigan rivers and adds them to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; authorizes the study of segments of 11 rivers for addition to the System.

“Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995”

1995, February 10

Public Law 104-106 (110 Stat. 594)

“Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie” established from lands of the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant and transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered as part of the National Forest System.

“Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000.”

2000, July 25 **Public Law 106-248 (114 Stat. 613)**

Acknowledges that Federal land management agencies of the Interior and the Agriculture Departments have the authority under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to sell, exchange, and acquire land and also acknowledges that the sale or exchange of land between the federal government and private landowners would facilitate and make more efficient federal land management. This law provides for a more expeditious process for disposal and acquisition of land.

“Education Land Grant Act.”

2000, December 28 **Public Law 106-577, Title II (114 Stat. 3070)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey National Forest System lands to a public school district for use for educational purposes at the discretion of the Secretary acting under certain guidelines outlined in the law. Such a conveyance not to exceed 80 acres at any one time. Allows for subsequent applications for additional land conveyances.

Centennial of the Forest Service, 2005.

2005, February 7, 2005 **Proclamation 7865 (119 Stat. 3699)**

The president proclaimed February 1, 2005 as the Centennial of the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, calling upon the people of the United States “to recognize this anniversary with appropriate programs, ceremonies and activities in honor of the Forest Service’s contributions to our country.

“Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005.”

2005, August 2 **Public Law 109-54, Title V (119 Stat. 559)**

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to convey an administrative site, facility or improvement at fair market value and to use the proceeds for the acquisition, improvement, maintenance, reconstruction, or construction of a facility for the National Forest System and, where applicable, reasonable brokerage fees.

“New England Wilderness Act of 2006.”

2006, December 1 **Public Law 109-382 (120 Stat. 2673)**

“Title I – New Hampshire” establishes the 23,700-acre Wild River Wilderness and adds 10,800 acres to the existing Sandwich Range Wilderness Area. “Title II – Vermont” establishes the 22,425-acre Glastenbury Wilderness, the 12,333-acre Joseph Battell Wilderness, and the 3,757-acre Breadloaf Wilderness. Adds 2,338 acres to the existing Lye Brook Wilderness, 752 acres to the existing Peru Peak Wilderness, and 47 acres to the existing Big Branch Wilderness.

“Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.”

2009, March 30 **Public Law 111-11 (123 Stat. 991)**

A landmark piece of public lands legislation that combined 159 separate bills considered by the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources during the 110th and earlier Congresses. The law expanded the National Wilderness Preservation System by two million acres, conveyed and exchanged lands, added to the National Trails System and to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, designated 10 new National Heritage Areas, dealt with ocean exploration, domestic water rights, and included many other provisions. Section 5205 of the law (123 Stat. 158) designated the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail extending approximately 1,200 miles from the Continental Divide in Glacier National Park to the Pacific Ocean in the Olympic National Park to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service.

“John D. Dingle, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act.”

2019, March 12 **Public Law 116-9 (133 Stat. 580)**

Includes land exchanges and conveyances, public land management issues, wilderness creation, wild and scenic river designations and a great many other issues, including the “Lake Fannin Land Conveyance of 2,025 acres from the Caddo National Grassland to Fannin County, Texas.

“Great American Outdoors Act.”

2020, August 4 **Public Law 116-152 (134 Stat. 682)**

A landmark bill committing \$900 million a year for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and a one-time \$9.5 billion boost to help catch up over the next five years on maintenance needs at National Parks, National Forests, and other public land management agencies. In addition to funding public land maintenance backlog, the legislation’s signal breakthrough is establishing permanent funding for the conservation fund at \$900 million a year, ending chronic underfunding for the program.

IV. The Mapping of the Eastern Region

The maps produced for the federal forests of the Eastern Region reflect all the cartographic policies, standards, developments, and traditions as examined in the essay, *The Mapping of Our National Forests* found elsewhere on this web site, with the exception of maps of the forest reserves by General Land Office between 1891 and 1905. The record of federal cartography of the forests of the Eastern Region presents an interesting array of formats and designs beginning with the maps found accompanying presidential proclamations, Forest Atlas folios, all the way to the modern Class A administrative maps. Cartographers in the Forest Service Headquarters, District 2 in Denver, Colorado, District 7 in Washington, D.C., and District 9 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin all mapped the national forests in what today is known as the Eastern Region, Region 9, of the Forest Service. The quantity of maps for each national forest in Region 9 is not as large as those of the national forests in the western United States, largely due to the fact that the establishment of national forests in the Eastern Region came much later than in the West. Several different mapping offices within the Forest Service had a hand in the making of maps for the national forests of the Eastern Region, and as a consequence, the maps display a wide diversity of appearance. The first maps for forest mapping in the east were constructed by the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office and by the District 2 offices in Denver, Colorado. After 1914, a new District 7 became responsible for mapping the eastern forests. Being based in Washington, D.C. sharing offices in the same building the distinction between District 7 and the Forest Service Headquarters was somewhat blurred in the early years. Starting in 1919, District 7 was also known as the Eastern District and after 1930, the Eastern Region. In 1929, a new District 9 took over the administration of national forest lands in the Great Lakes from District 2 in Denver, Colorado. In 1930, Region 9 expanded at the expense of the Region 7 into more states of the mid-west as the ambitious forest land purchase program of the New Deal gained momentum. Finally, the national forests of New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia joined the North Central Region in fiscal year 1966 and mapping for the four national forests in those states quickly became uniform in style and appearance as all other national forest maps made by Region 9.

A. Early Maps in Reports and Forest Folios

The U.S. Geological Survey had been charged by Congress with evaluating and mapping the forest reserves in the Organic Act of 1897 and given an annual appropriation of \$150,000 to do so by Sundry Civil Appropriations Act of June 4, 1897. The Survey published its forest examinations in Part 5 of its *Annual Report* series for 1897/98, 1898/1899, and 1899/1900 (19th through 21st *Annual Reports*) and in several early numbers of its *Professional Papers* series. The Geological Survey's involvement in the examination and mapping of the forest reserves ended in 1905. The Survey published only one map in a state that would later become a part of the Eastern Region during its examination of the forest reserves.

Even though no forest reserve had been established in the State of Minnesota by 1900, the Geological Survey sent Horace Beemer Ayres to northern Minnesota to examine the region's pine forests. Henry Gannett, the Survey's Chief Geographer in charge of the agency's forestry work, wrote that,

"During the past year [fiscal year 1900], Mr. H.B. Ayres...has been actively engaged in collecting data from timber land owners, lumbermen, and cruisers regarding the woodlands of the pine regions of Minnesota. These data have been collected in part by correspondence and in part by personal visits by Mr. Ayres, and have been supplemented by his own intimate knowledge of the region. The results are presented upon a map showing, in all the detail which the scale will admit, the character of these lands as concerns the timber supply. Explanatory text, with estimates, etc., accompanies the map."⁵⁰

The Geological Survey published Ayres' report and map entitled, *Pine Region of Minnesota, Showing Classification of Lands* in its 21st *Annual Report*. The map covered most of northeastern Minnesota, an area defined by Ayres himself:

"The pine lands of Minnesota, as indicated by the earliest surveys, extended to the state line on the north and east, while southward they merged into the hardwood "park region" along the southern lines of Pine and Kanabec counties. Thence westward the irregular border passed near Milaca, Little Falls, and Wadena to Frazer City and northward to the western extremities of Red Lakes and Lake of the Woods."⁵¹

⁵⁰ Henry Gannett, *Summary of Forest Work in 1899-1900*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1900, p. 22. In: *Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1899-1900, Part V. Forest Reserves*, p. 9-25.

⁵¹ Horace Beemer Ayres, *Timber Conditions of the Pine Region of Minnesota*, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Geological Survey; U.S. Government Printing Office, 1900, p. 679. In: *Twenty-first Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey, 1899-1900, Part V. Forest Reserves*, p. 673-711.

The map plotted several land classifications: two classes of original pine forest measured by density, together with prairie, hardwood, pine cut 90% burned over, burned before cutting, and brush prairie, on a base map with the scale of 1:500,000 or 8 miles to the inch. The map included the lands of the entire future Minnesota (later Chippewa) National Forest as well as the entire Superior National Forest. Since the Indian Reservation surrounding Leech Lake was, at that time, in the process of being terminated by the federal government through prescribed allotment procedures, timber conditions and valuation were vitally important to assessing payments to the Chippewa tribe. Furthermore, timber sales on reservation lands had caused a good deal of controversy and hard feelings among tribal members and the public. Even though there were no forest reserves in the region, it was more than likely that Ayres' examination of the pine region was requested by the federal government because of the controversial timber cutting of the past and the on-going allotment process. The results of a professional examination of the forest conditions in northeastern Minnesota could better inform negotiations with the Chippewa resulting in a just settlement. A full citation to the map is found in Part V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps, U.S. Geological Survey Mapping.

Other governmental reports on the forested areas of the eastern United States issued in the first decade of the 20th century included maps of the region. The reports of the Secretary of Agriculture on the southern Appalachian region requested by Congress in 1901 and the 1908 *Report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the southern Appalachian and White Mountain watersheds*, both included maps. The 1908 report, which led to the passage of the Weeks Law of 1911, had maps of the Southern Appalachian region, including the forests of West Virginia, and the White Mountain Region showing the physical relief, forest areas, and non-agricultural lands. These reports and their maps on the forests of the Southern Appalachians and the White Mountain regions supplied the scientific basis that connected healthy streamflow with forest cover, the protection of which became the principle underlying objective of the Weeks Law.

Of the four national forests established on the public lands between 1908 to 1909, the Minnesota, Marquette, Michigan, and Superior, only the Superior National Forest was included in the Forester's Forest Atlas program. The *Superior Folio* of the Forest Atlas of the United States contained 18 black & white sheets and was issued in 1911, much later than most of the other Forest Atlases. The next national forest proclaimed in the area of the future Eastern Region, the White Mountain National Forest in 1918, the Monongahela National Forest in 1920, and the Allegheny in 1923, did not have a Forest Atlases published.

Mention should be made here of the early mapping by the U.S. Geological Survey for the National Forest Reservation Commission for administrative purposes. In 1912, 1914, and finally in 1916, the Geological Survey compiled two small-scale maps showing the current status of forest land purchases entitled, *White Mountain Region* and *Southern Appalachian Region*. The maps showed designated purchase areas, non-agricultural land, and tracts approved for purchase, as well as state boundaries and major drainage features. These maps can be found tipped into the annual reports of the Commission for the 1914 and 1915 fiscal years. The 1914 edition of both maps, *White Mountain Region* and *Southern Appalachian Region*, can be seen in Figure 13 and 14 above. Also, the January 1, 1920 publication by the National Forest Reservation Commission, *Progress of Purchase of Eastern National Forests Under Act of March 1, 1911 (The Weeks Law)* contained two regional maps and 16 maps of each purchase unit designated by the Commission where forest land had been acquired. The maps for this progress report were "Engraved and Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey."

Once a Region 7 for the eastern United States was established in 1914 and mapping of the purchase units and later the national forests east of the Mississippi River and the states of the Old Southwest, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana became the responsibility of the cartographers headquartered in Washington, D.C. It is important to remember that the national forests in Minnesota and Michigan remained within District 2, the Rocky Mountain District, where maps were made for these national forests until 1929.

B. Early Mapping of Minnesota and Michigan National Forest by Regions One and Two

Gifford Pinchot wrote in his *Report of the Forester for 1909*, that the reorganization of the Forest Service was successfully accomplished December 1, 1908 (see Figure 1), however, "The boundaries of the districts were modified later to include in District 1, the Minnesota and Superior National Forests, previously in District 2, and the new Marquette and Michigan National Forests."⁵² Reports from Pinchot's successor, Henry S. Graves for 1910 to 1913 do not mention any reorganizations of Forest

⁵² Gifford Pinchot, *Report of the Forester for 1909*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1909) p. 13.

Service Districts, but the publication of the *National Forest Areas* report for June 30, 1913 indicates that the forests of Minnesota and Michigan had been restored to District 2 in Denver, Colorado for administration. Thus, maps of the National Forest System as a whole and of District One issued from mid-1909 to June 30, 1913 will show that the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan as a part of District One.

Cartographers in the Forest Service's Office of Geography in Washington, D.C. made a four-sheet, color map at 1:2,500,000-scale of the United States, entitled *National Forests with Related Projects and Data*, showing the national forests of the Great Lakes as part of District One and published the map as the "Edition of May 1910." The Office of Geography also issued a single sheet, color map at 1:6,000,000-scale dated December 31, 1910 and another dated December 31, 1911 with the title, *National Forests with Transportation Routes and Supervisors Headquarters*. Also issued by the Office of Geography was a map of just District One dated June of 1911, that includes three insets showing the Marquette, Michigan, Minnesota, and Superior National Forests, then administered by District One. Another map of District One issued by the Office of Geography in March of 1913 did not include any inset maps of the national forests in Michigan or Minnesota, confirming their transfer to District Two in that year. Finally, the only Forest Atlas published by the Forest Service of a national forest in today's Eastern Region, the *Superior Folio* of 1911, was a collaborative effort involving Dabney C. Harrison, in the Washington Headquarters Office, with corrections made by the District Forester of District One based in Missoula and by the Forest Supervisor of the Superior National Forest in Ely, Minnesota.

With the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan in 1913 now being administered by District 2 and with the recruitment of a capable staff for the Engineering Division in the Denver Office, map making activities for the national forests of the Great Lakes would move from the Washington Office to Denver. First, two black & white administrative maps were made to Forest Service mapping standards in Washington, D.C. of the Minnesota National Forest in 1916 at the system-wide scales of 1:126,720 and 1:253,440, or scales of 2 miles and 4 miles to the inch. The first maps issued by the Rocky Mountain District⁵³ came in 1919 with a 1:126,720-scale black and white map showing both units of the Michigan National Forest on one sheet and, interestingly, a booklet with a forest visitor map for the Superior National Forest. District 2 had initiated a series of booklet-type forest visitor publications of the national forests in Colorado between 1917 and 1919. Ten booklets with maps folded into the back of the publications were made for Colorado national forests and one additional booklet for the Superior National Forest of Minnesota in the same format. Production of black and white standard Forest Service administrative maps with scales of 2-mile and 4-mile to the inch continued through the 1920s. Color was introduced in 1928 on the maps of the Superior National Forest. Proclamation diagrams for the Huron (1928) and Superior (1927) National Forest credited the Denver District Office for their compilation and showed land additions in color. Of the 20 maps made for the national forests in Minnesota and Michigan by District 2, 11 were administrative maps at the two standard scales, six were maps made for the forest visitor at various scales, including the 1919 booklet with map of the Superior National Forest, two proclamation diagrams made in the late 1920s, and one reprint of an earlier map. Early proclamation diagrams were made by the Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service and not by District 2. The Forest Service reprinted the 1924 map of the Minnesota National Forest under its new name, the Chippewa National Forest. Three forest visitor maps for the Superior National Forest dated 1920, 1925 (see Figure 17), and 1928, used red to show the area's most important recreational feature, canoe routes. The folded Michigan National Forest map of 1927 used red to show roads and boundaries for game refuges.

Upon the creation of the Lake States District in 1929, the new District received a final contribution from the Engineering Division of the Rocky Mountain District, District 2 cartographer, Harold P. McConnell. McConnell transferred from Denver to Milwaukee in 1929 and was put in charge of District 9's Maps and Surveys Section until 1933 when Frank F. Kemp took the title of Chief Draftsman. During his time in Denver, McConnell compiled a suite of maps for the Superior National Forest, two administrative maps at 2-mile and 4-mile to the inch and one forest visitor map that used the 1:253,440-scale map as its base. His first assignment in Milwaukee was to compile administrative maps of the Huron National Forest which were published in 1929. In 1934, McConnell transferred from the Engineering Division to the Lands Division of the North Central Region where he was put in charge of forest land acquisition. The Division later took on the name of the "Division of Recreation and Lands, Wildlife and Range Management."

⁵³ Forest Service Districts were known by their number alone until 1919 when the annual *Forest Service Areas* report for June 30, 1919 included, on page 5, a listing of "National Forest Areas, by Districts" and provided not only the District's number, but the District's name as well.

C. Early Administrative and Forest Visitor Maps under the Eastern Region (Region 7) to 1934

Created in 1914, District 7 included all states east of the Mississippi River except Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan (see Figure 2). Also comprising a part of District 7 were the four states of the Old Southwest, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, although, of these, only the State of Arkansas had national forests at the time. The States of Missouri and Iowa completed District 7. In this section, extending from 1914 to 1932, the mapping done by Eastern District, and after May 1, 1930, the Eastern Region, covers only the mapping of the national forests in the future Region 9, or West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England.

The first administrative maps made for Eastern Region national forests were necessarily those that accompanied proclamations establishing the national forests, either those created from the public lands (see Figures 43, 44, and 51) or from land acquired by purchase. An unusual proclamation diagram for the Superior National Forest compiled to accompany the September 21, 1912 proclamation used green to show national forest land, an uncommon feature of this type of early Forest Service map. The Forest Service compiled proclamation maps/diagrams to illustrate the boundaries established for the White Mountain, Monongahela, and the Allegheny National Forests, all three appearing quite close to the administrative maps from which they were derived. The 1918 proclamation diagram for the White Mountain National Forest was printed without color. The Eastern District issued color proclamation diagrams for the Monongahela (1920) and the Allegheny (1923) showing national forest boundaries in green. All three of these early proclamation diagrams had different scales. Proclamation map/diagrams proved useful to early foresters in the absence of more finished administrative maps that would eventually follow. A second generation of proclamation diagrams for early national forests in the northeastern United States were made to illustrate the boundary changes for the reorganized Monongahela National Forest in 1928 using green for boundaries and orange, solid and patterned, for land additions and eliminations, and for the White Mountain National Forest (1929) with boundaries in dark green, Forest Service land acquired or being acquired in light green, and orange for changes in land status. There was no proclamation diagram issued for the Green Mountain National Forest upon its establishment in 1932, which seems odd in the context of the prevailing format of proclamations establishing national forests. However, the Forest Service made a detailed 1:63,360-scale administrative map dated 1932 with green illustrating the lands acquired or being acquired on the Green Mountain National Forest with the national forest boundary shown with a heavy black line. The 1932 Green Mountain National Forest consisted only of its southern unit in the Green Mountains between Wallingford south to Manchester, Vermont.

“When District 7 had its headquarters in Washington, D.C., the District could never avoid getting its organization lines entangled with those of the Chief Forester’s Office.”⁵⁴ Entangled organizational lines and abbreviated Forest Service staff directories make it difficult to identify those cartographers and draftsmen employed by the Office of the Chief Engineer and those working under the District Engineer of District 7. However, Helen B. Smith can be consistently found in early Forest Service directories listed as working in the Office of the Chief Engineer in Washington, D.C., in charge of “Engraving” and, as of October 1927, sharing the responsibilities of head of Maps and Surveys with M.S. Wright. The Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office of the Forest Service possessed a highly skilled and productive team of cartographers and draftsmen, who, throughout the years from 1906 to 1920 busily made maps, Forest Atlases, and proclamation diagrams for the entire National Forest System and continued to do so until teams of cartographers and draftsmen could be recruited and operating in the several outlying district offices. Even as a Forest Service District was organized for the eastern United States, the cartographers working for the Chief Engineer, T.W. Norcross continued to make maps for all regions of the Forest Service. But as more national forests in the eastern United States were established from purchase areas, these Washington Office cartographers began making more maps of eastern national forests and fewer for those forests in the West. Longtime cartographers George Hilton, Sara Acker, Hofer Meekham, Ellen Mehurin, Clare Noyes, Rose Shaw, Francene Sizer, and Guy Trembly, who were on staff prior to the establishment of District 7, most likely remained under the supervision of the Chief Engineer, T. W. Norcross. Newer staff like Salvatore Lo Jacono worked under the District 7 Engineer, J. C. Dort (former Assistant District Engineer for the California District, in charge of Maps and Surveys), sharing office space in the Atlantic Building in downtown Washington. Regardless of their reporting lines, these men and women working in Washington, D.C. were responsible for the majority of the maps, both administrative and recreational, for the national forests of the Eastern District.

Most administrative maps issued during the late 1910s to the early 1930s were compiled at a scale of 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch, for the three national forests in the northeast, the Allegheny, Monongahela, and White Mountain National Forests. During this period, three administrative maps were issued for the Allegheny and Monongahela National Forest. The Forest

⁵⁴ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st Ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc., USDA-Forest Service Region 9, 1997), p. 40

Service made six color maps for the White Mountain National Forest because of the large volume of forest land being acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission in the White Mountains during this period. Beginning in 1928 with Allegheny National Forest map, the Eastern District of the Forest Service issued national forest administrative maps with a distinctive color, orange, unique among Forest Service districts and regions (typical legend shown in Figure 16). One map each for the three national forests in the northeast used orange to show Forest Service ranger district names and boundaries and infrastructure, along with the traditional green for national forest owned lands and red for highways. The North Central Region used the color orange on its 1940 administrative maps of the Huron and Marquette National Forest to show Forest Service infrastructure, but orange was not used on any forest visitor maps of the future Eastern Region. The most highly colored administrative map by far was the 1929 administrative map for the White Mountain National Forest, with national forest boundaries shown in dark green, land acquired or in the process of being acquired shown in light green, state game refuge boundaries and their names shown in purple, state forest reservations shown in brown, main and secondary motor highways, Forest Service shelters, and public camping grounds shown in red, and Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and names shown in orange. It was expertly printed by the U.S. Geological Survey and the map reflected the reorganization ordered by Proclamation 1894 of October 26, 1929, which added and eliminated lands on the White Mountain National Forest. Transitioning from this multi-colored administrative map of 1929, an administrative map of the White Mountain National Forest compiled and traced by Eastern Region cartographers in February of 1934, indicates the monochromatic future of administrative mapping for the national forests in Region 7. The map carries the standard scale of 1:126,720, but forest lands acquired or in the process of being acquired were shown in gray and state forests were indicated by a darker shade of gray. All other features, linear and symbolic, used black. Color would largely be absent from the maps made after 1934 by Region 7.

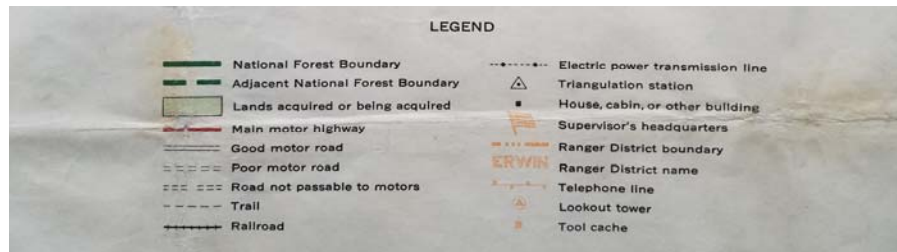


Figure 16: Typical legend for administrative maps of national forests in the eastern United States made in the Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service from 1928 to 1929 for the Allegheny, Monongahela, and White Mountain National Forests. Lands were being actively acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission, so the color green served a dual purpose showing land already acquired and land actively pursued or under contract by the Commission. Other colors and symbols were standard for this type of map, however, using orange to show Forest Service administrative organization and infrastructure set these maps apart from all other administrative maps made by the Forest Service at the time. The 1929 administrative map of the White Mountain National Forest also used purple to show state game refuges and brown for state forest reservations.

All six national forests established on existing military reservations in the northeast (see Figure 3) had been mapped, made to accompany the presidential Executive Orders establishing each national forest. These were simple black & white maps as seen in the Dix National Forest in Figure 15 above and the Savanna National Forest below in Figure 48. Apart from these Executive Order “Diagrams,” no administrative maps were made for the short-lived military reservation national forests including the successor to the Savanna National Forest, Bellevue-Savanna National Forest, Illinois that was not terminated until 1954.

The Forest Service made the first map for the forest visitor for a northeastern national forest District 7 by using a 1916 administrative map, composing a text for the verso, and issuing the map folded. Since the White Mountain National Forest had not yet been proclaimed, both the administrative and forest visitor editions of the map were entitled, *White Mountain Region, New Hampshire – Maine, showing lands being acquired by the United States, May, 1916*, and the folded map title on the forest visitor map, *Map of the White Mountains Region: Instructions to Tourists and Campers* and did not include illustrations. A forest visitor map for the Allegheny and the Monongahela National Forests, with illustrations on the verso and text written by the each Forest’s Supervisor were issued in 1930 and were based on the previous (1928) administrative maps. Both maps showed national forest land acquired or being acquired in green and main motor roads in red. Due to the large number of recreation visitors on the White Mountain National Forest, the Forest Service compiled and published four maps for the forest, the 1916 map already described, one in 1924, and another in 1931, which is shown in Figure 17. The fourth map for the White Mountain National Forest visitor was part of a series of folded road maps made by the Eastern District between 1926 and 1931

(see example in Figure 32). Only one edition of the White Mountain road map was published in 1929, entitled *White Mountain National Forest (New England) in Relation to Principal Motor Highways*, while there were two editions of, *National Forests in the Eastern District in Relation to Principal Motor Highways* (1928 & 1931), and for the title, *National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways* (1926 & 1929).

The Eastern District did not neglect the production of maps showing the entire district. A colorful administrative map with topography made in 1921 with a scale of 1:2,500,000 (40 miles to the inch) showed the *National Forests of the Eastern District (District 7)*. It was compiled by the Washington, D.C. Headquarters Office, not the Regional Office. National forests and purchase units were depicted in green, contours shown in brown, county names, principal motor roads, and locations of individual Forest Supervisor's Headquarters shown in red, state boundaries outlined in gray, and water features shown in blue. An inset of northern New England indicated the location of the White Mountain National Forest, and included text entitled "Notice to Campers." The Allegheny Purchase Area and the Monongahela National Forest were shown in their true geographical relationship within the Eastern Region. A folded forest visitor map for the region was issued in 1926 at a scale of 1:3,800,000 (60 miles to the inch) with several shades of green for national forest areas and red for roads and other infrastructure. Shown in Figure 19 below, is a forest visitor booklet with map for Region 7 dated September 1932, just before the creation of the Southern Region out of the Eastern Region.

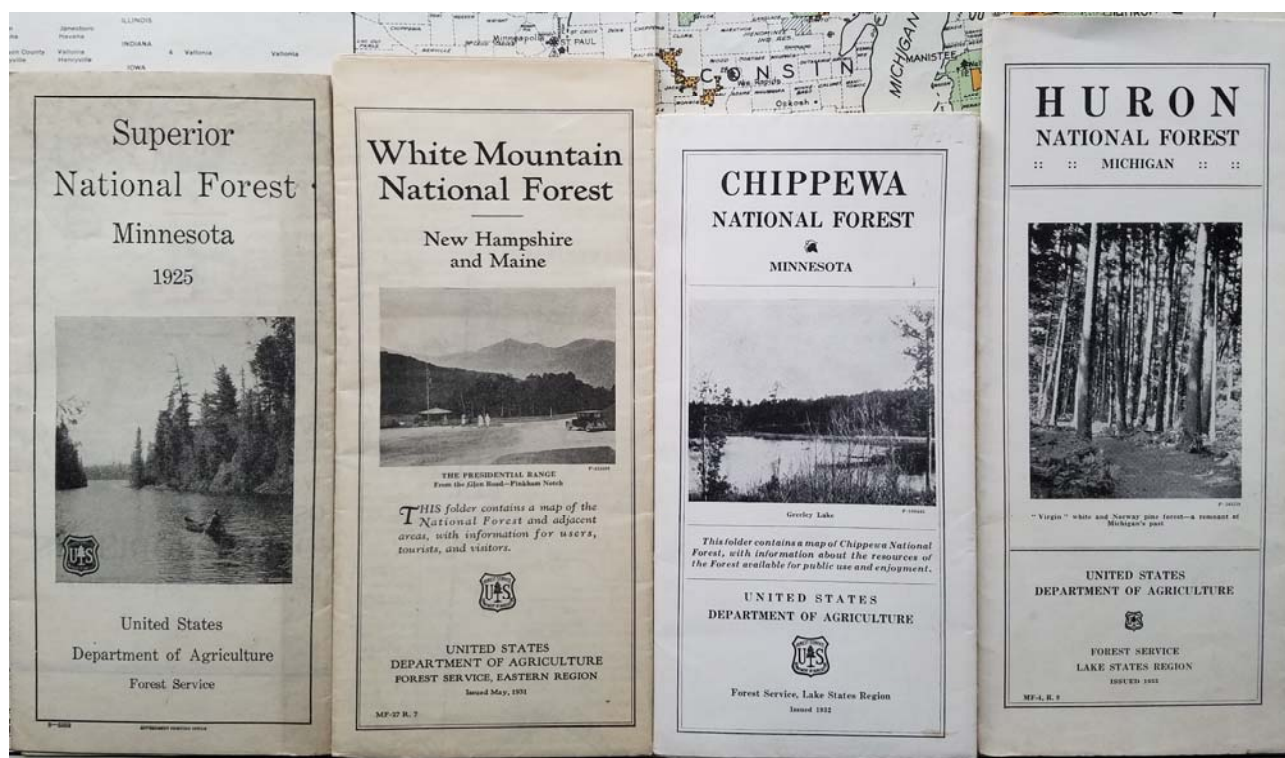


Figure 17: Early forest visitor maps for national forests now part of today's Eastern Region. The four maps originated in three different Districts or Regional cartographic departments. The Superior National Forest map from 1925 was made in the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) in Denver, Colorado and printed by the Government Printing Office. This 1925 map also shows the Canadian Quetico Forest Reserve. The Eastern Region (Region 7) is responsible for the 1931 map of the White Mountain National Forest. The Chippewa National Forest map, dated 1931 and issued in 1932 and the Huron National Forest map of 1933 were both compiled, traced and issued by the Lake States Region (Region 9) before its name change to the North Central Region sometime during the second half of 1933.

D. Mapping the National Forests in the Lake States/North Central Region, 1929 to 1965

When the Lake States District (District 9) was established in January of 1929, it included the states of Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Only after 1930 did the District expand to embrace the states of the Ohio River Valley, Missouri, Iowa, and North Dakota. The Rocky Mountain District had been supplying maps for administrators and the public for the national forests

created from the public lands in the Great Lakes area, that is, the Minnesota (after 1928 the Chippewa), Superior, and Michigan National Forests and had provided the new District with an experienced cartographer, Harold P. McConnell, to head the Maps and Surveys Section in the District Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. On March 31, 1926, purchase units had been established surrounding the Superior National Forest and the Michigan National Forest's former Lower Peninsula Unit, then called the Tawas Purchase Unit. By December, 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission had created seven more purchase units in the three states of District 9, with several more to follow in quick succession. The immediate task facing the new District was mapping the purchase units as they were established by the Commission and creating new and revising older administrative maps of proclaimed national forests.

Very few purchase unit maps made their way into academic libraries because they were not distributed through the Government Printing Office's depository library system. What few maps can now be found in libraries and historical societies undoubtedly arrived as donations well after being compiled and printed by the Forest Service. The National Archives has the largest collection of these early maps which are so important to understanding the geographic foundations of today's national forests of the Eastern Region. Compared to the Southern Region where many more national forests were established from purchase units, the North Central Region was positively prolific in its production of maps for its assigned purchase units. The Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service did compile maps for the Chequamegon and Flambeau Purchase Units early in 1933, but all others were produced at the Milwaukee Regional Office. Purchase unit maps could not be identified for national forests established in the Great Lakes region before 1932, like the Hiawatha, Huron, and Ottawa National Forests, and generally, the later the national forest was proclaimed the more likely purchase unit maps were made. Suites of maps at various scales and dates were made for the multiple purchase units that made up the Clark, Mark Twain, Shawnee, Hoosier, and Wayne National Forests, while the single Manistee Purchase Unit in Michigan, proclaimed in October of 1938, had seven maps produced with "purchase unit" in their titles beginning in 1933 up to 1938, including a folded recreation map. The cartographers in Milwaukee also compiled maps for the four units of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit in Iowa, areas that never became national forests. With the purchase units underlying the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests, which had all been established in 1935, their maps were the only ones made for these forests until small-scale maps of the Hoosier was issued in 1952 and in 1962 for the Wayne National Forest.

While Harold P. McConnell is credited on both administrative maps made for the Huron National Forest in 1929, a few other maps were constructed by the Washington Headquarters Office for national forests managed by the Lake States Region. Compilation statements on the 1932 Marquette and Ottawa National Forests administrative map, as well as the 1933 Nicolet indicate that they were made by cartographers based in the Washington Office. Once the national forests of the North Central Region had been established with boundaries fixed by proclamations, authoritative administrative maps could then be made. Typically, a large scale administrative map was compiled and issued during the 1934-1941 period for each proclaimed forest. The most common scale used for these maps was 1:126,720 or two miles to the inch and, on occasion, another map at 1:253,440-scale was issued in the same year. Because of its size, Region 9 cartographers used the scale of 4 miles to the inch, 1:253,440, for administrative maps of the extensive Superior National Forest. Administrative maps for the multiple-unit Chequamegon National Forest were issued based on the forest's several divisions. Given the importance of lakes, rivers, wetlands, and streams to the national forests of the Great Lakes, it is not surprising that blue was the first color applied to the administrative maps of the North Central Division. On some pre-war maps, green was introduced to show national forest land along with red to show roads and Forest Service improvements. Once a map with its various color layers had been made, the Forest Service often printed a variety of editions using all layers/colors for one edition, and removing, say, the red compass rose (referred to by the Forest Service as a "protractor") layer to make another edition. Whenever variant editions of administrative maps have been identified, they have been described in the map citation.

What sets the North Central Division administrative map making apart from all other regions was the compilation and publication of small-scale, black and white maps. Each forest in Region 9 had at least one small-scale map. The Superior National Forest had the most at five. The maps, issued from 1935 to 1963, might have served as bases for recreation maps or could have served as illustrations in reports and other publications, but their scale would limit their usefulness. Very few administrative maps at standard Forest Service scales were made or reproduced after World War II besides the small scale maps. A new map of the Medford Ranger District on the Chequamegon National Forest (former Mondeaux Division) was compiled using aerial photography in 1955. Other administrative maps that stand out simply because they were uncommon, were the 1937 administrative map of the Ottawa National Forest that was revised and issued in 1953, and another 1:253,440-scale map of the Superior National Forest, published in 1951 and again in 1963. In response to the 1948 law supporting the purchase of lands and improvements in the roadless areas of the Superior National Forest under the Thye-Blatnick Act, Region

9 made maps showing the “Proposed special federal land acquisition areas” (green) and the “Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Area boundary” (red). The first such map was issued in 1948 and another in 1950.

Reviewing the map listing for the national forests of the North Central Region for the fifteen years after World War II, one will notice a distinct lack of both administrative and forest visitor maps. While verification has not yet been made, a probable cause for this absence of ordinary mapping could be that the Region had prioritized the production of nearly 600 maps in its “Timber Survey” series for the national forests of Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. Sheets in this series covered one Township of 36 Sections at the scale of 1:31,680, or two inches on the map represented one mile on the ground. Aerial photography was quickly becoming the standard cartographic base material for federal agencies from 1930 onwards. All maps in the Timber Survey series were “Compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin [date] from [date] aerial photography...” Some sheets, like the example from the Nicolet National Forest series (see Figure 18), were reprinted. Green was used to show national forest land as of the date of the map, blue stood for water features (rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, waterfalls, and marshes), and brown was used to show vegetation cover types, their size classes, and densities.

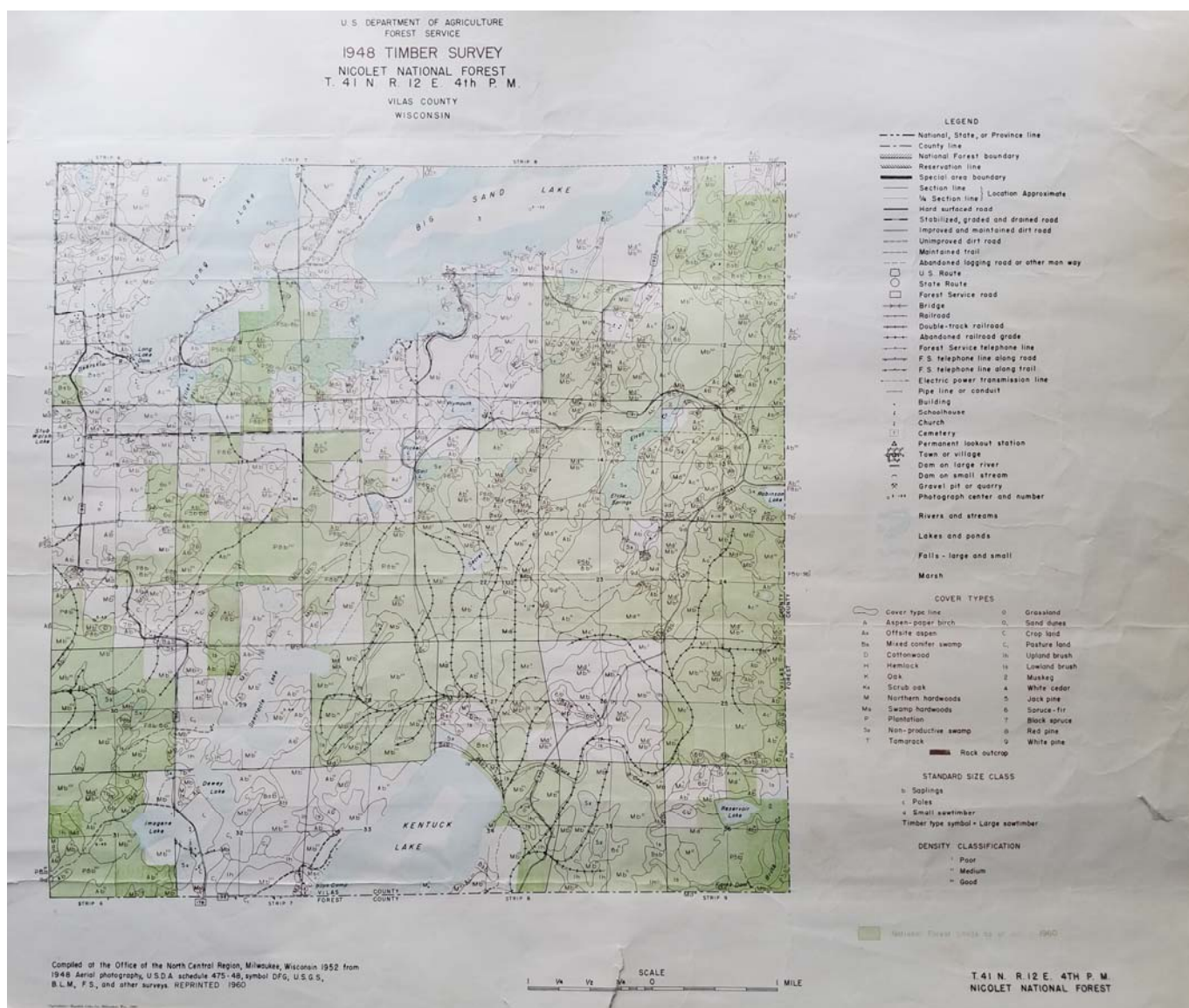


Figure 18: Sheet covering Township 41 North, Range 12 East, 4th Principal Meridian in Wisconsin for the 1948 Timber Survey of the Nicolet National Forest. An immense amount of information is presented in these large-scale color maps.

In black were 35 different cultural features including aerial photo centers and numbers. If one had a collection of 9 x 9-inch photographic prints for the Nicolet National Forest from the U.S. Department of Agriculture aerial photography project DFG dated 1948, the maps could serve as an index as they indicated the photo centers used in the map's compilation. There is a photo center marked 3-122 in the middle of Big Sand Lake in Figure 18. These maps were not distributed to the public, however, the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress has the most complete sets of the Timber Survey maps to be found anywhere. The University of Minnesota, Twin Cities has a set of maps covering the Superior National Forest and has cataloged its set on the national bibliographic database, WorldCat. Because of their thematic nature and because they are generally unavailable to the public, they are considered out of scope for this project. Other large-scale administrative map series were produced for the Clark, Mark Twain, and Shawnee National Forests. Production of these highly detailed and labor intensive maps offer a plausible reason supporting the idea that the North Central Region prioritized the production of these maps with available staff and funding to the disadvantage of other mapping endeavors. Once the Timber Survey maps were completed, the North Central Region engaged in a program of producing "Class A" administrative maps for forests under its management beginning with the Mark Twain and Clark National Forests in Missouri. Class A maps will be discussed beginning on page 68.

The North Central Region issued a few forest visitor booklets with maps between 1940 and 1942, uniform to many other such booklets then being made for national forests in most other regions of the Forest Service. Figure 19 below provides an illustration of the one-color front cover of the Superior National Forest issue which was typical of booklets of the time. The text formed the booklets' heart with much basic as well as specialized information provided, such as lists of trees and other plant life found in the forest, along with an abundance of photographs and drawings. The Superior National Forest booklet has an 8-page listing of canoe routes and trips. All booklets had maps tipped in and were printed and distributed throughout the nation to depository libraries by the U.S. Government Printing Office. The map pasted into the back cover of the 1942 *Chippewa National Forest* was the standard 1:253,440-scale administrative map for the forest dated 1941 with blue showing lakes, but the map found in the *Superior National Forest* (1941) and the several small-scale maps in the *National Forests in Michigan* (1941) booklets were not based on Forest Service administrative maps and resembled the recreation maps from the 1930s. The North Central Region published booklets for other national forests, notably the 16-page booklet, *Facts about the Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit* issued in 1939 with map, and the 20-page, *A Forest Outing Awaits You on the Shawnee National Forest* of 1948, but these were not as finished as the ones issued for the Minnesota and Michigan National Forests and were not depository library items.

Region 9 compiled and published only two traditional folded forest visitor maps, both shown in Figure 17, namely, the 1931 map of the Chippewa National Forest and the 1933 map of the Huron National Forest, issued when Region 9 was called the Lake States Region. Both were large scale color maps based on their forest's administrative maps. Although they appeared at first glance to be traditional folded forest visitor maps, maps issued in 1940 for the newly proclaimed Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, were not based on standard administrative maps, but had small scales due to the need to incorporate four separate and geographically dispersed forest units on each map. The same is true for the folded *Recreation Map of Shawnee National Forest* of 1938. It too carried a small scale map, a photograph of the forest on the front cover, and was generally the same format as the maps issued two years later for the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests.

As the National Forest Reservation Commission rapidly enlarged federal land ownership within the boundaries of the national forests of the North Central Region, roads in the forest were extended and new recreation sites were constructed by the Forest Service. The rapidly changing nature of the national forests argued for a more ephemeral forest visitor map that could be constructed, issued, and revised quickly, as opposed to a fully edited standardized map for recreational purposes made to last years. Thus, the Region 9 issued many small-scale recreation maps beginning in 1936, the first one being a map of the Nicolet National Forest. This map did not have "recreation map" in its title, but it has the same format and small scale as others that came afterwards. The hand of the illustrator Phillip Freeman Heim can be found on several of the recreation maps as illustrated by the Hiawatha National Forest map shown in Figure 20. In this category it is important to include the 1940 folded forest visitor maps of the Shawnee, Clark and Mark Twain National Forests due to their small scale and their inclusion of only essential information necessary for recreation. Recreation maps were produced by the North Central Region until 1959 at the time when a new type of forest visitor map was being introduced. These were still referred to as recreation maps but represented an improvement over the earlier maps. All recreation maps that were issued from the 1930s to the late 1950s and examined are listed and described under each national forest. Due to their ephemeral nature and the fact that most were not distributed by the Government Printing Office, other maps might come to light.

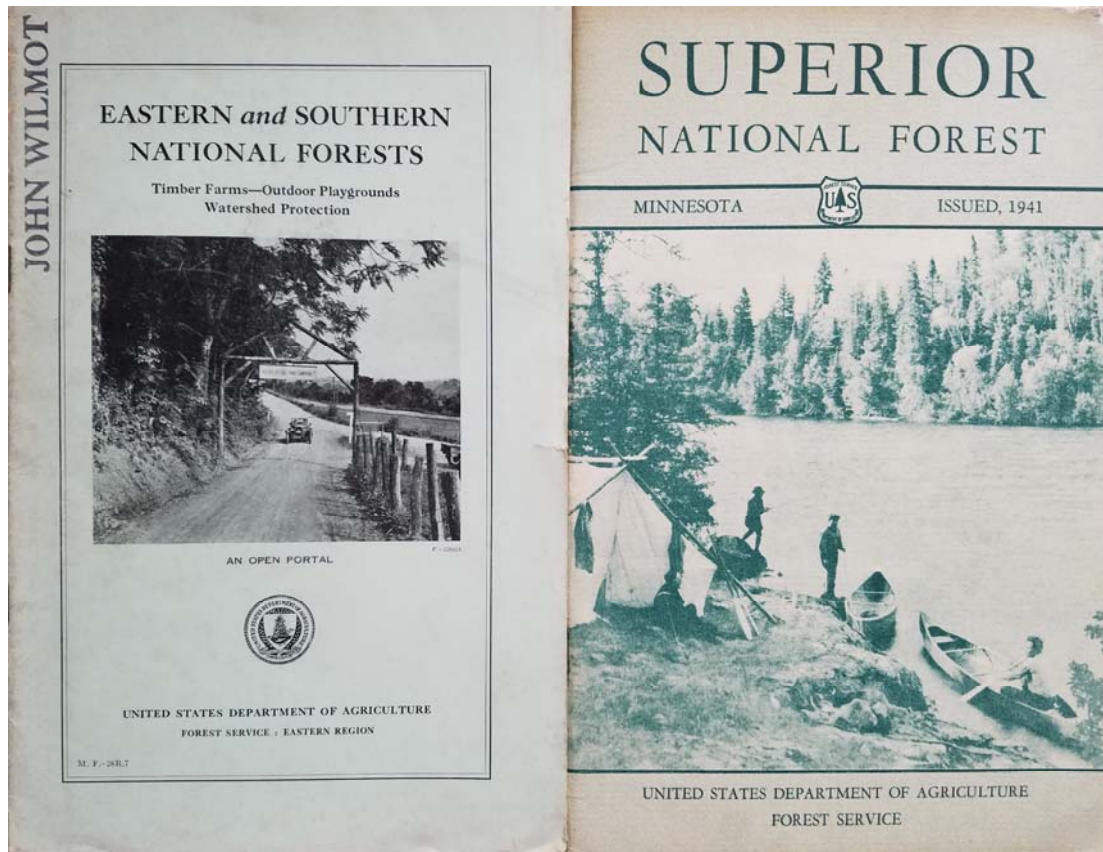


Figure 19: On the left is an early Forest Service booklet publication with map made by the Eastern Region (Region 7) in 1932, two years before the creation of the Southern Region (Region 8). The 18-page illustrated booklet has a fold-out map showing all national forests of the Eastern Region from the White Mountain National Forest in New England to the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas and Oklahoma. The former owner stamped his name on the cover of the booklet. On the right is the forest visitor booklet with map for the Superior National Forest dated 1941 with map. Both booklets were printed and distributed by the Government Printing Office. Cover photograph of the Superior National Forest booklet is captioned, “In the depths of the roadless area.” Other booklets like this one were issued by the North Central Region entitled, *National Forests In Michigan* (1941) and the *Chippewa National Forest* (1942)

From 1957 to 1965 a transitional type of forest visitor map was introduced by the North Central Region for its national forests. The new series of colorful recreation maps began in 1957 with the Ottawa National Forest. Formats for forest visitor maps issued for Region 9 national forests did not change abruptly. Instead there was a good deal of overlap. For instance, while maps in the full color recreation map series were issued for the Ottawa in 1957, the Hiawatha in 1958, and the Chippewa, Huron, and Nicolet all in 1959, a small scale map of the Shawnee National Forest similar to the one shown in Figure 20 was issued in 1959. In the same way, the change from the recreation map series of 1957-1965 to more accurate and large-scale forest visitor maps based on administrative maps was gradual. Figure 21 displays examples of four recreation maps from the 1957 to 1965 type. Generally these maps had scales of 1:253,400 to 1:316,680 depending on the size of the national forest and were presented in full color. Initially, most had accuracy ratings of “Class E” or unknown accuracy, but when revised using more recent mapping by authoritative sources or from aerial photography, frequently their accuracy ratings advanced to “Class C.” The recreation maps showed forest land in green, roads, road numbers, recreation facilities, and Forest Service installations in red, with the added color blue for water features. In 1965 the North Central Region once again completely changed the format of its forest visitor maps and, at the same time, responsibility for the administration and mapping of the national forests of the former Eastern Region in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, and the States of New England was added.



Figure 20: Examples of four recreation maps made by the North Central Region. On the left is the 1937 map for the Hiawatha National Forest with drawings by Phillip Freeman Heim, one of the five recreation maps he illustrated. There are examples of small-scale recreation maps from the 1930s that did not have text or illustrations on their verso, one of which, *Recreation Map of the Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1937* is shown here, underlying the other three. Another is the 1937 recreation map of the Marquette National Forest. The Manistee National Forest was proclaimed a year later in 1938. The recreation maps of the Shawnee and the Nicolet National Forest are both dated 1952 and represent the second generation of recreation maps, which in turn, were replaced in the late 1950s by new and updated maps made for the public. The last recreation map made in this format was one for the Shawnee National Forest issued in 1959.



Figure 21: Once the Timber Survey maps for the North Central Region’s national forests had been completed, Region 9 turned its attention to the production of Class A administrative maps and maps for the public. The examples above typify the style of the first group, still called recreation maps, issued between 1957 and 1965, featuring one-color photographs framed by a color title. From left to right: Nicolet National Forest of 1959 and reprinted in 1962; 1961 Hiawatha National Forest map that shows both the Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests then being administered as one (Hiawatha) but not yet formally merged; Ottawa National Forest map dated 1961; and the 1963 map of the Superior National Forest. Maps in this grouping had an accuracy rating of either “Class E” or “Class C.”

The national forests of Missouri were the first to have administrative maps based on aerial photography issued at 1:126,720-scale in full color with an accuracy rating of Class A. Instead of producing recreation maps in the 1957-1965 series, the Clark and the Mark Twain National Forests made “Sportsman’s Maps” from recently compiled Class A administrative maps based on Ranger Districts. The Clark National Forest issued four maps from 1963 to 1964 using Class A maps of its four non-contiguous forest units, Fredericktown, Rolla-Houston, Salem-Potosi-Centerville, and Poplar Bluff at 1:126,720-scale in full color. These folded sportsman’s maps were duplicates of the administrative maps with the same titles. The Mark Twain National Forest issued one Sportsman’s map for its Ava Ranger District in 1963 and then followed with a complete set of four maps in the 1967 to 1968 period for its four non-contiguous forest units, duplicating its Class A administrative maps. The two-unit Hiawatha National Forest took its recently compiled Class A administrative maps and reproduced them as two folded sportsman’s maps in 1963 and 1964. The North Central Region made three sportsman’s maps covering the entire Hoosier National Forest in 1962 from standard format Indiana State Highway county-based maps at two miles to the inch in black and white. No recent Hoosier National Forest map produced by the Forest Service existed at the time. In a cooperative effort, the State of Ohio, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife and the Forest Service issued a map of the Wayne National Forest for hunters and fishermen. Examples of Forest Service Sportsman’s maps can be found in Figure 22. Shown in Figure 50 under the Shawnee National Forest is an illustration of the front folded cover of a single Sportsman’s map from a set made for this forest. They were based on a topographic map set created by reformatting U.S. Geological Survey 7.5’ quadrangles and republished as Township maps by the U.S. Forest Service. 19 of these sportsman’s maps dated 1975 or earlier have been identified and are listed according to Township next to Figure 50. Additional sportsman’s maps were compiled and issued in the following years for the Shawnee National Forest from the late 1970s and into the early 1980s.

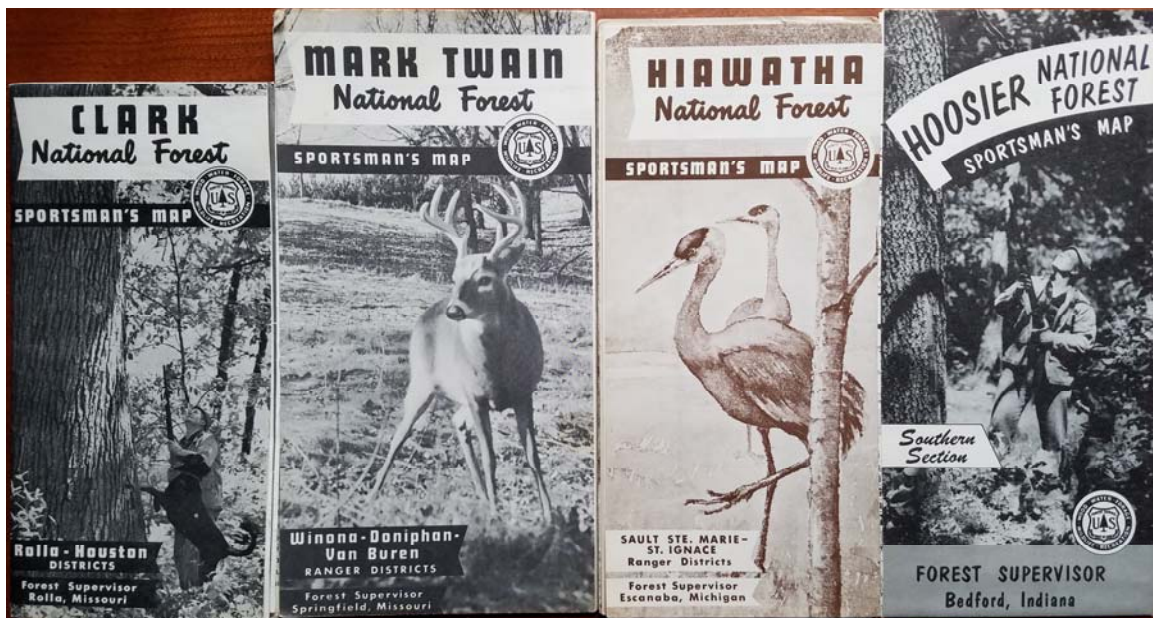


Figure 22: Examples of “Sportsman’s Maps” issued by the North Central Region in the 1960s. Despite their monochromatic covers, the maps themselves, except for the Hoosier National Forest map, were printed in full color from Forest Service “Class A” administrative maps. From left to right: Clark National Forest (Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts) dated 1963; 1968 map of the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts of the Mark Twain National Forest; Hiawatha National Forest Sportsman’s Map of 1964 showing the entire area of the former Marquette National Forest, now the Sault Ste. Marie-St. Ignace Ranger Districts; a Sportsman’s Map of the Southern Section of the Hoosier National Forest, part of a three map set that included a Northern Section (burnt orange cover) and a Central Section (green cover) all three dated 1962 and based on State Highway county maps. A “Class A” administrative map for the Hoosier National Forest was first made in 1966.

E. Mapping the National Forests of the Eastern Region, 1934 to 1965

After the new Southern Region (Region 8) was established from the southern portions of the Eastern Region (Region 7) in July of 1934, the reduced Eastern Region included the national forests of Kentucky and Virginia as well as West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England. With its headquarters still in Washington, D.C., the Region 7 made a distinctive monochromatic type of administrative map for the forests it administered and relied on the pictorial maps made by the artist Thomas Culverwell for the maps it issued to the public. According to the November 1935 Forest Service Directory, Wilbur I. Doty was serving as Chief of the Drafting Section for the Eastern Region, with Salvatore LoJacono and Rose Shaw, among others, serving as draftsmen. Remaining with the Maps and Surveys Section of the Engineering Division in the Washington Headquarters Office was Helen B. Smith. The Eastern Region, Region 7, continued to make maps for the national forests of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New England, a situation that lasted until the regional reorganization of the Forest Service in fiscal year 1966 that brought the national forests in the northeast to Region 9, now enlarged and renamed the Eastern Region.

Between 1934 and 1965, the mapping produced by Region 7 did not compare in terms of quality and quantity to the other regional mapping programs of the Forest Service. Whether this was due to lack of funding, staff, or the simple lack of need for new mapping is unclear, but the maps produced by the Eastern Region simply did not come up to the level of the mapping of other regions. Many older maps from the 1930s remained in use until the 1960s, and when revised, they never appeared current or modern, retaining the look and feel of the originals made before World War II. It is interesting to note that a map of the Eastern Region, simply titled, *Region 7*, was not made by Region 7 offices in Philadelphia, but by Edmund S. Massie a cartographer in the Washington, D.C. Office of the Forest Service. However, the Eastern Region crafted a 1964 regional map specifically for the 1964 New York World’s Fair and includes text that “indicates how a visit to a national forest may be included in travel to the World’s Fair.” The map had the panel title of *The National Forests Welcome World’s Fair Visitor*. It was a special reformatting of a regional forest visitor map for Region 7.

Maps for the northeastern national forests have compilation statements on maps dated 1936 to 1942 that state that they were made in Washington, D.C. In fiscal year 1941, the Eastern Regional Headquarters moved from the Victor Building in Washington, D.C. to offices in the Bankers Securities Building in downtown Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This location posed parking and transportation problems for the staff. In addition, the City of Philadelphia had a city income tax. Because of these negative factors, in fiscal year 1954, Region 7 offices moved across the Schuylkill River to the Center Building at 6816 Market Street in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania. The maps published after 1954 will have Upper Darby in their compilation statements if a statement of compilation is provided. With the dissolution of the old Region 7 and the transfer of the national forests of the northeast to the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the regional offices in Upper Darby were closed and the newly enlarged Region 9, now the Eastern Region, quickly issued new maps for the national forests recently put under its management.

The 1934 administrative map of the White Mountain National Forest compiled by Region 7 cartographer, Salvatore LoJacono and traced by the veteran draftsman, Ellen L. Mehurin, used gray, not green, to show forest lands acquired or being acquired and state forests were indicated in a darker shade of gray. This became standard practice for administrative maps until the 1950s, when the color green was once again used to show national forest land. Special printings of some administrative maps used red to mark national forest fire lookout positions surrounded by a red compass rose, or “protractor,” obviously used to locate wildfires. The scale most often employed for administrative maps by the Eastern Region was 1:126,720, but with the exception of the White Mountain National Forest, the national forests in the northeast issued at least a few of maps with the mile to the inch scale, or 1:63,360. The Allegheny National Forest was fully mapped in 1942 at this large scale, as was the Monongahela National Forest in five sheets issued between 1938 and 1941. Region 7 compiled a map of the northern portion of the Green Mountain National Forest at 1:63,360 in 1936 which was reprinted in 1959. The Monongahela was the only forest that issued its administrative maps based on its five ranger districts. In addition to a set of five ranger district maps at 1:63,360-scale using gray for forest land, red for forest lookouts and compass roses, another set of five black and white maps of ranger districts with the scale of about 1:180,000-scale were also made. The larger scale maps often had an orange grid overlay of letters and numbers to assist in locating wildfires.

The New England Hurricane of 1938, retrospectively measured as a Category 5, led to the production of several special administrative and forest visitor maps of the White Mountain National Forest. It is said that over 35% of New England’s total forest area was affected and over 2.7 billion board feet of trees blew down due to the hurricane, particularly on the White Mountain National Forest. The Roosevelt administration created the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration to deal with clearing the fallen trees, considered a dangerous fire hazard. Some 1.6 billion board feet of trees were salvaged. In April of 1939 the Forest Service published a special color map at 1:126,720-scale entitled, *Use map, White Mountain National Forest, April 1, 1939, showing restrictions required as a result of the hurricane of September 1938*. The map had hatched pattern overlays in red showing travel and access restrictions in various areas of the forest due to the hurricane. Other administrative maps made to address the damage caused by the hurricane followed in 1940 and again in 1942, with color overlays showing areas closed to the public and where campfires could be built without permit. The 1942 map was also issued folded for the forest visitor and continued to be made available to the public after World War II with the insertion of supplemental information pages.

Besides the 1951, “Class C” 1:63,360-scale “Central Region” map of the Green Mountain National Forest, the 1958 “Class C” administrative map of the Allegheny National Forest, which was reformatted into a forest visitor map (see Figures 29, 30, and 31), and the 1964 “Class A” map for the Cumberland National Forest, Region 7 had not made any new administrative maps for its other managed national forests since 1942. The “Class A” Cumberland National Forest in Kentucky was the only such high accuracy map made by Region 7. The cartographers working in Milwaukee were the ones tasked with making Class A maps for the Allegheny, Monongahela, Green Mountain, and White Mountain National Forests after the reorganization of fiscal year 1966.

The Eastern Region made few forest visitor maps and no other Forest Service maps look quite like the maps produced by Region 7 (see Figure 24). Maps made for the public from Region 7 headquarters in Pennsylvania or from the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters presented a wide assortment of styles and usefulness. They ranged the mimeographed booklets and sketch maps of the Monongahela (1939) and White Mountain (1937 – see Figure 56 – & 1946) National Forests to the finely drawn often reprinted pictorial maps by Thomas S. Culverwell shown in Figure 23. The artistic talents of Thomas S. Culverwell were brought to all four forests of the northeast United States (five if one includes the George Washington National Forest) in the late 1930s. Culverwell drew stunning pictorial forest visitor maps for the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Green Mountain National Forests and a one-sheet pictorial map for the White Mountain National Forest, which were published by the Forest Supervisor’s Offices.

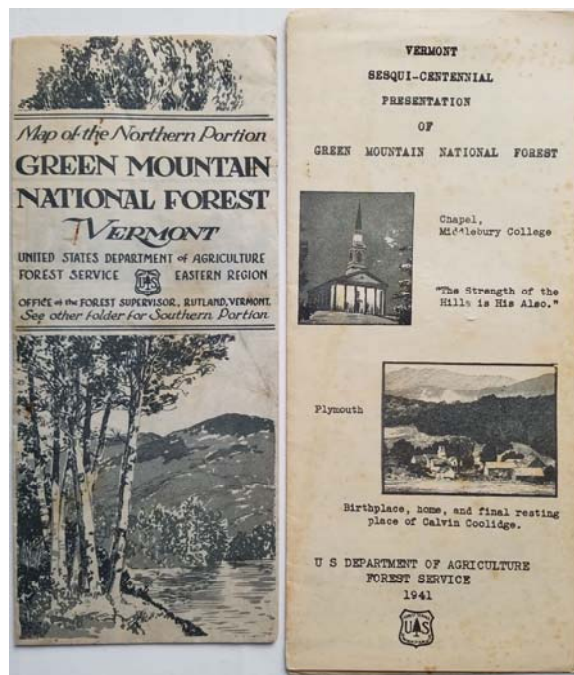


Figure 23: Front folded cover and inside title cartouche of one of the four pictorial maps (five if one counts his map of the George Washington National Forest now in Region 8) drawn by the artist Thomas Speiden Culverwell for Eastern Region (Region 7). He also drew pictorial maps for the Allegheny, Monongahela, and White Mountain National Forests which stood for many years as the only forest visitor maps available for these forests. Next to the folded cover is the 1941 cover of the reprint of Culverwell's map on the occasion of the sesquicentennial of Vermont Statehood. Map carries a message to forest visitors by the Forest Supervisor Otto G. Koenig.

Thomas Speiden Culverwell had been a resident of Washington, D.C. beginning in the 1920s. Directories listed him as an artist, illustrator, or commercial artist until joining the Forest Service about 1936 in the same capacity. Previously, he regularly supplied illustrations and comics for Washington, D.C. newspapers, particularly the *Washington Daily News*. His 1937 entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory recorded his occupation as that of a draftsman working for the Forest Service, but his name cannot be found in Forest Service directories of the time. Culverwell joined the army in 1942 but returned to the Forest Service after the war as a graphic artist. He drew many public service posters featuring Smoky Bear as well as illustrations for Forest Service calendars that emphasized on the job safety. He retired to the coast of Maine in 1956.

Both the northern and southern parts of the map set of the Green Mountain National Forest, shown in Figure 23, was combined on one sheet in color in 1939. A good part of the southern section of the forest from Manchester, Vermont to the Massachusetts State line where no forest land had yet to be acquired by the National Forest Reservation Commission, was omitted from the map, which made it possible to unite both parts on one reasonably sized sheet. This map was reprinted in 1953 (see Figure 24) and again in 1956. Culverwell's pictorial maps were not reprinted for the Allegheny and the Monongahela National Forests, but three printings of the White Mountain National Forest have been identified. Culverwell's pictorial map was revised by cartographer/artist, Ted Ray, and reissued circa. 1956 to 1959 in blue and white and does not show the Great Gulf Wild Area as established in 1959. This first map carries the printer's mark, "Rumford Press, Concord New Hampshire." The second printing in dark green identified the "Great Gulf Wild Area" as established under the 1939 U-2 regulations and issued circa. 1959-1964. A final printing of Culverwell's map in brown (see Figure 24) has the "Great Gulf Wilderness Area" with the area's status changed to full wilderness by the Wilderness Act of 1964. These two later printings have the printer's mark of "Agriculture – Capitol Offset Co., Concord, N.H."



Figure 24: Forest visitor maps made by the Eastern Region (Region 7) showing examples from 1953 to 1965. From left to right: Green Mountain National Forest dated 1953, being a color reprint of the 1938/1939 pictorial map by Thomas Culverwell, and reprinted in 1956; 1962 recreation map of the Green Mountain National Forest compiled and drafted in the Supervisor's Office, Rutland, Vermont. Sketchy map has on cover, "Northeastern Region" instead of Eastern Region; White Mountain National Forest circa. 1964-65. The map is a reprint of the pictorial map by Thomas Culverwell of 1936-1938 with revisions, first published in blue (circa. 1956-1959), green (circa. 1959-1964), and brown (shown, circa. 1964-1966) by the Eastern Region.

The Forest Service issued a new forest visitor map made from the administrative map of 1958 for the Allegheny National Forest in full color. The map was reprinted in the early 1960s, and again in 1965 with neither being identified as a new printing. The 1965 reprint included the Kinzua Dam construction site that its earlier edition did not have. Oddly marked as being published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Region, a new forest visitor map for the Green Mountain National Forest "compiled and drafted at Supervisor's Office, Rutland, Vermont, 1962" and printed by

Sharp Offset Printing in Rutland included text and green and beige photographs on its verso (see Figure 24). The map itself, while useful, was unattractive and did not approach the standards of maps issued by other regions of the Forest Service at that time. It was replaced four years later by Region 9 in Milwaukee. With the transfer of the northeastern national forests to the reorganized and enlarged Eastern Region (Region 9) in 1965, the quality and quantity of mapping for the four transferred national forests improved far beyond what had been produced by the Engineering Division of the former Region 7.

F. Mapping of the National Forests of the Eastern Region (Region 9) National Forests Since the 1966 Reorganization.

The newly reorganized Eastern Region continued to make high quality maps for the forests it managed before 1966 and brought the mapping of the Monongahela, Allegheny, Green Mountain, and White Mountain National Forests, recently added by the discontinuation of Region 7, up to a higher standard, compatible with the map products of other national forests in Region 9 and elsewhere in the nation. Administrative maps produced after 1959 by the North Central Region carried a Class A rating, meeting the National Map Accuracy Standards that had been issued by the Bureau of the Budget in 1947. Region 9 produced its first Class A map in 1959, the 1:126,720-scale color administrative map of the Willow Springs Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest. Region 9 remained actively engaged in making Class A maps for its national forests throughout the 1960s and into the 1970s and began in 1969 with the Monongahela National Forest to bring administrative mapping up to the Class A level for the forests transferred to its care after 1966. By 1975 Region 9, the Eastern Region had constructed a Class “A” map based on recent aerial photography for every one of its national forests, except the Chippewa which held a Class C accuracy rating. This was a remarkable achievement considering that several national forests required two or more sheets and because of radical changes in the boundaries of the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests in 1971, the forest had to be remapped. The Region continued to revise and/or issue new Class A maps for its national forests throughout the 1970s and 1980s. Table 1 below shows the year the first Class A map was made for each national forest and the year(s) when a new Class A map was made or revised, to 1975.

After 1966, the Eastern Region reformatted its forest visitor maps with full color folded panels with the name of the forest in a wavy banner. As Class A administrative maps became available, cartographers transitioned from older base information (Class C or E mapping), to using the newer, more accurate mapping data for its forest visitor maps. The 1966 Hiawatha National Forest visitor map (see Figure 25) used the 1963 and 1964 Class A administrative maps as its base to produce a Class A map for public use. The transition to Class A accuracy rating for its forest visitor maps was gradual. For example, the Huron National Forest visitor map dated 1966 carries a “Class E” rating even though a 1965 Class A map had been made, but perhaps not in time. The next forest visitor map for the Huron National Forest was published in 1969 with a Class A accuracy rating. The public maps from the 1965 to 1969 period were detailed, well-designed, colorful, and most often had a scale of 1:253,440. National Forest land was shown in green, lands in other ownership including private lands were uncolored. Recreation features were highlighted as were roads and highways. Informative texts and photographs were included on the back of every map. Included in this group were four new forest visitor maps for the Allegheny, Green Mountain, Monongahela, and White Mountain National Forests that had lacked adequate public mapping for several years. Forest Service cartographers in Milwaukee brought mapping, both administrative and public, for these forests up to national mapping standards.

Beginning in 1969, the Eastern Region gave their forest visitor maps a new look. Reproductions of their newly designed map covers are shown in Figure 26. Generally, public maps issued by the Forest Service now carried a Class A accuracy rating and scales of 1:253,440. Another introduction from this period was the small-scale pocket map. All national forests of the Eastern Region, beginning in 1970 for the Allegheny, had a small format, pocket map published. These largely replaced the larger format forest visitor maps and were issued throughout the 1970s and were in turn, replaced by larger format forest visitor maps in the 1980s. A few are shown in Figure 27. Finally, the North Central Region and its enlarged successor, the Eastern Region, both designated Region 9, as well as individual national forests in the Region, issued many recreation guides/maps for popular trails and other features. All guides and maps of this type that have been identified and examined have been listed in IX, B. Special area mapping and examples are shown in Figure 28. There are sure to be others yet to be discovered.

National Forest/Sheet Name	Date First Edition Published	Date New Map Issued (Up to 1975)
Allegheny	1974	
Chequamegon, Hayward-Washburn-Glidden RDs	1968	
Chequamegon, Medford Ranger District	1963	1974
Chequamegon, Park Falls Ranger District	1964	1974
Clark, Fredericktown Ranger District	1963	1969
Clark, Poplar Bluff Ranger District	1960	1964 & 1967
Clark, Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts	1963	1967
Clark, Salem-Potosi-Centerville RDs	1963	1969
Green Mountain, North Half	1975	
Green Mountain, South Half	1975	
Hiawatha, Manistique-Munising-Rapid River RDs	1963	
Hiawatha, St. Ignace-Sault Ste. Marie RDs	1964	
Hoosier	1966	Obsolete
Hoosier	1975	
Huron	1965	
Manistee	1965	
Mark Twain, Ava Ranger District	1963	1967
Mark Twain, Cassville Ranger District	1961	1964 & 1968
Mark Twain, Willow Springs Ranger District	1959	1963 & 1967
Mark Twain, Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren RDs	1961	1964 & 1968
Monongahela, North Half	1969	
Monongahela, South Half	1971	
Nicolet	1967	
Ottawa, Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest	1975	
Shawnee	1973	
Superior, Center Section	1973	
Superior, Eastern Section	1973	
Superior, Western Section	1973	
Wayne, Athens RD, East Half	1966	Obsolete
Wayne, Athens RD, West Half	1967	Obsolete
Wayne, Athens Unit – Athens Ranger District	1975	
Wayne, Ironton RD, North Half	1967	Obsolete
Wayne, Ironton RD, South Half	1966	Obsolete
Wayne, Ironton Ranger District	1975	
Wayne, Marietta Unit – Athens Ranger District	1975	
White Mountain	1974	

Table 1: Region Nine, 1:126,720-scale Class A (Forest Series) Administrative Map Production. The Chippewa National Forest was only mapped at a “Class C” accuracy up to 1975. Four national forests transferred in 1966 to Region 9 were all mapped with Class A accuracy by 1975. Due to the reductions to the land base of the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests in 1971 the earlier Class A administrative maps dated 1966 or 1967 became obsolete and a new set of maps were made for the forests in 1975.



Figure 25: Style of forest visitor maps made in Region 9, Milwaukee, from 1965 to 1969 with the name of the national forest on the front cover within a flowing banner. From left to right: Hiawatha National Forest dated 1966; 1966 map of the Huron National Forest; map of the Chequamegon National Forest of 1969; 1966 map of the Green Mountain National Forest, compiled by Region 7 in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania and reformatted by Region 9 and printed locally. 1967 saw the publication by Region 9 of forest visitor maps of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and White Mountain National Forests transferred upon the termination of Region 7. The Hiawatha and Chequamegon National Forest maps were given a Class A accuracy rating as both forests had, by then, Class A administrative maps to serve as base maps in their construction.

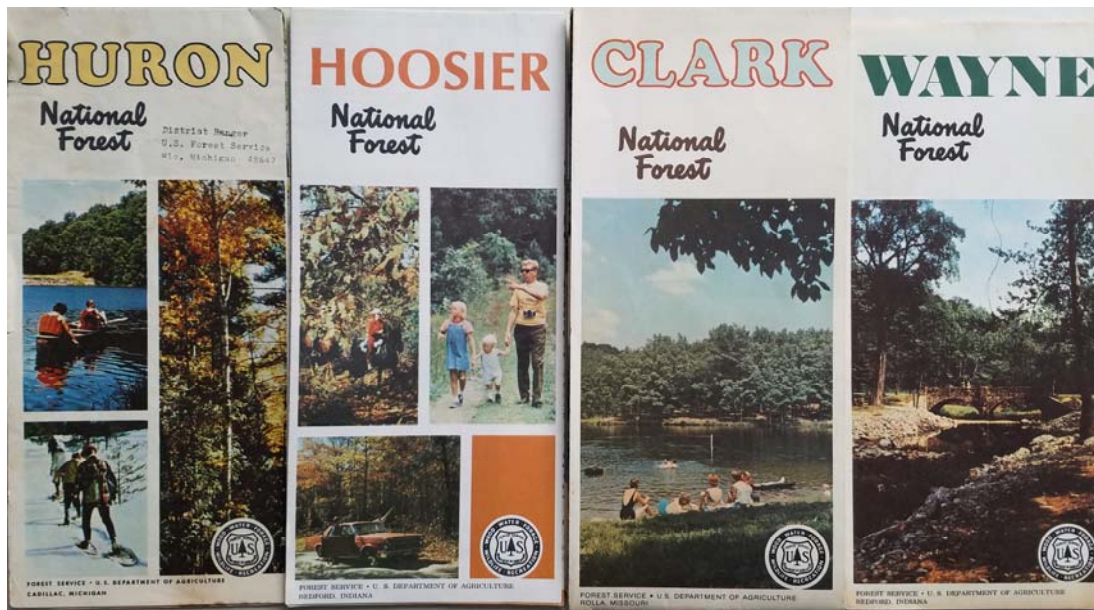


Figure 26: A fresh new style for the folded title panels of Region 9's forest visitor maps arrived in 1969. Full color photographs illustrating the seasons (Huron), various recreation activities (Hoosier), a typical summer scene (Clark), or landmarks (Wayne), now graced the map covers along with national forests names in large bold color print. From left to right: Huron National Forest dated 1969 with a hand-applied stamp indicating it had been furnished by the District Ranger's Office in Mio, Michigan; 1970 map of the Hoosier National Forest; Clark National Forest map dated 1971, the last map made for the public covering the Clark National Forest before its termination, its lands absorbed by the Mark Twain National Forest in 1976; and a 1970 map of the Wayne National Forest. All maps in Figure 26 carried a Class A accuracy rating.



Figure 27: A small-format “pocket” forest visitor map was introduced in 1970, folded to 14 x 8 cm. (5 ½ x 3-inches). These were issued for all national forests in Region 9 throughout the 1970s and reprinted well into the 1980s. They are reminiscent of the small-scale recreation maps issued in the 1930s, although these from the 1970s were brightly colored. From left to right: Monongahela National Forest map dated 1975; 1978 Nicolet National Forest map; a 1976 map of the Green Mountain National Forest. These small size maps replaced, with a few exceptions, the full size maps shown in Figure 26.



Figure 28: Recreation guides issued by the North Central Region from Headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and also from the national forest Supervisor’s Offices in the 1960s. These were highly variable in style, content, and paper stock used. From left to right: Rim Rock Forest Trail pictorial map, Shawnee National Forest, printed 1965 in Park Falls, Wisconsin; Silver Mines Recreation Area on the Clark National Forest, no date, heavy card stock paper; 1964 Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area, Wayne National Forest, detailed map, printed in Park Falls, Wisconsin; German Ridge Recreation Area, Hoosier National Forest dated 1964, and printed in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Imp Lake Area, Ottawa National Forest, map, text, photographs, dated 1964 and printed in Park Falls, Wisconsin – an earlier edition dated 1962 has a different printer. A selection of these map/brochures are fully listed in IX. Special Area Mapping, B. Special Areas. Undoubtedly, many more titles were issued in this series that have not yet come to light.

In 1975 the Forest Service established its Geometronics Service Center in Salt Lake City concentrating most mapping activities at the Service Center. With data sharing agreements with other agencies in the Department of Agriculture and federal government for digital and remotely sensed imagery, maps were made at the Center according to national accuracy standards thereby ending the need for the Forest Service to use its lettered accuracy classification system. The Geometronics Service Center is now called the Geospatial Technology and Applications Center. In the 1980s, forest visitor maps of the Eastern Region assumed a more uniform look, folded, illustrated panel titles, useful text and directories, with same scales and symbols as their administrative map equivalents. At the same time, the indigenous “regional look” of the forest visitor maps of Region 9’s national forests, as illustrated in Figures 26, 27, & 28, slowly faded away in all regions of the National Forest System of the United States.

G. The Cartobibliography, Citation Key, and Index to Cartographers

Scope and Arrangement

The cartobibliography appearing after the administrative history of each national forest includes forest mapping published by the federal government from 1891 until about 1975. The ending date was chosen for two reasons. First, the Government Printing Office adopted the MARC (MACHine Readable Cataloging) record format, a standard descriptive cataloging format, early in 1976 and began to catalog Forest Service and other maps and publications directly into OCLC, the national bibliographic utility. The Library of Congress created the MARC format for books, maps, and other non-book formats. These MARC cataloging records for maps were published in paper in the Government Printing Office’s *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications*. With common descriptive rules for maps, libraries too, began in earnest to contribute their own map records, both current and historical, to the national database along with the Library of Congress and the Government Printing Office. Because more is known about Forest Service maps and mapping after these developments of the mid-1970s, both those printed by the Government Printing Office and those printed locally by regional offices of the Forest Service, there is less of a need to list here what has already been gathered together in the national bibliographic database.⁵⁵ Second, the Forest Service in and around 1975 began to bring its forest visitor’s maps into conformity with its administrative maps, the majority of which were published at a scale of 1:126,720 or 2 miles to the inch with high accuracy, which meant that much of what was unique in the visitor maps issued by Forest Service regional cartographers soon disappeared.

Some types of maps will not appear in the cartobibliography. Only published maps and maps that have been personally examined or found on WorldCat (OCLC’s internet catalog) are to be found in the listing. The map holdings of the National Agriculture Library, Library of Congress, National Archives, as well as many academic libraries have been the main source of map citations. There are several categories of maps that are not found here: manuscript maps, drawings, cadastral maps, published maps with manuscript annotations, all being unique and not commonly held, are left off as are most Forest Service thematic maps, maps made to illustrate environmental impact statements and forest management plans, and commercial reformatting of Forest Service maps. Internal engineering maps and drawings made for forest improvements such as roads, trails, telephone systems, and fire protection facilities as well as timber sale maps are not included here. As a general rule, the cartobibliography lists the maps that are available for review by the public in libraries, government agencies, and institutions. Mention is made of, but exhaustive citations are not provided for, several map series issued by the Milwaukee Regional Office, such as the Timber Survey maps and topographic and planimetric map series. This map listing does not include the detailed township cadastral maps titled “Acquisition Maps” made for each purchase unit by the U.S. Forest Service in the 1930s. A 68 map set of the Manistee National Forest appeared on well-known internet auction site in the spring of 2009 and sold for \$655.00. The seller stated that he had rescued these maps from the trash when he was an employee of the Manistee National Forest in the 1970s. Most of the maps in this set lacked dates, but a few had the date April 1936 or May 1936.

Every effort has been made to include as many significant regionally produced special area maps, such as recreation areas, trails, special areas, and the like, as was possible. Yet due to their numbers, singularity, and ephemeral nature, this type of map was difficult to identify and gather. Many were never distributed by the Government Printing Office to depository libraries. Some were printed locally and given away on site. Other maps such as those for wilderness areas were widely distributed. These are included here in separate section (IX. Special Area Mapping, B. Special Areas).

Due to the unique mapping characteristics found in each region of the Forest Service, the cartobibliography is arranged in a slightly different way for each region. But in general, the first maps to be listed are those showing the whole region, then by

⁵⁵ WorldCat, the national bibliographic database is searchable by the public at its website: <https://www.worldcat.org>

state, and then by smaller areas within the region not identified with a particular national forest. Next to be listed are separately issued General Land Office state maps included in whole or in part of the particular region. These are followed by the largest segment of the map listing, the maps of individual national forests. Under each individual national forest a few descriptive paragraphs and an administrative history in chronological order are provided. The cartobibliography concludes with a separate listing of special mapping: wilderness areas and special areas. Finally, indexes to the names of the cartographers that appeared on maps differentiated by federal agency and a bibliography of sources used in the compilation of this work concludes this and every regional chapter.

Internal arrangement of the cartobibliography is by date of publication. In order to preserve this chronological arrangement and, at the same time, maintain a strong link between a national forest's administrative history and its maps, under each forest the first maps to be listed are those that accompany presidential proclamations and executive orders, although a few forests, like the Hoosier and Wayne National Forests, did not have a map or diagram accompanying the order that established them. Most every proclamation and its diagram (map) from October 12, 1905, is found reproduced in the pages of the *United States Statutes at Large* and these are noted with an * in the administrative history itself.⁵⁶ But the proclamation diagrams described in citations are those printed separately and not the smaller page-sized diagrams found in the volumes of the *U.S. Statutes at Large*. Executive Order maps were, for the most part, only issued separately and most often do not include maps. However, maps do accompany Executive Orders that established the several national forests on military bases in the mid-1920s. After the proclamation and executive order maps come any General Land Office maps produced for the forest reserve, then Geological Survey mapping if identified with a single forest reserve, *Forest Atlas* citations, and finally U.S. Forest Service mapping up to the mid-1970s.

The order of map entries within each agency category is first by date. If two or more maps have the same date, then by scale, the larger scale map listed first. If two or more maps have the same date and scale, then by map type in this order: administrative, topographic, forest visitor/recreation map. Maps of a forest's ranger districts will always follow an administrative map of the entire forest if both map types have the same date. Information enclosed with brackets is information derived from a source other than the map itself or if accompanied by a "?" it is the author's best estimate.

Use

Since many early national forests in the Eastern Region experienced one or more boundary or name changes, it is important for a researcher to note that if they are examining, for instance, the modern day Chippewa National Forest, the first entry in the administrative history for the Chippewa notes that the forest was established from lands of the Minnesota National Forest. At that point, our user should examine the map listings for the Minnesota National Forest to discover additional mapping resources and administrative history previous to the establishment of the Chippewa in 1928. Similarly, in reviewing the administrative history and mapping of early national forests, note the last entry in each that specifies how that early national forest was reorganized or renamed. Then follow up by surveying these newer national forests for maps covering the area of interest. Cross references are provided, but users should rely on the administrative histories to take them back and forth in time to other areas in this work to gain the complete administrative and map record of any given national forest or land area.

⁵⁶ The presidential proclamation of October 12, 1905 establishing the Jemez Forest Reserve (now the western part of the Santa Fe National Forest) in New Mexico was the first to include a map/diagram of the forest. Previously, presidential proclamations used a lengthy metes and bounds / Township & Range description of the boundaries of the forest reserve/national forest affected by that particular proclamation.

Sample Map Entry (See Figures 29, 30, and 31 below)

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1958. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1957-58, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, Class C accuracy maps. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1958 O-468662. Map reprinted without publication date [1962?].

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°25' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Reprint will lack Government Printing Office imprint statement and date "September 1958" on the front cover.

National forest lands and national forest boundaries shown in green; main highways and roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows state, county, Indian Reservation, state game lands, special area, municipal watersheds, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, permanent lookouts and Forest Supervisor's headquarters. "Forest Service Map Class C." Includes black & white illustrations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a national forest entrance sign. Title panel also has location map and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, September 1958."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 769 (February 1959), page 31.

Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries

OCLC: 55939696

Explanation:

First line, title information:

Title of the map as it appears open and flat. (Type of map if not obvious from the title)

Second line, statement of responsibility:

Agency and/or author information as it appears on the map. Revisions if any. Printing information (if available) on the map. Reprinting information if any.

Third line, mathematical data:

Publication date, [Publication Date verified], [? Publication Date not verified], scale, geographic coordinates only if printed on the map, public land grid shown or not shown, color or black & white, physical dimensions, height by width in centimeters, and if folded, dimensions folded, how relief is depicted or not (if a topographic map, the contour interval is provided).

Fourth line, descriptive information found on the main map:

Explanation of color or colors, boundaries, transportation, cultural features such as towns and structures, physical features. Also includes special attributes of the map such as map class, principal meridian, index, inset maps, key maps, special areas shown, and other information.

Fifth line, descriptive information found on the verso and folded title panel of the map, if necessary:

Existence of text or photographs or other characteristics such as location maps, etc. Panel title information. Panel illustration. Other important information found on the folded title panel such as date and printing information. Usually, only applies to folded forest visitor maps.

Sixth line, map reference:

Whenever a specific reference is found in an index or annual report of another agency for an individual map or *Forest Atlas*, it is provided here as are *Monthly Catalog* citations from the Government Printing Office.

Seventh line, holding information:

Listing of institutions holding this map in its collections. Most commonly used are: NA= National Archives; NAL = National Agricultural Library; LC = Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division; university and public libraries are spelled out. If held by more than 10 Libraries, the map is considered commonly held, and only the holdings of the Library of Congress, National Archives, or National Agricultural Library are indicated.

Eighth line, national cataloging information:

OCLC catalog number when available. Libraries will sometimes catalog a forest visitor map as a book and not as a map. Where possible, both cataloging formats (book and/or map) represented by OCLC catalog numbers are provided as well as relevant holdings information. If no OCLC cataloging is available, then there will be no OCLC reference.



Figure 29

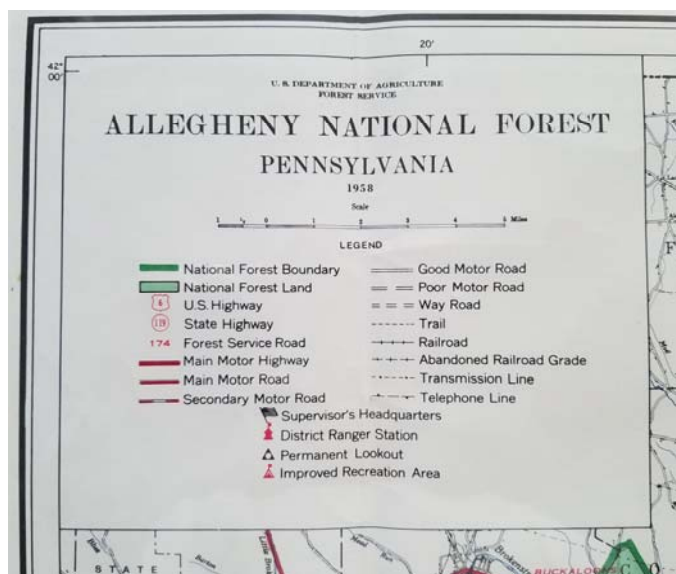


Figure 30

Figures 29: Front illustrated panel for the 1958 forest visitor map of the Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania as described in the sample citation. Panel photograph is uncaptioned. This is the reprint of the 1958 map issued sometime in the early 1960s. It lacks the date “September 1958” and the imprint “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1958 O-468662” that is found on the original map issued in 1958. The forests visitor map was based on an administrative map with the same date and scale.

Figure 30: Unfolded map showing the title cartouche and legend from the upper left corner of the map from which title and descriptive information for the citation is taken.

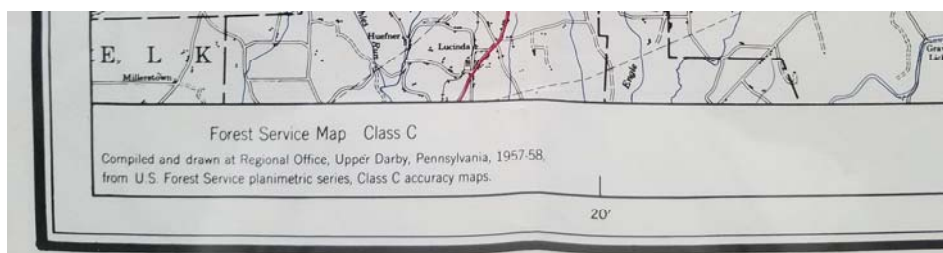


Figure 31: The compilation statement in the lower left corner of the map. Regions 7 and 9 ended the practice of including the names of the cartographers who created their maps in mid-1950s. Class C is the mid-level accuracy rating.

Index to Cartographers

In the course of this project, for all regions, over 300 individual cartographer's and draftsmen's names have been identified on Forest Service mapping from about 1905 until the early 1960s when the practice of including cartographer's names in the map's credit lines ended. This includes cartographic staff both in the Washington Office and those in all regional offices of the Forest Service. The practice of naming cartographers on the maps came to an end earlier in some regions, notably the Pacific Northwest Region, which stopped including names by the early 1940s. Most other regions ended the practice of naming those responsible for compiling and tracing maps by the early 1960s. In each regional chapter, the names of the U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. General Land Office cartographers are also listed for maps those agencies made for that region.

It was customary for engineering staff, not just in the Forest Service but also in many other federal agencies to identify themselves with initial letters of their first and middle names and then with their full last names. In some cases, names of cartographers were expressed entirely with initials. Even the veteran Forest Service engineer who served as Chief of the Engineering Division from 1920 to 1947, Theodore W. Norcross, expressed his name as T.W. Norcross on all Forest Service publications, directories, and maps. One will never see his first name on any of his work. Importantly, this custom not only disguised the identity of the cartographer and also hid the identity of women cartographers. The work of women cartographers of the Forest Service has been revealed, especially those working in regional offices, by this examination of Forest Service mapping. Early Forest Service staff directories issued by the agency itself did not reach down to fully list the rank and file and so are of limited use in identifying its cartographers up to about 1940. After this date most all Forest Service staff came to be listed. Even so, initials continued to be used in place of full first and middle names.

To obtain the most complete name possible for the index of cartographers, city directories for Washington, D.C. and for all the cities where regional offices are located were consulted as well as a genealogical database. Several names could not be located in the directories, but most every important one has been identified, some with interesting stories as the city directories often included the person's occupation or employer. Of the 58 names found on maps of the Eastern Region's national forests, 12 or about 20%, are known only by their initials or last names. Most of these unidentifiable names were conceivably employed on national forests and not in Regional Offices, or were temporary hires, but in comparison to other regions, this is a high percentage of unknown cartographers even after using available reference tools, both hard copy and electronic resources.

Many women cartographers have been identified system-wide. Five women cartographers that worked on the maps of Region 9, but located in the Washington, D.C. office have been identified and listed as were three based in the Region 7, and one each in Region 2 and Region 9. Joining the well-known women cartographers stationed in the Washington, D.C., Headquarters Office, Sara Lillian Acker, Ellen L. Mehurin, and Rose Shaw are the draftsman of Region 7, Clara Colton, Martha Ennis, and Letty Thomas. Rosemarie Reuter who later married and changed her name to Rosemarie Bowman served in Region 9 headquarters in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and stationed in Region 2 headquarters in Denver was Phillis Dennee. It is quite possible that women cartographers are a part of the group of twelve unknown names identified only by initials or last names.

Each regional volume will include an index of cartographer's names, the form(s) of the name found on Forest Service maps, a listing of the maps that carry their name in the credits, and a short sketch of their careers if revealed by their entries in the city directories. A complete listing of U.S. Forest Service cartographers can be found in the "Mapping of Our National Forests" chapter elsewhere on this website. The list does not pretend to be a comprehensive directory or biographical dictionary of all Forest Service or other agency cartographic or engineering personnel. Only those names that appear on maps are included.

V. Maps of the Region

Part A. Maps of the Region as a Whole

National Forests, District 1. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by the Office of Geography, June 1911.

1911. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. W117°30' – W103°00'/N49°00' – N44°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 57 x 92 cm. Relief not indicated.

The national forests of District One are shown in three shades of green; national parks and military reservations are shown in orange; Indian Reservations are shown in yellow. Also shows District and Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the national forests in District One, other towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes three insets showing the Marquette, Michigan, Minnesota, and Superior National Forests, all part in District One in 1911. Public land grid in Idaho based on the Boise Meridian; grid in public land grid in Montana based on the Principal Meridian, Montana.

The March 1913 edition of this map does not have the three insets showing the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Region 1; LC (scanned color copy)

OCLC: 21844831

National Forests, District No. 2, 1914. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by the Office of Geography, District No. 2; drawn by C.B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:1,250,000. W111°00' – W98°00'/N45°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 89 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests shown in green; state and county boundaries shown in pink. Also shows county names, cities and towns, railroads, Indian Reservation and national park boundaries, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota showing national forests in the Great Lake states then administered by District No. 2. National Archives' copy has printing and distribution history of this map (420 printed and distributed in 1914). "Smith Riley, District Forester." Covers the states of Colorado, Wyoming, western Kansas and Nebraska, and southwestern South Dakota.

Holdings: NA

National Forests, District 2, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W111°00' – W99°00'/N45°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of District 2 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, District and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset of northern Minnesota showing the location of the Minnesota and Superior National Forests and an inset of northern Michigan showing the location of the two units of the Michigan National Forest. Public land grid for the main map based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Public land grid for Michigan based on the Michigan Meridian and for Minnesota, public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 40452027

National Forests, District 2, Showing Main Highways, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,800. W111°00' – W99°00'/N45°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 53 x 82 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forests of District 2 shown in three shades of green; national forests in adjacent districts shown in a different shade of green; state and county boundaries, national park, national monuments, military reservations, Indian Reservation, county names, District and Forest Supervisor's headquarters shown in purple; water features shown in blue; main highways in red. Also shows state capitals, county seats, and other towns and settlements and railroads. Includes inset of northern Minnesota showing the location of the Minnesota and Superior National Forests and an inset of northern Michigan showing the location of the two units of the Michigan National Forest. Public land grid for the main map based on the Sixth Principal Meridian and the New Mexico Principal Meridian. Public land grid for Michigan based on the Michigan Meridian and for Minnesota, public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

National Forests in the Eastern District (District Seven), 1921. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, June, 1921 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Post Office, Forest Service, and other data by Clare B. Noyes; traced by Clare B. Noyes. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1921. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. W95°00' – W71°00'/N45°00' – N28°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 80 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 100 and 500 feet).

National forests and purchase units depicted in green, contours shown in brown, county names, principal motor roads, and locations of individual Forest Supervisor's Headquarters shown in red, state boundaries outlined in gray, and water features shown in blue. An inset of northern New England shows the location of the White Mountain National Forest, and included text entitled "Notice to Campers." The Allegheny Purchase Area and the Monongahela National Forest were shown in their true geographical relationship within the Eastern Region.

Holdings: Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; NA; LC

OCLC: 71302767

National Forests in the Eastern District (District Seven), 1926. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1926. Scale, ca. 1:3,800,000. W95°00' – W70°00'/N45°00' – N29°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 57 x 57 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an administrative edition unfolded without text and illustrations on verso.

National forests of the Eastern District as of 1926 shown in 3 patterns of green; proposed national parks shown in a patterned red layer; state forests shown in a hatched pattern; main highways and their names (where given), forest supervisors' headquarters, state foresters' headquarters, and experiment stations shown in red. Also shows state names and boundaries, cities and towns, railroads, rivers, and lakes. Includes inset of Puerto Rico twice as large as the scale of the main map. "District Headquarters, Washington, D.C." In 1926 the Eastern District included all of the southern United States east of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska, and all states in the mid-west and east except Minnesota, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *National Forests of the East and South*. Panel illustration, captioned, "Protected watershed within Nantahala National Forest." Title panel also has subtitle, "Information about the National Forests of the Eastern District, with a map showing their location." Also on title panel, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District" and "Government Printing Office."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 383 (November 1926), page 274.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; NAL

OCLC: 46373798

National Forests in the Eastern District in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by District Forester, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 20 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows principal motor highways, names of the national forests, and Forest Supervisor headquarter cities in red. Also shows national forests in various patterns of black, forest district (regional) boundaries and their numerical designations, state boundaries and state capitals, major cities, motor highways, and principal rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through National Forests of the East and South*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest road with an automobile in the distance. Panel title also has, "Issued by District Forester, Eastern National Forest District, Washington, D.C." Map has note: "Bellevue-Savanna N.F. in Illinois administered by the Rocky Mountain District with Headquarters at Denver, Colorado." The state of Illinois is shown to be within the boundaries of the Eastern District.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 409 (January 1929), page 426.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA; NAL

OCLC: 68802214

National Forests in the Eastern Region in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1931. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by Regional Forester, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:12,672,000. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 20 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows principal motor highways, names of the national forests, and Forest Supervisor headquarter cities in red. Also shows national forests in various patterns of black, regional boundaries of the Forest Service and their numerical designations, state boundaries and state capitals, major cities, motor highways, and principal rivers.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through National Forests of the East and South*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest road with an automobile in the distance. Panel title also has, "Issued by Regional Forester, Eastern National Forest Region, Washington, D.C."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 438 (June 1931), page 1024.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 68802215

Eastern and Southern National Forests: Timber Farms – Outdoor Playgrounds – Watershed Protection. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 19*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region. Issued September, 1932. United States Government Printing Office Washington : 1932.

1932. 18 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration: "An open portal" [automobile entering National Forest property from main road onto Forest Service road underneath rustic entrance arch]. Inside title has, "This publication shows where these National Forests are, how they serve, and how best to enjoy their many advantages." Issued before there was a separate Southern Region.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 455 (November 1932), page 317.

Holdings (Book): 20 libraries and NA

OCLC (Book): 6286457

----- **National Forests in the Eastern Region (Region Seven), 1932.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:3,168,000 W97°00' – N70°00'/N45°00' – N29°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 58 x 46 cm., folded and inserted after page 18 page in the booklet, 23 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests in three patterns of green. Also shows major roads road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail, Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for individual national forests, Forest Service Experiment Stations, and proposed National Parks in red. Also locates major cities and shows state boundaries and principal rivers.

Illustrations in the upper left corner of the map present examples of national forest resources such as water power, wildlife protection, a source for naval stores, grazing, lumbering, and recreation. Includes inset map of Puerto Rico.

Map does not show and states north of the Ohio River or north of the state of Arkansas. Does not show purchase units.

Map folded at the back of the booklet/folder. "Regional Forester's Headquarters Washington, D.C."

National Forests and Purchase Unit Areas of the North Central Region, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region – 9; compiled at Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1934 by J. M. Oswald.

1934. Scale, ca. 2,400,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 81 x 87 cm. Relief not shown.

National forests and purchase units are shown in two different cross-hatched patterns. Also shows International, state and county boundaries, forest supervisors headquarters for the various forests, ranger headquarters, federal nurseries and experiment stations, along with state capitols. County boundaries are drawn around each forest and purchase unit. North Central Region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. North Dakota is not shown on this map.

Holdings: NA

National Forests and Purchase Units as of September 1, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, September, 1934 by J. M. Oswald and R.A. Simerl.

1934. Scale, ca. 2,400,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 81 x 87 cm. Relief not shown.

National forests and purchase units are shown in two different cross-hatched patterns. Also shows International, state and county boundaries, forest supervisor's headquarters for the various forests, ranger stations or headquarters, Forest Service nurseries and experiment stations, along with state capitols and two classes of cities based on population. Includes directory information for the national forests, Forest Service tree nurseries and experiment stations. North Central Region includes the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. North Dakota is not shown on this map.

Holdings: NA

National Forests and Purchase Units, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisc. February, 1935 by J. M. Oswald and R.A. Simerl.

1935. Scale, ca. 4,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 40 x 55 cm. Relief not shown.

National forests and purchase units are shown in two different cross-hatched patterns. Also shows International, state and county boundaries, forest supervisor's headquarters for the various forests, ranger's station or headquarters, Forest

Service nurseries and experiment stations, along with state capitols and two classes of cities based on population. Includes directory information for the national forests, Forest Service tree nurseries and experiment stations. Map now shows the state of North Dakota, added from the Northern Region in 1934 and shows the Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units. Map makes reference to a headquarters "list." The 1937 map of the same area (listed below) has directory information inside the left margin of the map. This map has space for the directory information but does not include any.

Holdings: NA

National Forests and Purchase Units in the Eastern Region (Region Seven), 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised to date with additions by R.S. Shaw, May, 1936; spelling checked by M.W. Ennis, 5-18-36.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:2,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forests, purchase units, national parks, and the location of forest supervisor headquarters for the various forests. Also shows state and International boundaries, cities and towns, federal highways and their route numbers, major state highways, rivers and lakes. "Regional Forester's Headquarters, Washington, D.C."

Holdings: NA

National Forests of the North Central Region, Region Nine, 1937. (Administrative map) *See Figures 49, 58, & 59.*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled from the best available information at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, by E.C. Winkler, April, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:4,000,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 36 x 49 cm. Relief not indicated.

Proclaimed national forests shown with a random black dot pattern with green overlay; purchase units shown in green without random dot pattern; state forests and parks shown in orange. Also shows International, state, county, wilderness, national park, and Indian Reservation boundaries, Regional Headquarters, state capitols, Forest Supervisor's offices, and other federal and state forestry facilities. Includes directory of forest tree nurseries, U.S. Forest Experiment Stations, Forest Resettlement Projects, and Supervisor Headquarters – National Forests & Purchase Units.

Holdings: NA; NAL

Region 7.

U.S.F.S., W.O.; 1950 – E.M.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:4,100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and state boundaries, major cities, highways and rivers. Issued by the Forest Service's Washington Office, E.M. Massie, cartographer.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

OCLC: 37617201

Map of Eastern Region Showing States, National Forests, Major Cities, and Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region.

1964. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest areas shown in green; highways in red; major lakes and the Atlantic Ocean shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and state boundaries, and major cities. Includes text and ancillary map of national forests of entire United States together with a directory of Forest Service's regional organization.

Text providing tourist information on the national forests in the Eastern Region on verso. Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois

OCLC: 13555167

Map of Eastern Region Showing States, National Forests, Major Cities, and Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region.

1964. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 64 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

This map was made specifically for the 1964 New York World's Fair and includes text that "indicates how a visit to a national forest may be included in travel to the World's Fair." National forest areas shown in green; highways in red; major lakes and the Atlantic Ocean shown in blue. Also shows International and state boundaries, and major cities.

Includes text and ancillary map of national forests of entire United States together with a directory of Forest Service's regional organization.

Text, drawings, and photographs, providing tourist information on the national forests in the Eastern Region on verso.

Panel title: *The National Forests Welcome World's Fair Visitor*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color drawing of a two lane highway through the woods. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, 1964."

Holdings: personal collection

V. Maps of the Region

Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps

U.S. Geological Survey Mapping

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity.

U.S. Geological Survey; Henry Gannett Chief Topographer; H.M. Wilson, Geographer in charge; triangulation by U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey; topography by E.C. Barnard, J.H. Jennings, R.H. Chapman and A.M. Walker; surveyed in 1891-92, 93-94 in cooperation with the state of New York.

Edition of Sept. 1899. Scale, 1:62,500. W74°00' – W73°30'/N44°30' – N44°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 92 x 67 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet). Map reprinted as the "Edition of July 1904, Forestry, reprint of Sept. 1899." A separate topographic map without colored thematic information issued as the "Edition of July 1904."

Shows 3 land classifications: merchantable timber in dark green, culled woods in light green, and cleared land shown uncolored, contours shown in brown, water features (rivers, lakes, marshes, streams, etc.) shown in blue. Also shows Adirondack Mountain Reserve (state of New York), county, and township boundaries, settlements, roads, and trails. Mt. Marcy at 5,344 feet is the highest point in the state of New York, located in the Adirondack Mountains, south of Lake Placid.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Pennsylvania State Univ.; Milwaukee County Federated Library System
OCLC: 14571726

Pine Region of Minnesota, Showing Classification of Lands.

U.S. Geological Survey; compiled under the direction of Henry Gannett, Geographer in charge by H.B. Ayres, 1899. [Printed by] Julius Bien & Co. Lith. N.Y.

1901. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W97°00' – W90°00'/N49°20' – N45°40'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 114 cm., folded to 28 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Main report title: Timber Conditions in the Pine Region of Minnesota, by H.B. Ayres, pages 673-711.

Shows seven classifications of land: 2 classes of original pine forest measured by density, prairie, hardwood, pine cut 90% burned over, burned before cutting, and brush prairie. Also shows International and state boundaries, towns, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

(Series: Twenty-First Annual Report of the United States Geological Survey to the Secretary of the Interior, 1899-1900, Part V – Forest Reserves, Plate CXLIII) in separate atlas volume. Serial Set volume number 4109 (56th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 5, parts 4 & 5).

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Minnesota Historical Society, Bemidji State Univ.
OCLC: 39500555

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map)

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1912. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features.

Reference: *34th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1912/1913), page 167.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
OCLC: 51561942

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map)

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1914. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features. Map shows an extension of "purchase areas" and "non-agricultural land" farther into Alabama and has an alternate legend arrangement as compared to the 1912 edition of the map.

Reference: *36th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1914/1915), page 171.

Holdings: Harvard College Library; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee

OCLC: 51562025

Southern Appalachian Region. (Administrative map)

U.S. Geological Survey [for the U.S. Forest Service and National Forest Reservation Commission].

1916. Scale, ca. 1:3,900,000. No geographic coordinates and no public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows "purchase areas," "non-agricultural land," and "tracts approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission" as well as state boundaries and drainage features.

Reference: *37th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1915/1916), page 169.

Holdings: NA

U.S. Forest Service Mapping

The National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1926. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 32 opposite*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
Government Printing Office.

1926. Scale, ca. 1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests between the Mason-Dixon Line and the Virginia-North Carolina boundary with patterned black overlays. Also shows major roads, secondary highways, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, distances in miles between points, and Forest Service headquarters locations. Includes the Monongahela National Forest along with the Shenandoah and Natural Bridge National Forests in Virginia.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Central Appalachian National Forests.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "On the Parkersburg Pike – Shenandoah National Forest." Title panel also has, "Eastern District."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 385 (January 1927), page 424.

Holdings: NA; NAL

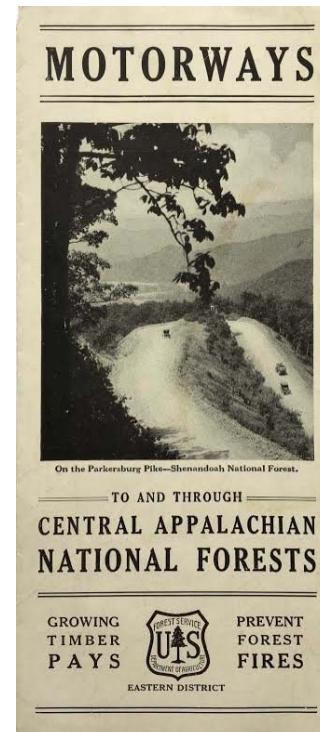


Figure 32: 1926 highway map of the Virginia-West Virginia National Forests.

The National Forests of the Central Appalachians in Relation to Principal Motor Highways. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Government Printing Office: 1929

1929. Scale, ca. 1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 18 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forests between the Mason-Dixon Line and Roanoke, Virginia with patterned black overlays. Also shows major roads, secondary highways, national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, distances in miles between

points, and Forest Service headquarters locations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through Central Appalachian National Forests*.

Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "On the Parkersburg Pike – Shenandoah National Forest." Title panel also has, "Eastern District." Includes the Monongahela National Forest along with the forests in Virginia.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 419 (November 1929), page 279.

Holdings: NA

National Forests in Michigan. (Forest visitor booklet and maps)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wis. United States, Government Printing Office, Washington: 1941.

1941. 46 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with 5 page sized maps bound in with larger fold-out map at the back of the booklet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, one-color photograph, "Great Conglomerate Falls on the Black River." Back panel has key map of Michigan highlighting the location of Michigan's National Forests.

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 564 (December 1941), page 1709.

Holdings (Book): NA; LC; NAL; and 38 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 12535404

----- **Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 11 x 17 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms page 14 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns, railroads, water features, and, in red, highways and roads, improved camps and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

----- **Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 24 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms pages 22 & 23 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns, railroads, water features, and, in red, highways and roads, improved camps and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

----- **Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:950,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms page 30 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest, state forest, state game reserves, and county boundaries, towns, railroads, water features, and, in red, highways and roads, improved camps and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

----- **Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms page 34 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest, state forest, state game reserve, and county boundaries, towns, railroads, water features, and, in red, highways and roads, improved camps and picnic grounds, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

----- **Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Map forms page 40 in 46 page booklet and shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns, railroads, water features, and, in red, highways and roads, improved camps and picnic grounds, and Forest Service facilities.

----- **Index Map to Michigan National Forests, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:17,750,00. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 40 cm., folded at the back of the booklet, 23 x 13 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, International state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, and the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the five national forests of Michigan.

VI. U. S. Department of the Interior, General Land Office State Maps, 1891-1944

The state and territorial maps issued irregularly by the General Land Office (since 1946 the Bureau of Land Management) to show the progress of public land surveying, important federal land withdrawals, administrative organization, and growth of the territorial or state infrastructure, can prove to be important spatial records for the researcher in the history of the national forests. The G.L.O. maps show state and county boundaries, military (red) and Indian (yellow) reservations, national parks, monuments, and game and bird refuges (purple), water features and federal water projects (blue), national forests (green), status of public land surveys, towns and cities, locations of United States land offices, roads and railroad lines, rivers, lakes, and streams. Unfortunately, the G.L.O. maps do not show forest purchase areas established by the U.S. National Forest Reservation Commission. Also unfortunately for the Eastern Region, most of the G.L.O. state maps covering the public land states of the mid-west were made and published before the advent of the forest reserves. The map listing that follows provides full citations only for those G.L.O. state maps with a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger, issued from the beginning of the forest reserves in 1891 to the end of G.L.O. state mapping in 1944, that actually show the forest reserves / national forests. After 1944, researchers can rely on the colored base and topographic maps compiled by the U.S. Geological Survey of the several states showing public lands including national forests. The General Land Office constructed maps only for the public land states, thus, the G.L.O. did not publish maps for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, and the six states of New England.

1. Illinois

No G.L.O. maps issued showing the Savannah or the Shawnee National Forests.

2. Indiana

No G.L.O. maps issued showing the Hoosier National Forest.

3. Iowa

No. G.L.O. maps issued showing the Hawkeye Purchase Units.

4. Michigan

State of Michigan.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1927; revised by H. Ruh. The Columbia Planograph Co. Washington, D.C.

1927. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W90°10' – W82°15'/N48°10' – N41°45'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 104 x 87 cm. Relief not shown. Also issued in a black & white edition.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, private land claims outlined in gray; lakes shown in blue; national forests shown in green. Also shows cities and settlements, railroads, rivers, and streams. Shows the units of the Michigan National Forest just before its break up in 1928: Michigan National Forest in the Upper Peninsula (in 1931 the Marquette National Forest) and the units of the Michigan National Forest in the Lower Peninsula, one unit in Oscoda County, and the other in Alcona and Iosco Counties (in 1928, the Huron National Forest).

Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Holdings: LC; NA

5. Minnesota

State of Minnesota.

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office; compiled from the official records of the General Land Office and other sources, 1928; revised by H. Ruh. The Columbia Planograph Co. Washington, D.C.

1928. Scale, 1:760,320 (1 inch = 12 miles). W97°05' – W89°50'/N49°10' – N43°30'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 78 cm. Relief not shown.

State and county boundaries and military reservations shown in red; Indian Reservations shown in yellow, lakes shown in blue; national forests shown in green. Also shows cities and settlements, railroads, rivers, and streams. The location and extent of the state's two federal forests are shown in green: the Minnesota (changed to the Chippewa National Forest in 1928) and the Superior National Forests.

Holdings: LC; NA

6. Missouri

No G.L.O. maps issued showing the Clark or the Mark Twain National Forests.

7. Ohio

No. G.L.O. maps issued showing the Wayne National Forest.

8. Wisconsin

Two G.L.O. maps were issued for the state of Wisconsin, in 1912 and 1931, neither showing national forests. Wisconsin's national forests the Chequamegon and the Nicolet were both established in 1933.

VII. Administrative History and the Mapping of Individual Forests

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL FOREST, PENNSYLVANIA 1923-PRESENT

The name of the national forest derives from the Allegheny River, which drains a significant portion of the Allegheny National Forest in northwestern Pennsylvania. The meaning of the word, which comes from the Lenape (Delaware) Indians, is not definitively known, but is usually translated as *fine river*. A Lenape legend tells of an ancient tribe called the "Allegewi" who lived on the river and were defeated by the Lenape.

In response to an invitation by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the U.S. Forest Service initiated a forest land purchase program that would eventually lead to the establishment of a national forest in northwestern part of the state under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911. In this case, the navigable stream protected by the land acquisition effort under the Weeks Law was the Allegheny River, a major tributary to the Ohio River. The Monongahela National Forest to the south in West Virginia had been established in 1920 for the protection of the other major tributary of the Ohio River, the Monongahela River. The first mention of a potential purchase unit on the Allegheny was made in the minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission at its November 29, 1920 meeting. The State of Pennsylvania passed an amended Enabling Act on April 21, 1921 permitting the federal government to make forest land purchases in the Commonwealth upon the prior approval of the State Forestry Reservation Commission and the Water Supply Commission. "The Allegheny Purchase Unit, for which authorization has been requested of the State commissions, which are required to assent to the location under the Pennsylvania act granting the federal government granting the right to make purchases in the state, consists of 412,000 acres located in Warren, McKean, Forest, and Elk Counties, Pa."⁵⁷ The purchase area was initially set at 440,000 acres, but was reduced to 412,000 acres when the New York legislature did not pass an appropriate enabling law, thus making the Allegheny Purchase Unit an exclusively Pennsylvania unit. The first 74,025 acres were approved for purchase during fiscal year 1922 indicating that approvals by the two state commissions for the federal land purchases had been obtained. In fiscal year 1924, the federal government had finally completed its first series of purchases totaling 73,018 acres of forest land. The total acreage actually acquired and also approved for purchase amounted to 166,933 acres in a unit that now measured 744,812 gross acres. Much of this newly purchased land had been cut over or badly burned earning the area the name of "Allegheny Brush-patch."

⁵⁷ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Year ending June 30, 1921*, (Washington, D.C.: United States Senate, 1921), page 3.

After the first purchases in fiscal year 1924, it was decided that a sufficient number of acres had been acquired to allow President Coolidge to proclaim the Allegheny National Forest with an expanded area of 739,277 gross acres. The National Forest Reservation Commission followed the president's action in the same year by increasing the acreage of its Allegheny Purchase Unit to the same 739,277 acres, conforming to the boundaries of the newly proclaimed national forest and containing 666,258 acres still in private hands. By June 1930, 317,333 acres had been acquired by the U.S. Forest Service. Not all of the remainder was suitable for purchase. More than 100,000 acres was made up of town sites, agricultural land, state game preserves, plus other areas devoted to special uses. The text on the 1930 Allegheny forest visitor map written by the Forest Supervisor, L.L. Bishop, states that "It is not the plan or desire of the Government to reduce either settlement or industry within the National Forest region, but rather to encourage industry. It is probable that within the next 10 years the total area of the National Forest will grow to between 500,000 and 600,000 acres." Today, the Allegheny National Forest embraces an area of 740,691 gross acres of which, 513,567 acres are owned by the federal government, or 69.33% of the land within its borders, realizing Bishop's prediction made in 1930. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have always been located in Warren, Pennsylvania.

In a nation-wide examination of purchase units in 1956, the Forest Service proposed numerous changes. Several purchase units were eliminated outright and the majority of the remaining units had areas eliminated by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting. The Allegheny National Forest had 7,903 acres eliminated in Elk, Forest, and Warren Counties and 1,697 acres added in McKean County for a net loss of 6,206 acres. Of the 2,656 acres eliminated in Warren County, 335 had been transferred to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, then beginning its initial survey work on the Kinzua Dam and its Allegheny Reservoir. Construction of the Kinzua Dam began in 1960 and was completed in 1965. Allegheny Reservoir behind the dam continued filling until 1967. In connection with the construction of the dam, the Allegheny National Forest Purchase Unit was extended by the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1964 to include approximately 13,000 acres lying on the west bank of the Allegheny River in Warren County, Pennsylvania. Lands inside the project boundary would be acquired by the Department of the Army and would later be transferred to the Allegheny National Forest. The extension included the west slopes of the Allegheny River and when the gates of the Kinzua Dam were closed, the western bank of the Allegheny Reservoir. Executive Order 11212 of April 2, 1965 ratified the decision of the Commission and added the area to the Allegheny National Forest.

The passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 on September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-578 - 78 Stat. 897) opened up another funding source for the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase forest lands for recreational purposes. 17,106 acres were purchased by the Commission using Land and Water Conservation Funds until its termination in 1976, much of it along the west bank of the Allegheny River including several islands in the river that later became part of the Allegheny Islands Wilderness Area. The 1969 expansion of the Allegheny Purchase Unit accommodated these recreational land purchases. The Allegheny Purchase Unit was not continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission. However, from 1979 to the present, the Forest Service continues to list an Allegheny Purchase Unit in its annual *Land Areas Report* in various acreages: 30 acres in 1979, increasing to 123 acres in 1981, 140 acres in 1985, 1,163 acres in 1991, 141 acres in 1993, until 139 acres from 2013 to 2020. In each case, all acreage is shown as being owned by the Forest Service, which might indicate that the changing nature of the purchase unit was due to Land and Water Conservation Fund acquisition efforts.

The Pennsylvania Wilderness Act of 1984 created two wilderness areas on the Allegheny National Forest, the 368-acre Allegheny Islands Wilderness and the 8,633-acre Hickory Creek Wilderness. The Allegheny Islands Wilderness consists of seven islands in the Allegheny River located between the Buckaloons Recreation Area and the town of Tionesta, Pennsylvania. It is one of the smallest wilderness area in the National Wilderness Preservation System. The Allegheny National Forest manages two rivers included in the National Wild and Scenic River System created by two acts of Congress.

The 1,737-acre Kane Experimental Forest was formally established on March 23, 1932, though research had begun as early as 1927 and the area had been set aside for research purposes in 1930. The development of best practices for forest management has been its primary mission. Watershed and wildlife research has also been part of its research program as well. It is located about seven miles southeast of Kane, Pennsylvania in Elk County. The Tionesta Research Natural Area and the adjacent Tionesta Scenic Area contain the last large tract of virgin hemlock-beech climax forest in the United States, a remnant of the original forest that once covered 6 million acres. The Tionesta Research Natural Area of 2,113 acres was purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission during fiscal year 1936 and established in 1940. The 2,018-acre Tionesta Scenic Area, purchased by the Commission in 1934, along with the Tionesta Research Natural Area were designated together as a 4,131-acre world heritage site in 1973. They are located in Wetmore Township, McKean County, six miles west of the town of Kane, Pennsylvania.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1921, December 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes an Allegheny Purchase Unit on the headwaters of the Allegheny River with a gross area of 412,000 acres.
2) 1922, December 28	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Purchase area increased by 5,000 acres in order to acquire large tracts of land that extended beyond the purchase unit boundaries.
3) 1923, September 24	*Proclamation 1675, 43 Stat. 1925	Established National Forest measuring 739,277 gross acres, of which, 73,019 acres had been purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911.
4) Fiscal Year 1923	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Allegheny Purchase Unit enlarged to 744,812 gross acres to largely coincide with the area and boundaries of the newly proclaimed Allegheny National Forest.
5) 1931, February 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Allegheny National Forest Purchase Unit decreased by 15,637 acres, eliminating the town of Bradford Municipal Watershed and increased by 2,700 acres. Both land elimination and land addition in McKean County.
6) 1937, August 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Allegheny National Forest Purchase Unit expanded in order to purchase a tract of 6,400 acres offered by the Lewis Run Manufacturing Company, 1,290 acres of which lay outside the 1937 purchase unit boundaries in McKean County. Approval made conditional on an equal number of acres being eliminated.
7) 1938, March 3	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	1,320 acres eliminated in Elk County fulfilling the condition set at the Commission's August 26, 1937 meeting.
8) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation	7,903 acres eliminated, of which 335 acres transferred to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and 1,697 acres added in McKean County. Total elimination: 6,206 acres. Purchase Unit now measures 702,521 gross acres; National Forest: 736,577 gross acres.
9) 1959, May 20	*Proclamation 3294, 73 Stat. C43 24 Federal Register 4191 Map: 24 FR 4196	Boundary redescribed to exclude private lands. Allegheny National Forest reduced to 712,977 gross acres.
10) 1964, August 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Allegheny National Forest Purchase Unit extended to include 13,000 acres west of the Allegheny River in Warren County in anticipation of the reservoir that will be created behind Kinzua Dam.
11) 1965, April 2	Executive Order 11212 30 Federal Register 4387	Allegheny National Forest formally extended ratifying the National Forest Reservation Commission's decision of August 18, 1964. Area increased to 726,477 gross acres.
12) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88-89	Four islands in the Allegheny River from Tidioute south to Tionesta, Pennsylvania added. Area: 726,641 gross acres.

13) 1969, January 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Allegheny National Forest Purchase Unit extended by 15,077 acres, lying in a strip, 1 to 3 miles wide adjacent to the east bank of the Allegheny River from Irvine in the North to Tionesta in the South.
14) 1971, June 18 (effective June 25, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 12117-12118	14,920 acres added on the west bank of the Allegheny River in Forest and Warren Counties and boundary redescribed. National forest area increased to 741,561 gross acres.
15) 1971, August 23 (effective August 26, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 16948	Secretary's Order of June 18, 1971 corrected.
16) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Route crosses the Allegheny National Forest from the northeast to the southwest.
17) 1984, October 30	Public Law 98-585, 98 Stat. 3100	"Pennsylvania Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 368-acre Allegheny Islands Wilderness and the 9,337-acre Hickory Creek Wilderness; also establishes the 23,100- acre Allegheny National Recreation Area.
18) 1992, April 20	Public Law 102-271, 106 Stat. 108	Designates a 86.6 miles of the Allegheny River below Kinzua Dam in three distinct segments as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
19) 1996, October 19	Public Law 104-314, 110 Stat. 3823	Designates a 51.7 mile segment of the Clarion River as a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAP AND DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1923: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 24, 1923.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, December, 1921 from county maps, Forest Service and other surveys by George Hilton; traced by George Hilton, January, 1922. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1923. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 59 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest boundaries shown in green. Also shows state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map indicates that the Forest Supervisor's headquarters are located in the town of Warrenboro, Pennsylvania.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map used as a base to show the boundaries of the Allegheny National Forest as ordered by this Proclamation, No. 1675.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1958: [Map depicting National Forest boundary as established by Proclamation dated May 20, 1959].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:1,650,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 16 x 12 cm. No relief indicated.

Map shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, county seats, and major rivers. Proclamation 3294 redescribes the boundaries of the Allegheny National Forest.

Holdings: LC

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec., 1921 from county maps, Forest Service, and other surveys by George Hilton; traced by George Hilton, Jan., 1922; revised 1925. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 72 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Forest Supervisor's headquarters at Warrenboro, Pennsylvania.

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Library; NA

OCLC: 37377709

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1927; revised by G.P. Hilton, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey,

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 60 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest boundary and national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; land in public ownership (state game preserves, municipal watersheds, etc.) shown in burnt orange; main motor highways shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in bright orange. Also shows state, Indian Reservation, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 137294510

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1930. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°25' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green; main motor highways, boundaries of land in public ownership (municipal watersheds, game preserves, etc.), and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, tool caches, and lookout towers.

Text by L.L. Bishop and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest ranger in forest near an ancient tree. Title panel has subtitle: "This folder contains a map of the Allegheny National Forest and adjacent areas and information regarding the creation, organization, purposes, and resources of the forest" and "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Forest Region, Issued 1930."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 433 (January 1931), page 470.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Clarion Univ. of Pennsylvania; LC; NA

OCLC (Map): 71207266; (Book): 3877972

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, April, 1926, from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin, 1927; revised by G.P. Hilton, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 59 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows lands in other public ownership, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC: 137294503

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin, September, 1927 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by G.P. Hilton; revised April, 1936 by L.B.T. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12275 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 59 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows lands in other public ownership, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin, Sept., 1927; revised to date – April 4, 1936 by R.S. Shaw; revised to date – May 15, 1937 by R.S. Shaw; status of land acquired or being acquired as of May 15, 1937 entered by C.A.C.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 64 x 59 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows lands in other public ownership, national forest, Indian Reservation, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

Forest Supervisor, Allegheny National Forest, Warren, Penna.

1939. 11 mimeographed pages. Booklet, 27 x 21 cm. Descriptive text with map, no illustrations. Panel title.

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.; NA

OCLC (Map): 34198518

----- **Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, Warren, McKean, Forest and Elk counties.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Jan. 11, 1939.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 18 cm., on sheet, 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state game refuge, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map forms last full page in the booklet without page number.

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1940, Northern Ranger District. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; [compiled and traced by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin, Sept., 1927; Revised to date 8/40, by R.S. Shaw.]

1940. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°39'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 28 x 47 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, state parks, state game preserves, state, county and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NAL

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1940, Southern Ranger District. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin, Sept., 1927; Revised to date 8/40, by R.S. Shaw.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:225,000. W79°28' – W78°38'/N41°40' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 47 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, state parks, state game preserves, county and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NAL

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1940. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – E. H. Clapp, Acting Chief; Eastern Region – R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Allegheny National Forest, Warren, Pennsylvania. Map signed “Culverwell” [Tom Culverwell].

1940. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range Grid. Black & white.

One map on both sides of sheet, 58 x 37 cm., on sheet 36 x 42 cm. Relief shown by relief shading.

Printed on both sides of sheet, Northern Ranger District/Southern Ranger District. Shows national forest and state boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, rivers lakes, and streams, and several hand drawn illustrations of typical forest scenes and recreational pursuits. Includes “Key Map – Allegheny National Forest” on the Southern Ranger District side of the sheet, highlighting the location of Allegheny National Forest in relation to the borders and major cities of Pennsylvania.

Holdings: LC

Allegheny National Forest and Purchase Unit (Northern Ranger District), Pennsylvania, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; status to date as of June 30, 1941 by W.I. Doty.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°39'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

71 x 117 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without color thematic information.

Plantation areas, fire breaks, pump sets, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; high hazard areas shown in burnt orange; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state forest, state parks, state game preserves, state, county and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Allegheny National Forest and Purchase Unit (Southern Ranger District), Pennsylvania, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; status to date as of June 30, 1941 by W.I. Doty.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°28' – W78°38'/N41°40' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

60 x 117 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without color thematic information.

Plantation areas, fire breaks, pump sets, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; high hazard areas shown in burnt orange; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state forest, state parks, state game preserves, state, county and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Allegheny National Forest and Purchase Unit, Pennsylvania, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced by G.P. Hilton and E.L. Mehurin, Sept., 1927; revised to date – March 1941 – by R.S. Shaw; status of land acquired or being acquired as of June 16, 1942, -- by W.I. Doty.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

63 x 58 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red thematic overlay.

Plantation areas, fire breaks, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, county, township, and state forest boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved recreation areas, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; Wilkes Univ.; LC; NAL; NA

OCLC (Black & white): 5481586

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1957-58, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, Class C accuracy maps.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°28' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

65 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and national forest boundaries shown in green; main motor highways and roads, road numbers, improved recreation areas and District Ranger stations shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows state forest, state park, state game refuge, municipal watershed, state, county, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, permanent lookouts, Forest Supervisor's headquarters, rivers, lakes, and

streams. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 214931759

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1958. (Forest visitor map) *See Figures 29, 30, & 31 – reprint edition*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1957-58, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, Class C accuracy maps. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1958 O-468662.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°25' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted without publication date [1962?]. Reprint will lack Government Printing Office imprint statement and date "September 1958" on the front cover.

National forest lands and national forest boundaries shown in green; main highways and roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows state, county, Indian Reservation, state game lands, special area, municipal watersheds, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, permanent lookouts and Forest Supervisor's headquarters. "Forest Service Map Class C." Includes black & white illustrations.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a national forest entrance sign. Title panel also has location map and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, September 1958."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 769 (February 1959), page 31.

Holdings: LC and 20 other libraries

OCLC: 55939696

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1958. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drawn at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1957-58, from U.S. Forest Service planimetric series, Class C accuracy maps; extensive road relocation and recreation development within cross hatched area, 1965.

[1965]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°25' – W78°38'/N42°00' – N41°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 59 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands and national forest boundaries shown in green; main highways and roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows state, county, Indian Reservation, state game lands, special area, municipal watersheds, and township boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, permanent lookouts and Forest Supervisor's headquarters. "Forest Service Map Class C." Includes black & white illustrations. Area of "extensive road relocation and recreation development" is concentrated in and around the Kinzua Dam site then being built on the Allegheny River.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned green & white photograph of a national forest entrance sign. Title panel also has location map and "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region."

Holdings: LC; NA

OCLC: 55939696

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°35' – W78°30'/N42°05' – N41°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 39 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest and other federal lands shown in green; state and private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; main and secondary highways, recreation sites, boat landing sites, winter sports areas, and points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state game land, state and county boundaries, lot lines, settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of Allegheny Reservoir looking north with the Pennsylvania Highway 59 bridge over the reservoir in the foreground. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Region." A variant edition has the captioned panel illustration "Offshore at Willow Bay on the Allegheny Reservoir" being a photograph of a speedboat on the reservoir near the shore and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Warren, Pennsylvania" on the title panel, like the 1968 forest visitor map described below.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 68802529

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°35' – W78°30'/N42°05' – N41°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 39 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest and other federal lands shown in green; state and private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; main and secondary highways, recreation sites, boat landing sites, winter sports areas, and points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state game land, state and county boundaries, lot lines, settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph, "Offshore at Willow Bay on the Allegheny Reservoir" being a photograph of a speedboat on the reservoir near the shore. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Warren, Pennsylvania."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 137370636

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W79°35' – W78°30'/N42°05' – N41°15'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 39 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest and other federal lands shown in green; state and private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; main and secondary highways, recreation sites, boat landing sites, winter sports areas, and points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state game land, state and county boundaries, lot lines, settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and index to recreation sites.

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of Allegheny Reservoir looking north with the Pennsylvania Highway 59 bridge over the reservoir in the foreground. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Warren, Pennsylvania."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 928 (May 1972), page 45.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Indiana Univ.; Ball State Univ.; Univ. of Iowa; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Maryland; Univ. of Michigan; Utah State Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC; NA

OCLC: 5564384

Allegheny National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 18 cm., on sheet 46 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest and other federal lands shown in green; state and private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; main and secondary highways, recreation sites, boat landing sites, winter sports areas, and points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state game land, state and county boundaries, lot lines, settlements, minor roads, trails, railroads, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and color illustrations on map side and on the verso. Panel title: *Just for the Fun of It, on the Waters of the Allegheny.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color illustration of two men in a sailboat.

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 910 (November 1970), page 67.

Holdings: NA

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1973. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1971 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1973 field examination.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°30' – W78°38'/N42°05' – N41°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 72 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Limited revisions 1976 and reissued with *U.S.

Government Printing Office: 1976--654-510. Reprinted 1984 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1984-755-193.

National forest land shown in green; private and state lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, hiking trails, scenic drives, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state game land, state forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Text, color illustrations, and ten campground maps on verso. Panel title: *Allegheny National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of hikers on the trail. Also on title panel, "Commemorative Issue" marking the 50th anniversary of the Allegheny National Forest" and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Warren, Pennsylvania."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 75.

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5440279

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1971 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1973 field examination.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W79°30' – W78°38'/N42°05' – N41°18'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 72 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Reprinted 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982-556-030.

National forest land shown in green; private and state lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state game land, state forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, lot lines and lot numbers, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, railroads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Pennsylvania highlighting the location of the Allegheny National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: LC; NA; and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5482286

**BELLEVUE-SAVANNA NATIONAL FOREST, ILLINOIS
1926-1954**

The Savanna National Forest on 10,710 acres along the Mississippi River in Illinois, was first administered out of Stithton, Kentucky, sharing offices with the Knox National Forest located on the Camp Knox Military Reservation, and at first, was a part of the Eastern District (District 7) from 1925 to 1926. The Bellevue-Savanna National Forest was the successor to the Savanna National Forest in June of 1926 and became a part of the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) from 1927 to January 1929 with headquarters located in the offices of the U.S. Biological Survey in Winona, Minnesota. A 1928 forest visitor map, entitled *National Forests in the Eastern District in Relation to Principal Motor Highways*, has the note: "Bellevue-Savanna N.F. in Illinois administered by the Rocky Mountain District with Headquarters at Denver, Colorado." The Rocky Mountain District at that time administered the national forests in Minnesota and in Michigan, but the State of Illinois was clearly shown on maps to be within the boundaries of the Eastern District. Upon the creation of the Lake States Region (Region 9) in January of 1929, responsibility for the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest transferred from the Rocky Mountain District to the new Region 9 with regional offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The headquarters of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest remained in Winona, Minnesota, sharing office space with the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge, Bureau of Biological Survey, established in 1924. Located on the Illinois (eastern shore) side of the Mississippi river

between the towns of Bellevue, Iowa and Savanna, Illinois, the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest is shown on maps of the United States made by the Forest Service. See Figures 3 through 8 (maps dated 1926-1951).

The Bureau of Biological Survey had been an agency of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries had been an agency of the Department of Commerce until 1939. Both bureaus were transferred to the Department of the Interior in 1939 (Reorganization Plan No. II, 53 Stat. 1431, specifically pages 1433-1434), and later merged in 1940 to create the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

A 1937 map of the North Central Region that included a directory of federal and state forests in the region with their headquarters noted that the status of Bellevue-Savanna National Forest in Illinois as “Not Administered.” However, a 1951 map of the national forests and related areas included the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest as reporting to the Regional Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The forest was abolished in 1954 and all lands returned to the Department of Defense by a Public Land Order that revoked Executive Order 4247 of June 5, 1925 that had established the Savanna National Forest. The Public Land Order made passing reference to Executive Order 4458 that renamed the national forest on June 15, 1926. The only map of the forest issued by the Forest Service was the 1925 map that accompanied the text of Executive Order 4247 establishing the forest. See Figure 48.

Management of the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest over the years by the Forest Service appears minimal. The area served as the site for the manufacturing and testing of munitions during the World Wars as the Savanna Ordnance Depot, and afterwards was used for storage of ammunitions and other ordnance. In 1962, the renamed Savanna Army Depot, it continued as a storage facility, but also began the process of recycling and destroying old munitions and testing new ones. The Savanna Army Depot escaped closure until 1995 when the base was included on the closure list and was eventually shuttered in March of 2000. Most of the land was transferred to the Upper Mississippi National Wildlife and Fish Refuge. The lands of the former Bellevue-Savannah National Forest are located south of Lock and Dam 12 on the Mississippi River in Illinois on the Savanna District of the Refuge, where current maps indicate that the area is “closed to all access,” no doubt due to the land’s previous uses.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1926, June 15	Executive Order 4458	Established National Forest from the former 10,710-acre Savanna National Forest.
2) 1954, July 15	Public Land Order 982 19 Federal Register 4499	Abolished National Forest by revocation of Executive Order 4247, of June 5, 1925 creating the Savanna National Forest.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Savanna National Forest, Illinois, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order [4247] dated June 5, 1925.

For complete citation see below under Savanna National Forest, Illinois. *See Figure 48*

CHEQUAMEGON NATIONAL FOREST, WISCONSIN 1933-PRESENT

The Chequamegon National Forest takes its name from the Chippewa word *Sho-wah-ma-gon* meaning “place of shallow water” referring to Chequamegon Bay on Lake Superior. To improve efficiency and effectiveness, the Chequamegon and the Nicolet National Forests were administratively combined in 1993 and are now known as the Chequamegon – Nicolet National Forest. Before the administrative merger, the Chequamegon’s Supervisor’s Headquarters were located in Park Falls, Wisconsin, which also served as the headquarters for the purchase units in Wisconsin before national forests were proclaimed. Today, the headquarters for the administratively combined forests is located in Rhineland, Wisconsin, the former headquarters of the Nicolet National Forest. Separately, the Chequamegon National Forest embraces 1,039,691 gross acres in 2020, of which, 862,388 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or approximately 83% of the land within national forest boundaries.

Thin soils unsuitable for agriculture in the cut and burned over forest areas of northern Wisconsin led many farmers to abandon their lands in the 1920s. The Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 had been written with such lands in mind. Section 6 of

the Act amended the Weeks Law of 1911 by authorizing the purchase of land for timber production purposes as well as for the protection of rivers and streams used for navigation and irrigation. This provision effectively extended the acquisition of national forest land under the Weeks Law to the cut-over areas of the Great Lakes and southern pine forests. The Clarke-NcNary Act also provided assistance to the states and private forest land owners in fire prevention and forest culture. The first units created by the National Forest Reservation Commission specifically credited to Section 6 came at its March 31, 1926 meeting. After suitable investigations had been made between 1924 and 1926, the Commission created the 482,361-acre Tawas Purchase Unit on the Michigan National Forest's Lower Peninsula division (Huron National Forest) and the 1,659,145-acre Superior Purchase Unit on the Superior National Forest. Two additional purchase units were established by the Commission on Michigan's Upper Peninsula early in 1928, the Marquette and the Mackinac (later the Hiawatha) Purchase Units.

The State of Wisconsin passed enabling legislation on July 3, 1925 that allowed the federal government to purchase forest lands in the state. The original law restricted federal land purchases for national forest purposes to 500,000 total acres in the State of Wisconsin, thus the first three purchase units as created by the Commission in 1928 were all relatively small due to the acreage restriction. On September 3, 1929, Wisconsin's governor signed an act increasing the authorized limit of federal forest land purchases to 1,000,000 acres. That restriction was again increased to 2,000,000 acres during the 1933 legislative session. On December 12, 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the first three purchase units in Wisconsin with headquarters in Park Falls: the Flambeau (165,000 acres), Moquah (112,000 acres), and Oneida (148,480 acres later the Argonne) Purchase Units. A portion of the Moquah Purchase Unit known as the "Moquah Barrens" was treeless stump land when it was acquired by the Forest Service in the early 1930s and is now famous for its wildflowers. At its March 10, 1932 meeting and despite having a very small appropriation for that year, the Commission approved the creation of three more purchase units in Wisconsin: the Chequamegon (376,790 acres), Mondeaux (172,160 acres), and the Oconto (204,800 acres) Purchase Units. The Commission also enlarged the existing Oneida Purchase Unit by 68,055 acres. These approvals were made with the clear understanding that no land purchases would be arranged in the new units until such time as sufficient appropriations had been authorized by the Congress. The Commission would measure the desirability of lands in the new units in comparison with lands in other established purchase units.

The histories of the Chequamegon and Nicolet National Forests from 1928 to about 1934 cannot realistically be separated. They are so intertwined that administrative actions affecting one forest often impacted the other. Administrative actions for both forests are recorded under the administrative histories until 1934. Figure 33 below shows all six purchase units as parts of the two national forests in Wisconsin.

Of the two national forests in Wisconsin, the Nicolet National Forest was the first to be proclaimed on March 2, 1933, consisting of the Flambeau, Moquah, and Oneida Purchase Units. The Oneida Purchase Unit became the Argonne Division of the Nicolet on the same day under the same proclamation. These were the three purchase units created on December 12, 1928 and where substantial land acquisitions had already been made.

By the fall of 1933, land acquisitions had progressed on the newer (1932) purchase units (Chequamegon, Mondeaux, and Oconto) to warrant the issuance of two new proclamations rearranging national forest properties in the state. On November 13, 1933, the president proclaimed the Chequamegon National Forest (Proclamation No. 2061) consisting of two units of the Nicolet National Forest, the Flambeau (later known as the Park Falls Ranger District) and Moquah units, together with the Chequamegon Purchase Unit, its namesake. With the another proclamation issued on the same day (Proclamation No. 2060), the Mondeaux and the Oconto Purchase Units, together with the Argonne Unit (former Oneida) became parts of the Nicolet National Forest. Each national forest had three underlying purchase units as of November 13, 1933. The National Forest Reservation Commission was actively purchasing lands at this time in all six purchase units.

With expanded boundaries and land acquisitions, the Moquah Unit and the Chequamegon Unit were joined, later to become the Hayward, Washburn, and Glidden Ranger Districts, and eventually the Washburn and Great Divide Ranger Districts. In October of 1934, the Nicolet National Forest transferred the former Mondeaux Purchase Unit to the Chequamegon that later became the Medford Ranger District. Thus, of the original six Wisconsin purchase units, four were now parts of the Chequamegon: Chequamegon, Flambeau, Moquah, and Mondeaux units. The Nicolet embraced the lands of two of the former Purchase Units, the Argonne (former Oneida) and Oconto. By the proclamation of December 31, 1936, the Chequamegon National Forest had merged its Moquah Division into its Chequamegon Division and retired the Moquah name. This 1936 proclamation also enlarged the boundaries of the national forest and at its June 10, 1937 meeting, the

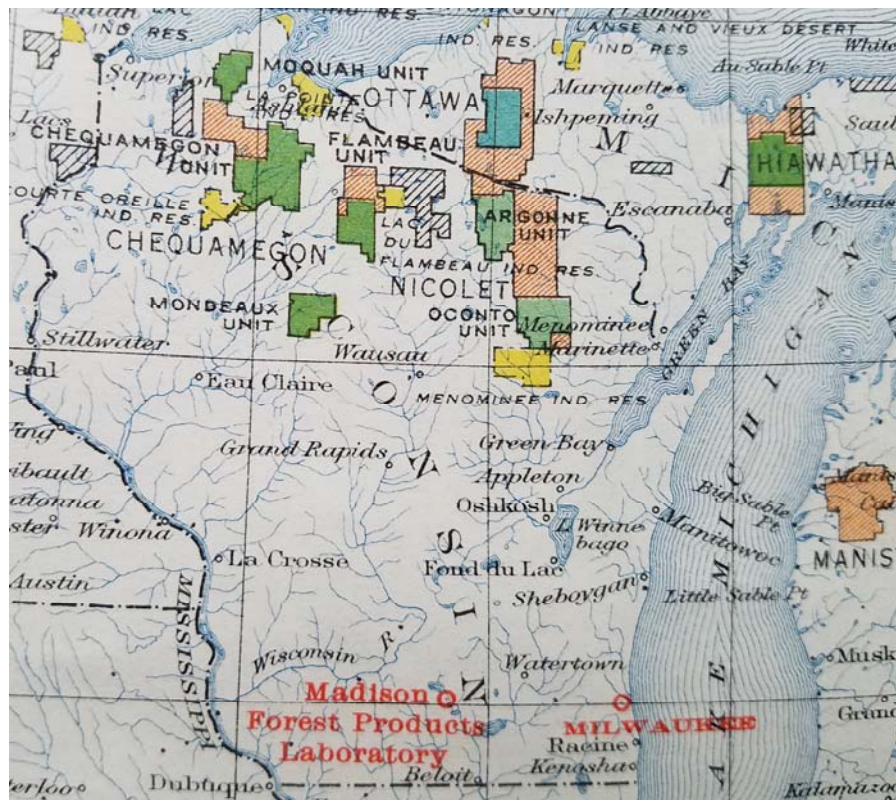


Figure 33: Wisconsin in 1934 showing the two national forests in the state, the Chequamegon in the west and the Nicolet in the east. The Chequamegon National Forest includes four units shown in dark green: the Moquah Unit in the far north, the Chequamegon, Flambeau, and Mondeaux Units. The Argonne (former Oneida) and the Oconto Units make up the Nicolet National Forest in this view. The Mondeaux Unit had been a part of the Nicolet as defined by the Proclamation of November 13, 1933, but was transferred to the Chequamegon in October, 1934. Notice that large areas of Wisconsin's purchase units (shown in orange) had not yet been incorporated into its two national forests.

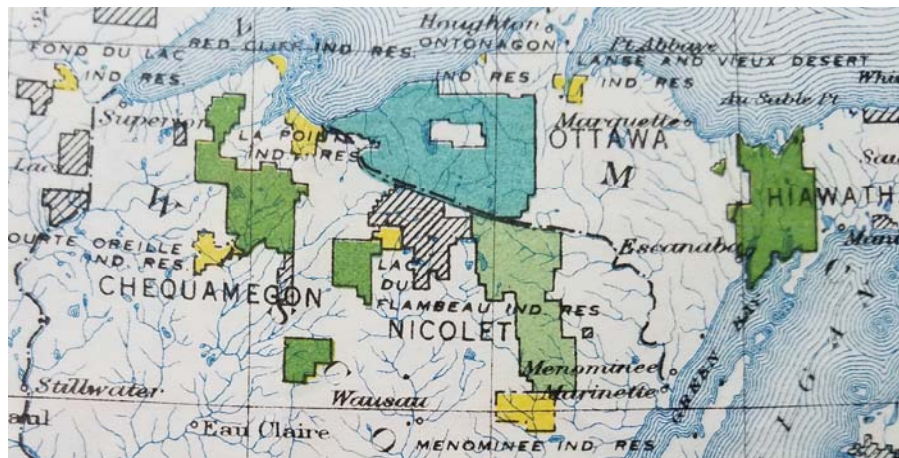


Figure 34: Wisconsin national forests in 1939. The Nicolet National Forest and its underlying purchase units have become one enlarged north-south trending area from the Michigan-Wisconsin state line to the Menominee Indian Reservation. The Chequamegon and Moquah Purchase Units have merged into one large area connected by adding the purchase unit area shown in orange on the 1934 map. The Flambeau and Mondeaux remaining as separate non-contiguous areas. Lands of the Flambeau Purchase Unit in Iron County, Wisconsin have been formally eliminated and the two small areas on the northeast and northwest shoulders of the Flambeau Unit were added to the Chequamegon National Forest by the December 31, 1936 proclamation. The two national forests in Wisconsin have absorbed all their outlying purchase units (except the area in Iron County) shown in orange on the 1934 map in Figure 33.

National Forest Reservation Commission ratified the enlarged boundaries by merging all purchase units that went into making the Chequamegon National Forest by creating the Chequamegon National Forest Purchase Unit with boundaries that coincided with those of the national forest. After the Proclamation of December 31, 1936, the total gross area of the Chequamegon National Forest and Chequamegon Purchase Unit stood at 1,031,022 acres.

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration had been actively purchasing unproductive and abandoned farm land in the area of the Chequamegon National Forest. With the addition of the Drummond Land Utilization Project in January of 1938 and further additions in 1938 and 1940, together with the land purchasing program of the National Forest Reservation Commission between June 1937 and June 1941, total federal land within the boundaries of the Chequamegon National Forest increased by over 55,000 acres to 797,224 total acres in federal ownership just before the start of World War II. Another addition from lands acquired by Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 and the Weeks Law of 1911 of 4,160 acres was made in 1952. Generally, these additions were made inside the existing boundaries of the Chequamegon National Forest increasing the acreage in Forest Service ownership and not affecting the external boundaries or the forest's gross acreage.

After the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, the Chequamegon Purchase Unit was not one that was carried over by the Forest Service. Between 1965 to 1976, when the Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Commission purchased 13,241 acres in Wisconsin for recreation purposes with about two-thirds of the acreage purchased on the Chequamegon National Forest.

Maps issued after the establishment of the Apostle Islands National Seashore in 1970 indicate that the acreage added to the Chequamegon National Forest in 1952 and in 1956 on Sand Island (110 acres), had been absorbed into the National Seashore, as ordered by the public law that created the Apostle Islands as a National Park property. Section 3 of Public Law 91-424 (84 Stat. 880) states in part, "...any federal property located within the boundaries of the lakeshore may, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without transfer of funds to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary [of the Interior] for the purposes of the lakeshore." From the map record, this transfer was completed.

The first wilderness area on the Chequamegon National Forest was established under Public Law 93-622 (88 Stat. 2096) of January 3, 1975. This law has earned the popular name of the "Eastern Wilderness Areas Act." The law designated Rainbow Lake Wilderness on the Chequamegon National Forest with an area of 6,600 acres, later surveyed as 7,177 acres with 42 acres in private ownership. The 1975 law also created five other new wilderness areas and five wilderness study areas on Eastern Region national forests. The "Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984," which became law on June 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-321, 98 Stat. 250), established the 4,235-acre Porcupine Lake Wilderness (now surveyed at 4,308 acres, with 234 acres in private ownership). Today, the Flynn Lake Wilderness Study Area designated under the 1975 Eastern Wilderness Act has been joined by two more Wilderness Study Areas, the Porcupine Addition and Spring Brook. The 4,200-acre Round Lake Wilderness Study Area on the former Flambeau District is now shown on maps as the Round Lake Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized Area.

When Congress passed the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act on October 2, 1968, defining terms and eligibility, establishing a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, together with other provisions, it also designated an initial group of eight rivers as part of the System, including the St. Croix River in Minnesota and Wisconsin. A major tributary of the St. Croix, the Namekagon River was named in the law and included as part of the St. Croix Wild and Scenic Riverway from its source in Lake Namekagon within the boundaries of the Chequamegon National Forest to its confluence with the St. Croix. The Namekagon River flows through approximately 5 miles of the national forest before exiting in Section 1, of T. 43 N., R. 7 W., Fourth Principal Meridian. However, the National Park Service and the Minnesota and Wisconsin Departments of Natural Resources are the managers of the St. Croix Wild and Scenic Riverway.

Two national scenic trails traverse the Chequamegon National Forest, the North Country National Scenic Trail and the Ice Age National Scenic Trail. Both trails were added to the National Trails System in two acts of Congress in 1980. Both are managed by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. The purchase of land in Sections 1 & 2 of T. 44 N., R. 4 W., within the Chequamegon National Forest was authorized under the act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, environmental, and related agencies fiscal year 2006. The purchase provided a right of way for the North Country National Scenic Trail to pass through these sections.

Between 1954 and 1957, the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lake states, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Chequamegon National Forest based on aerial photographs taken in 1950, 1951, and 1955. Sheets in the series were entitled, *1950, 1951, or 1955 Timber Survey, Chequamegon National Forest... Wisconsin* the date in the title being based on the year the photography was taken for that map. These maps were “compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” in 1954 and 1957 and issued between 1956 and 1957. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles at 1:31,680-scale show as many as 25 dominant vegetation/land cover types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., with notes as to tree size and density. Due to their thematic nature they fall outside the domain of this work, so a full citation to this map series is not provided here. Another separate Timber Survey was made for the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin (see Figure 18) and other forests of Region 9. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 60 sheets covering the Chequamegon National Forest is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Commission establishes the Oneida Purchase Unit at 148,480 gross acres in Oneida and Villas Counties, the Flambeau Purchase Unit at 165,000 gross acres in Price County, and the Moquah Purchase Unit at 112,000 gross acres in Bayfield County, Wisconsin.
2) 1929, June 17	Executive Order 5138	Public lands in northern Wisconsin withdrawn from public entry pending their classification for possible inclusion in a national forest.
3) 1932, March 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Oneida Purchase Unit enlarged by 68,000 gross acres along its entire eastern boundary. Commission establishes the Oconto Purchase Unit at 204,800 gross acres in Oconto and Langlade Counties, the Mondeaux Purchase Unit at 172,160 gross acres in Taylor County, and the Chequamegon Purchase Unit at 376,790 gross acres in Ashland and Sawyer Counties, Wisconsin.
4) 1932, October 1	Executive Order 5929	Additional public lands in northern Wisconsin withdrawn from entry pending their classification for possible inclusion in a national forest.
5) 1933, March 2	*Proclamation 2035, 47 Stat. 2561	Nicolet National Forest established with lands purchased in the Argonne (formerly Oneida - name changed by this Proclamation), the Flambeau, and Moquah Purchase Units and from lands added from the public domain. Area at establishment: 466,254 gross acres.
6) 1933, November 13	*Proclamation 2060, 48 Stat. 1715	Mondeaux and Oconto Purchase Units added to the land base of the Nicolet National Forest. Moquah and Flambeau Units transferred to establish the Chequamegon National Forest. Nicolet National Forest enlarged to 572,722 gross acres.

7) 1933, November 13	*Proclamation 2061, 48 Stat. 1716	Chequamegon National Forest established with lands purchased under the Weeks Law and its amendments and from lands formerly administered by the Nicolet National Forest (former Flambeau and Moquah Purchase Units), the Chequamegon Purchase Unit, and from the public domain. Proclamation also ratifies the addition of the Oconto and Mondeaux Purchase Units to the Nicolet National Forest. Area at establishment: 631,442 gross acres.
8) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Chequamegon Purchase Unit enlarged to 578,342 gross acres and Flambeau Purchase Unit enlarged to 353,768 gross acres. The Argonne and the Oconto Purchase Units on the Nicolet National Forest are also enlarged.
9) 1934, October 27	Executive Order 6886	Mondeaux Division (later the Medford Ranger District) added from the Nicolet National Forest. Chequamegon National Forest enlarged to 803,213 gross acres; Nicolet National Forest reduced to 400,890 gross acres.
10) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The portion of the Flambeau Purchase Unit located in Iron County, Wisconsin abandoned due to the unwillingness of the County Commissioners of that county to give their approval to federal land purchases.
11) 1936, December 31	*Proclamation 2218, 50 Stat. 1806 2 Federal Register 28-29 Maps: 1 FR 28, 29, & 30	Land added and boundaries enlarged to permit more forest land acquisition. Area of the Chequamegon National Forest increased by 227,684 acres to 1,031,022 gross acres.
12) 1937, June 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Chequamegon National Forest Purchase Unit created by combining all four purchase units that went into the making of the Chequamegon National Forest, ratifying Proclamation 2218 of December 31, 1936. Purchase Unit area: 1,031,022 gross acres.
13) 1938, January 17	Proclamation 2271, 52 Stat. 1533 3 Federal Register 145	Lands acquired under the Farm Security Administration (Drummond Land Utilization Project – 4,329 acres) added to the Chequamegon National Forest.
14) 1938, October 14	Proclamation 2303, 53 Stat. 2489 3 Federal Register 2496	Land acquired by the Farm Security Administration since Proclamation 2271 of January 17, 1938 and lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 added to the Chequamegon National Forest.
15) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	Land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 added.
16) 1948, January 28	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Chequamegon National Forest Purchase Unit extended by 4,160 acres in Bayfield County, near Moquah, Wisconsin, of which, some 2,500 acres will be acquired through exchange under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 in T. 47 & 48 N., R. 6 W., 4 th Principal Meridian.

17) 1952, July 15	Executive Order 10374 17 Federal Register 6457 & 6459	4,160 acres of land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937 and the Weeks Law of 1911 added in T. 47 & 48 N., R 6 W. 4 th Principal Meridian. 109 acres on Sand Island reserved for lighthouse purposes by an Executive Order of July 21, 1871 added.
18) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Approximately 3,500 acres of land in the purchase unit eliminated. Reduction recorded in the Commission's 1961 annual report. Chequamegon Purchase Unit area: 1,031,922 gross acres.
19) 1956, November 5	Public Land Order 1359 21 Federal Register 8748	Boundary extended to include 0.902 acres in Section 12 of T. 52 N., R. 5 W. 4 th Principal Meridian, on Sand Island. Executive Order of July 21, 1871 formally revoked insofar as it affects this acreage. National Forest area: 1,035,405 gross acres.
20) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051	Boundary modified to exclude private lands in Sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 22 & 23 of T. 33 N., R. 3 W., 4 th Principal Meridian, Medford Ranger District. Area: 1,031,922 gross acres.
21) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542 (82 Stat. 906)	The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act designates the St. Croix River in Minnesota and Wisconsin as one of the initial 8 components of the National Wild and Scenic River System. The designation includes the entire Namekagon River from Lake Namekagon in the Chequamegon National Forest to its confluence with the St. Croix River.
22) 1970, September 26	Public Law 91-424, 84 Stat. 880	Apostle Island National Lakeshore established. Chequamegon National Forest land on Sand Island (110 acres) transferred to the National Park Service for the National Lakeshore.
23) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	"Eastern Wilderness Areas Act" establishes the 7,135-acre Rainbow Lake Wilderness. Also creates the Flynn Lake and Round Lake Wilderness Study Areas.
24) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Route crosses the Chequamegon National Forest's Great Divide & Washburn Ranger Districts.
25) 1980, October 3	Public Law 96-370, 94 Stat. 1360	Ice Age National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Traverses the Medford – Park Falls Ranger District in Taylor County, Wisconsin.
26) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-321, 98 Stat. 250	"Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the 4,308-acre Porcupine Lake Wilderness.

27) 2005, August 2

Public Law 109-54, Section 436
119 Stat. 558

Secretary of Agriculture authorized to acquire private lands in Sections 1 & 2 of T. 44 N., R. 4 W., Section 31 of T. 45 N. R. 3 W., and Section 36 of T. 45 N. R. 4 W., 4th Principal Meridian in the area of Beaverdam Lake & Brunsweler River.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nicolet National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 2, 1933.

For complete citation see below under Nicolet National Forest. The Nicolet National forest of March 2, 1933 included the Moquah and the Flambeaux purchase units, later included in the Chequamegon National Forest.

Nicolet National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 13, 1933.

For complete citation see below under Nicolet National Forest.

Chequamegon National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 13, 1933.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.

1933. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps with text, each 19 x 13 cm., or smaller, folded to 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest and county boundaries. The Flambeau Unit and the Moquah Unit are shaded, indicating lands "Transferred to the Chequamegon Nat'l Forest from the Nicolet Nat'l Forest." 4th Principal Meridian." Proclamation No. 2061. Maps printed as pages 3, 4 & 5 in this booklet style proclamation that established the Chequamegon National Forest in Wisconsin.

Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W91°15' – W90°35' / N46°23' – N45°50' (page 3)

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W90°30' - W90°00' / N46°00'-N45°35' (page 4)

Chequamegon National Forest, Moquah Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:400,000. W91°20' – W91°00' / N46°50' - N46°25' (page 5)

Holdings: LC; NA

Chequamegon National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 31, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1936. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 3 maps with text, each 19 x 13 cm., or smaller. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest and county boundaries. Mondeaux Division is shown shaded indicating that the entire division had been transferred from the Nicolet National Forest by this proclamation. The maps of the Flambeau Division and the Chequamegon Division (made up of the former Moquah and Chequamegon Units now joined with this addition) show lands added to the Chequamegon National Forest by this proclamation. "4th Principal Meridian."

Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division, Wisconsin, 1936.... Scale, ca. 1:825,000. W91°35' – W90°35' / N46°50' – N45°50' (page 2) National Archives has copy on drafting linen 43 x 29 cm., scale 1:350,000.

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, Wisconsin, 1936... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W90°30' - W90°00' / N46°00'-N45°35'. (Page 3) National Archives copy on drafting linen 20 x 13 cm., scale ca. 1:475,000

Chequamegon National Forest, Mondeaux Division, Wisconsin, 1936... Scale, ca. 1:420,000. W90°45' - W90°20' / N45°25'-N45°07' (page 4) National Archives copy on drafting linen 19 x 13 cm., scale, ca. 1:400,000.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Moquah Purchase Unit, Wisconsin, 1931. (Administrative map)

For full citation see under Nicolet National Forest. Area of this unit was used to establish the Chequamegon National Forest.

Chequamegon Purchase Unit, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Chequamegon P.U., E.L.M. Sept. 1932.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°20' – W90°30'/N46°25' – N45°47'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 49 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, ranger stations, lookout stations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA

OCLC: 61227298

Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Division, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

For full citation see under Nicolet National Forest for this early map of a purchase unit that was used to establish the Chequamegon National Forest.

R-9 Forest Service, Mondeaux Purchase Unit, Taylor County, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Aug. 2, 1933.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 39 x 36 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, ranger stations, lookout stations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." The Mondeaux Purchase Unit was first made a part of the Nicolet National Forest (November 13, 1933), but was later transferred to the Chequamegon National Forest on October 27, 1934. When this map was made in the summer of 1933, the Mondeaux Purchase Unit was part of neither the Chequamegon nor the Nicolet National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 60935149

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, and Washington Office, 1931 from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°30' – W89°55'/N46°05' – N45°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 42 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, ranger stations, lookout stations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Chequamegon National Forest (Mondeaux Division), Wisconsin, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; comp. by Region 9 & F.P.S., May – 1934; traced by F.P.S. June – 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°50' – W90°15'/N45°35' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 37 cm. No relief shown.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, ranger stations, lookout stations and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." Later known as the Medford Ranger District of the Chequamegon National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 46843820

Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division, Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from G.L.O. U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by J.M. Oswald and R.A.S., May 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°30'/N47°00' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 122 x 79 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes and large marshlands shown in blue. Also shows national forest, reservation, park, refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers and streams. Chequamegon Division now includes the area of the former Moquah Purchase Unit "Fourth Principal Meridian." Later known as the Hayward-Washburn-Glidden Ranger Districts of the Chequamegon National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division, Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from G.L.O. U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by J.M. Oswald and R.A.S., May 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13069 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W91°30' – W90°30'/N47°00' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 40 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes and large marshlands shown in blue. Also shows national forests, reservations, parks, refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, rivers and streams. Chequamegon Division now includes the area of the former Moquah Purchase Unit. "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA

OCLC: 38844847

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office and Washington Office, 1931 from G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised at the Regional Office by C.E.R. February 1936, May 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13070 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°30' – W89°55'/N46°00' – N45°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 42 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian." Later known as the Park Falls Ranger District of the Chequamegon National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; LC; NA

OCLC: 46843822

Chequamegon National Forest, Bayfield, Ashland, Sawyer, Prince, Taylor, and Vilas Counties, State of Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region – 9; J.O. 7-24-37.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:900,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." Supervisors Headquarters in Park Falls, Wisconsin.

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, 20 x 15 cm. each, on sheet 32 x 33 cm., folded to 17 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

On both maps, "Flambeau Division" and "Mondeaux Division," national forest area shown in green. Also shows national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Chequamegon National Forest. Public Land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations by P. Freeman Heim, including a sequential story presented in drawings on verso.

Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau and Mondeaux Divisions.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a logging truck hauling a load of logs. Author information from title panel.

Holdings: NA; NAL

Recreation Map of Chequamegon National Forest (Chequamegon Division), Wisconsin, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 21 cm., folded to 17 x 9 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest area shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Chequamegon National Forest. Public Land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations by P. Freeman Heim, including a sequential story presented in drawings on verso.
Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a logging truck hauling a load of logs. Author information from title panel.
Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; NAL; NA
OCLC: 4216623

Chequamegon National Forest (Medford Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1955. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1955 from U.S.G.S. planimetric and topographic quadrangles maps; minor revisions added from 1953 aerial photography and 1955 field examination; drafted by R. Bowman. Agriculture-Republic Litho Co., Milwaukee, Wis. 1955.

1955. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°48' – W90°18'/N45°28' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 37 cm. Relief indicated by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

Lands of the Medford Ranger District, Chequamegon National Forest shown in green; built-up areas, main roads and road numbers shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Chequamegon National Forest in relation to the state's major cities. "Fourth Principal Meridian." Former Mondeaux Division.

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map, Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1960.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1960. Agriculture – (Republic Litho. Co.) Milwaukee, Wis., 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W91°20' – W90°00'/N46°45' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, improved recreation areas and other recreation site information and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, rivers, and streams. Includes listing of "Developed Recreation Areas" and key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the 3 units of the Chequamegon National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chequamegon National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of people in a canoe. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Park Falls, Wisconsin."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Utah State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 11294196

Chequamegon National Forest, Bayfield, Ashland, Sawyer, Price, Taylor and Vilas Counties, State of Wisconsin, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region – 9. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. W91°30' – W89°50'/N47°00' – N44°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state forests, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and rivers. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Chequamegon National Forest (Medford Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1955 from U.S.G.S. planimetric and topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1953 aerial photography and 1955 field examination; revised 1963. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°50' – W90°20'/N45°30' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 36 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, state road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, county and forest route numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Medford Ranger District in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian." Former Mondeaux Division.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 4216746

Chequamegon National Forest (Park Falls Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1964. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S. Geological Survey planimetric quadrangle maps; revisions added from U.S. Forest Service Timber Survey maps and 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°30' – W89°57'/N46°00' – N45°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 41 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, public land grid and section numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Park Falls Ranger District in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian." Former Flambeau Division.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 65669503

Recreation Map, Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1964.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1960; revised 1964. Agriculture (Rand McNally & Company, Chicago, Ill.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W91°20' – W90°00'/N46°45' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, improved recreation areas and other recreation site information and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; Indian Reservation boundaries shown in yellow; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, rivers, and streams. Includes listing of U.S. Forest Service developed recreation areas and key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the 3 units of the Chequamegon National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public Land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chequamegon National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of fishermen on a lake. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Park Falls, Wisconsin."

Holdings: LC

Chequamegon National Forest (Hayward-Washburn-Glidden Ranger Districts), Wisconsin, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1968 field examination.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°30'/N47°00' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 115 x 77 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Revised 1976 (map dated 1977) printed 1978 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 – 753-463.

National forest land as of March 1, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of these 3 ranger districts in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5495782

Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1969. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 25*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W91°30' – W90°00'/N47°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways and recreation site information shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of section numbers in a surveyed township, color illustrations, "Recreation Sites Index," and location map entitled, "National Forests in Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Chequamegon National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and one-color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chequamegon National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph of "Long Lake" being a summer lakeside beach scene. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Park Falls, Wisconsin."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 65668115

Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W91°30' – W90°00'/N47°00' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways and recreation site information shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; state park boundaries shown in purple; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national lakeshore, Indian Reservation, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of section numbers in a surveyed township, "Recreation Sites Index," and location map entitled, "National Forests in Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Chequamegon National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chequamegon National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a summer beach scene on Long Lake. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Park Falls, Wisconsin."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 944 (September 1973), page 65.

Holdings: NA; LC and 16 other libraries

OCLC: 5404927

Chequamegon National Forest (Medford Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1955 from U.S.G.S. planimetric and topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1953 aerial photography and 1955 field examination; revised, 1974.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°50' – W90°20'/N45°30' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 45 x 37 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Revised 1976 (map dated 1977) printed 1978 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 – 753-463.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, county and forest route numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Medford Ranger District in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; NA

OCLC: 65670207

Chequamegon National Forest (Park Falls Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S. Geological Survey planimetric quadrangle maps; revisions added from U.S. Forest Service Timber Survey maps and 1963 field examination; revised, 1974

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°30' – W89°57'/N46°00' – N45°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 40 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Revised 1976 (map dated 1977) printed 1978 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 – 753-463.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in

red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Park Falls Ranger District in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; New York Public Library; NA

OCLC: 65669757

CHIPPEWA NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA 1928-PRESENT

The boundary of the Chippewa National Forest's predecessor, the Minnesota National Forest, remained stable throughout its 20 year history from 1908 to 1928. The Chippewa National Forest's boundary similarly continued unchanged until 1936, the year that it was enlarged to over a million acres. The Chippewa lies in the north central part of Minnesota in Beltrami, Itasca, and Cass Counties. In 1928 the Chippewa measured 312,659 gross acres, exclusive of lakes. Including the lakes, the total area is approximately 500,000 gross acres. At that time, the Chippewa National Forest held 191,785 acres, the rest being owned by the State of Minnesota (81,268 acres) and by private owners (36,641 acres). The Chippewa is located on the headwaters of the Mississippi River. This national forest is named after the Chippewa (Ojibway) people. The Forest Supervisor's Headquarters have been, since the establishment of the Minnesota National Forest in 1908, continuously located in Cass Lake, Minnesota. Today, the Chippewa National Forest embraces an area of 1,599,936 gross acres, of which, 672,030 are owned by the Forest Service, or 42% of the area within its boundaries.

As had been the practice in previous years, when the National Forest Reservation Commission established a new purchase unit for an existing national forest, it would surround the entire proclaimed national forest. This was also the case with the Chippewa Purchase Unit established on August 30, 1933. The Chippewa National Forest measured 312,659 gross acres with 193,604 acres owned by the Forest Service. The new Chippewa Purchase Unit as originally established measured 675,000 gross acres with 575,000 acres targeted for acquisition. Figure 6 shows the proclaimed Chippewa National Forest in green and, in orange, the area of the larger Chippewa Purchase Unit not yet added to the national forest. After surveys, these numbers were slightly reduced. During fiscal year 1935, the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the gross area of the Chippewa Purchase Unit from 642,623 with 429,179 acres suitable for purchase to 1,313,221 acres, (124,102 acres in Beltrami County, 557,741 in Cass County, and 631,378 acres in Itasca County), with 663,568 considered purchasable. This increase in the purchase unit's area still did not affect the gross acreage of the national forest. However, the amount of land owned by the Forest Service on the purchase unit, but not within the boundaries of the proclaimed Chippewa National Forest, had grown to 539,165 acres through the efforts of the National Forest Reservation Commission's forest land acquisition program. The president's proclamation of December 29, 1936 increased the gross acreage of the Chippewa National Forest to 1,313,299 gross acres, now coinciding with the boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest Purchase Unit (Figure 7).

In 1976 when the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated, the Chippewa Purchase Unit had been increased over the years to 1,599,631 gross acres with 442,054 acres purchased between 1933 and 1976. In the minutes of the Commission's April 30, 1958 meeting, there is mention that the "program" of purchasing Indian allotments within the Chippewa National Forest and Purchase Unit was nearing completion. The limited appropriation from Congress could now be directed to other purchase units. Land exchanges for Indian lands had been authorized by Public Law 76-574 (54 Stat. 254) of June 8 1940. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the National Forest Reservation Commission purchased approximately 8,300 acres of recreation land on the Chippewa National Forest. On June 21, 1974, the Commission purchased 4,505 acres, representing 135,330 feet of shoreline on 11 lakes in the national forest from the Nature Conservancy and another 1,197 acres from the Conservancy on June 25, 1976. After 1976, the Chippewa Purchase Unit was no longer listed on the Forest Service's annual *Land Areas of the National Forest System*, although land acquisition continued under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

While there are no wilderness areas or wild and scenic rivers on the Chippewa National Forest, the Forest Service maintains three experimental forests on or near the Chippewa. Two Experimental Forests, the Pike Bay and the Cutfoot, were established within the boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest in 1932, although research activities had begun on both forests earlier in the 1920s. The 3,100-acre Cutfoot Experimental Forest emphasizes the study of the thinning, harvesting, growth, prescribed burns, and reforestation in red pine forests. Minnesota Highway 46 which passes through the Cutfoot has been designated the

Avenue of the Pines Scenic Byway by the Forest Service. The Pike Bay Experimental Station is located just east of Cass Lake, Minnesota. Its 3,960 acres lie adjacent to the historic “ten sections” area of the original Minnesota National Forest as established by Congress in 1908. The growth and development of aspen, red pine, and spruce are studied at the Pike Bay Experimental Forest. Established in 1960, the two-unit, 2,200-acre Marcell Experimental Forest has been organized towards long-term research of the ecology and hydrology of peatlands. The Marcell contains six experimental watersheds. The south unit is within the boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest while the north unit, one mile distant, occupies land fully outside the national forest. It should be noted that the North Central and the Northeastern Research Stations of the Forest Service merged in 2006 to become the Northern Research Station. All three experimental forests on the Chippewa National Forest are administered by the Northern Research Station.

Between 1949 and 1952 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lake states, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Chippewa National Forest based on aerial photographs taken in 1947. Sheets in the series were entitled, *1947 Timber Survey, Chippewa National Forest...Minnesota* and were “compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” between the years 1948 and 1952 and issued between 1949 and 1952. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles at 1:31,680-scale show dominant vegetation/land cover types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., with notes as to tree size and density. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation to this map series is not provided here. Another separate Timber Survey map set was made for the Superior National Forest. The map set is not cataloged in OCLC, but 77 sheets from the set covering the Chippewa National Forest are held by the Library of Congress. Production of these thematic maps was a priority of the North Central Region. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, June 22	Executive Order 4913	Established National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Minnesota National Forest without boundary changes. Area: 312,659 gross acres.
2) 1930, May 9	Executive Order 5346	All public lands in T. 145 N., R. 30 W., 5 th Principal Meridian withdrawn from entry or settlement pending a resurvey of the township.
3) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Established the Chippewa Purchase Unit at 642,623 gross acres. Decision does not affect the area of the Chippewa National Forest which remains at 312,659 gross acres.
4) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Chippewa Purchase Unit enlarged by over 655,000 acres which includes the 356,236-acre South Chippewa Addition.
5) 1935, May 29	Public Law 74-83, 49 Stat. 312	168.44 acres in Section 17, T. 142 N., R. 30 W., 5 th Principal Meridian, transferred to the Chippewa Nation for village site purposes.
6) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation	Chippewa Purchase Unit enlarged by 15,000 acres of private land, 5,000 acres of which are considered purchasable.
7) 1936, December 29	*Proclamation 2216, 50 Stat. 1803 2 Federal Register 4 Map: 2 FR 3	Chippewa National Forest boundary expanded by nearly three times its former area to the north, east, and to the south enclosing the Chippewa Purchase Unit and certain adjoining public lands. Area of the Chippewa National Forest enlarged to 1,313,299 gross acres coinciding with the boundaries of the Chippewa National Forest Purchase Unit.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|
| 8) 1940, June 8 | Public Law 76-574, 54 Stat. 254 | Certain lands transferred from the national forest to the Minnesota Chippewa Nation. Exchanges of Indian lands for national forest lands authorized. |
| 9) 1956, April 17 | National Forest Reservation Commission Decision | Small land eliminations made on the Chippewa National Forest Purchase Unit. |
| 10) 1980, March 5 | Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67 | North Country National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Designated route crosses the Chippewa National Forest on its south side running east to west. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 29, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; E.R.R. 6/11/36.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:840,000. W94°40' – W92°30'/N48°00' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 17 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundary and lands “Added to the Chippewa National Forest.” Also shows major lakes and streams. Land was added to the Chippewa National Forest by this proclamation and the boundaries of the forest were expanded to allow the Forest Service to purchase privately held lands within the newly enlarged boundary. Proclamation No. 2216. “4th & 5th Principal Meridians.” National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen at a scale of ca. 1:500,000, measuring 38 x 26 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pine Region of Minnesota, Showing Classification of Lands (1901)

See under Section V, Part B Sub-Regional and State Maps, U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1924, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced Oct. 1924 by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[1928?] Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°50'/N47°40' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 33 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Fifth Principal Meridian.” This map is a reprint of the 1924 map at the same scale of the Minnesota National Forest. Boundaries and gross acreage of the Chippewa National Forest of 1928 remained the same as the Minnesota National Forest of 1924.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 68802696

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1931. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 17*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Main motor roads, lookouts, resorts, and campgrounds shown in red; lakes, rivers, and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Mileage Table.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, “Greeley Lake.” Title panel has text, “This folder contains a map of Chippewa National Forest, with information about the resources of the Forest available for public use and enjoyment” and “United States, Department

of Agriculture, Forest Service, Lake States Region, Issued 1932.” Back folded panel has, “U.S. Government Printing Office: 1932.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 451 (July 1932), page 7.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 245186361

Chippewa National Forest and Purchase Unit, Minnesota, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

88 x 102 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and tree nurseries. Public land grid based on the Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians. “Preliminary map”

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA

OCLC: 298775847

Chippewa National Forest and Purchase Unit, Beltrami, Itasca and Cass Counties, State of Minnesota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; R.A.S. 9-19-33; revised 1-30-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. “4th & 5th Principal Meridians. “Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Cass Lake, Minnesota.”

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

32 x 22 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map, entitled *State of Minnesota*. Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA

OCLC: 8731106

Recreation Map of Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 22 cm., folded to 18 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Lands of the Chippewa National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map, entitled *State of Minnesota*. Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Black & white drawings by P. Freeman Heim on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Chippewa National Forest*.

Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a forest lake. Title panel also has, “U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.”

Holdings: NA

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from county maps, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by R.A.S. April, 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16753 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°50' – W93°20'/N47°55' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 95 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations.

Main motor highways, secondary routes, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, resorts, and winter sports areas shown in red; lakes and rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, and streams. "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; NA (both editions)
OCLC: 57074009

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from county maps, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by R.A.S. April, 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16753 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°50' – W93°20'/N47°55' – N46°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 49 cm. Relief not indicated.

Main motor highways, secondary routes, highway numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds, resorts, and winter sports areas shown in red; lakes and rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, and streams. "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 8734454

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wis. United States Government Printing Office, Washington: 1942.

1942. 30 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes map on page 30, "Ranger Districts, Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota" and the back cover carries an index map of Minnesota showing the location of the Chippewa National Forest. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, view of a forest lake through the trees.

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 569 (June 1942), page 606.

Holdings: NA; LC and 34 other libraries

OCLC (book): 7726520

----- **Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from county maps, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by R.A.S. April, 1941. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 16753 1941.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°50' – W93°20'/N47°55' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 50 x 49 cm., folded into a 30-page booklet to 23 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Map shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, streams, forest camps, main motor highways, secondary roads and road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, campgrounds and recreation areas. Lakes and rivers (Mississippi, Swan, Prairie, Boy and Leach Lake Rivers) shown in blue. "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians." Map folded in the back of booklet.

Chippewa National Forest, Beltrami, Itasca, and Cass Counties, State of Minnesota, 1958. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1958.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, main roads and highways, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." "4th & 5th Principal Meridian[s]."

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1959.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°30'/N47°50' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest area shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, and other recreation site information shown in red; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, landing fields, and minor streams. Includes key map of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Chippewa National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and "Guide to Developed Recreation Areas." "Forest Service Class E Map." Public land grid based on the 4th and 5th Principal Meridians. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of forest and winding road. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Cass Lake, Minnesota."

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 11297032

Recreation Map, Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1962.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°30'/N47°50' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; state parks shown in pink; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved recreation areas, and other recreation site information shown in red; non-federal land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, landing fields, and lookout towers. Includes listing of "Developed Recreation Areas" and key map of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Chippewa National Forest in relation to the state's major cities. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the 4th and 5th Principal Meridians.

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (red) photograph of road winding through the forest. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Cass Lake, Minnesota."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

OCLC: 214286437

Recreation Map, Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1965.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1958; revised 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°30'/N47°50' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, improved recreation areas, and other recreation site information shown in red; non-federal land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, landing fields, Forest Service administrative facilities and lookout towers. Includes listing of developed recreation areas and key map of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Chippewa National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and roads. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the 4th and 5th Principal Meridians.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (red) photograph of a forest camp beside a lake. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Cass Lake, Minnesota."

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 56552479

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1967 field examination.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W94°50' – W93°20'/N47°50' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 99 x 97 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Map revised and reissued 1977.

National forest land as of March 1, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management area, natural area, state park, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting

the location of the Chippewa National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians."

Holdings: LC and 11 other libraries

OCLC: 6099602

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°27'/N47°50' – N46°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not shown. Revised and reissued 1976.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways, canoe route tour, sub-continental divide, and recreation site information show in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of "Section numbers in surveyed township," location map entitled, "National Forests in Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Chippewa National Forest in green, and "Recreation sites information." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a fisherman in boat on a forest lake. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cass Lake, Minnesota."

Holdings: 11 libraries

OCLC: 56552481

Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1973. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:570,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 20 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary roads, canoe route tour, and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, Forest Service administrative facilities, minor roads, and road numbers. Includes "Recreation sites index" and "Key Map" of the Minnesota/Wisconsin region highlighting the location of the Chippewa National Forest in relation to other national forests in the Great Lakes area and to the region's major cities and highways. Includes "Fourth and Fifth Principal Meridians" statement even though there is no public land grid on the map.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Chippewa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of pine trees against the sky with a figure on the trail in the foreground. Title panel also has, "Forest Service,, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cass Lake, Minnesota."

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5445509

CLARK NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI 1939-1976

The great Mississippi River flood of 1927 proved to be the impetus for establishing national forests in the state of Missouri. Historically, southern Missouri accounted for some 12% of the Spring floodwaters to the lower Mississippi drainage basin, however, because of the thin and denuded conditions of the forests in 1927 it was estimated that the region contributed 38% of the floodwaters in that fateful year. The Weeks Law of 1911 authorized the federal government to purchase forest land for the protection of navigable waterways only with the cooperation with the states through the passage of enabling legislation. The Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 widened the scope of the Weeks law by allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to work cooperatively with state officials for better forest protection, chiefly in fire control and water resources, and that forest land purchases could be made for the purposes of timber production. In Missouri, forest land purchases and conservation activities by the federal government could be justified by both the protection of navigable rivers and for timber production.

The original enabling legislation passed by the Missouri Legislature on June 8, 1929 was quite restrictive. Under its terms the federal government could not purchase a tract of land larger than 25 acres, nor could it purchase more than 2,000 acres in any one county. With the financial crisis of the early 1930s and the still unaddressed need to rehabilitate and restore abused forest lands, Missouri's restrictive clause was lifted in an amendment to the enabling legislation during the 1933 legislative

session from 2,000 to 25,000 acres in any one county. Another amendment signed by the Governor on January 3, 1934 the county limitation was changed to a 100,000 acre cap in any one county. The sense of the Missouri State Legislature indicated that eventually the 100,000 acre limitation would also be removed. On August 30, 1933, four purchase units were established in Southern Missouri (see Figure 35, below): the Clark (147,000 acres gross, 125,000 purchasable); the Fristoe (117,600 gross acres, 100,000 purchasable); Gasconade (147,000 acres gross, 125,000 purchasable); the Pond Fork (117,600 acres gross, 100,000 purchasable). At the same meeting a fifth purchase unit had been proposed, a LaMotte Purchase Unit in St. Genevieve, St. Francois, Madison, Bollinger, and Perry Counties containing 147,000 acres gross. However, it was not established at this meeting.

With an ambitious agenda, large appropriations, and the promise of continuing resources, the Commission established two more purchase units in Missouri at its March 26, 1934 meeting: the Gardner Purchase Unit (254,436 acres gross, 223,440 acres suitable for acquisition) and the Wappapello Purchase Unit (273,712 acres gross with 246,960 acres considered suitable for acquisition). At the same meeting, the Commission also approved enlarging the Clark, Gasconade, Fristoe, and Pond Fork Purchase Units by over 1.2 million acres. With six purchase units in southern Missouri, as shown in Figure 6 above, the Commission decided to add two more at its January 21, 1935 meeting, the St. Francois Purchase Unit, the originally proposed LaMotte Purchase Unit (454,520 acres gross, 361,680 purchasable) and the Table Rock Purchase Unit (242,845 acres gross, 187,420 targeted for purchase). Again, increases in existing purchase units were also made on the Clark, Fristoe, Gardner, Pond Fork, and Wappapello Purchase Units by approximately 393,000 total acres. The Commission made a final adjustment to the St. Francois and the Clark Purchase Units at its January 26, 1939 meeting, when 70,851 acres were eliminated from the St. Francois and 70,680 acres added to the Clark. The four easternmost purchase units, Clark, Fristoe, St. Francois, and Wappapello, were organized under the collective title of the Clark Purchase Units, while westernmost purchase units, were organized under the collective title of the Gardner Purchase Units, which later became the Mark Twain National Forest. Land purchases were made and statistics were kept on each purchase unit separately. All eight purchase units were now in place in southern Missouri with an gross area of 3,321,365 acres. By June 30, 1939, the Commission had been able to acquire 749,396 acres (net) on the Clark, Fristoe, St. Francois, and the Wappapello Purchase Units that together measured 1,971,885 gross acres.

President Franklin Roosevelt issued proclamations establishing the Clark National Forest and the Mark Twain National Forest on the same day, September 11, 1939 (see Figure 36). Both of these new national forests consisted of four purchase units each. The Clark National Forest, with the same area 1,971,885 gross acres as the Clark Purchase Unit, included the four, eastern-most purchase units in Missouri. The national forest was named in honor of Champ Clark (1850-1921), a representative to Congress from Missouri, 1893-1895 and again from 1897 to 1921. Clark served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1919 and was a consistent advocate of federal conservation work. The Mark Twain National Forest, was made up of the four western-most purchase units and named for Missouri's native son, the pseudonym of author and lecturer, Samuel Clemens. Because the Gasconade Purchase Unit later became a part of the Clark National Forest from 1962 to 1976, its record is presented in the administrative history even though it was a ranger district of the Mark Twain National Forest from 1939 to 1962.

The four component purchase units under the collective name of the Clark Purchase Unit in 1936 were the Clark, Fristoe, and Wappapello Purchase Units, established in 1934, and the St. Francois, created in 1935. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the four purchase units that later combined to form the Clark National Forest were first established in Rolla, but between 1935 and 1942, headquarters were located in St. Louis. After four years in Arcadia-Ironton, Missouri, the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Clark National Forest were moved to Rolla in 1946. These Purchase Units were at times referred to as "Divisions." After the establishment of the Clark National Forest in 1939, purchase units became ranger districts with some reductions in their boundaries: the Clark Purchase Unit became the Salem, Potosi, and Centerville Ranger Districts; the Fristoe Purchase Unit became the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts; the St. Francois Purchase Unit became the Fredericktown Ranger District; and the Wappapello Purchase Unit became the Poplar Bluff Ranger District. In June of 1962, the Mark Twain and Clark National Forests exchanged Ranger Districts. The Houston-Rolla Ranger District (formerly the Gasconade Purchase Unit) moved from the Mark Twain to the Clark National Forest and the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts (formerly the Fristoe Purchase Unit and since 1990, the Eleven Point Ranger District) of the Clark transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest.



Figure 35: The group of eight purchase units of southern Missouri that would later become the Clark and the Mark Twain National Forests in 1939. The Clark National Forest consisted of the Clark, St. Francois, Wappapello, and Fristoe Purchase Units – the Mark Twain took in the Table Rock, Pond Fork, Gasconade, and Gardner Purchase Units.



Figure 36: The National Forests of Missouri as of 1951 showing their geographic arrangement after being proclaimed national forests in 1939. The orange colored area attached to the Rolla-Houston Ranger District (former Gasconade Purchase Unit) is a part of the Mark Twain Purchase Unit and has not yet (as of 1951) been given national forest status. The extreme eastern part of the purchase unit's area in Phelps County was reduced by almost 50,000 acres in the 1956 system-wide purchase unit reductions. The Rolla-Houston Ranger District would be transferred to the Clark National Forest and the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts (formerly the Fristoe Purchase Unit) would become part of the Mark Twain National Forest on June 9, 1962. The remaining part of the purchase unit was added to the Clark National Forest by Executive Order 11072 of December 28, 1962.

The Clark Purchase Unit shed approximately 193,400 acres after the nation-wide review by the National Forest Reservation Commission of its purchase units. The review reduced most and eliminated an inactive handful of purchase units on April 17, 1956. Annual reports of the Commission indicate that the Clark Purchase Unit retained approximately the same gross area at 1,972,300 acres from 1955 to 1961, until the reduction was posted in the Commission's annual report of 1961. Under Executive Order 10932 of April 7, 1961, gross acreage of the Clark National Forest dropped to 1,778,898 reflecting the 1956 reduction of private lands within the Clark Purchase Unit. In particular, the Frederickton Ranger District, the former St. Francois Purchase Unit, was greatly reduced. Its distinct "window" (private lands surrounding the city of Fredericktown) vanished with the loss of most of its northern half. The three other ranger districts of the Clark National Forest were also reduced but not as radically as the Fredericktown Ranger District. The National Forest Reservation Commission ratified the exchange of ranger districts between the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests of 1962 and also the adjusted the gross acreage of both the Clark and Mark Twain Purchase Unit that resulted after the exchange.

Instead of a "Timber Survey" Region 9 produced planimetric and a few topographic maps of the Clark National Forest. The Library of Congress has a set of 76 planimetric maps covering the four units of the Clark National Forest before the exchange of ranger districts with the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962. Four topographic maps in the collections of the Geography and Map Division of the Library of Congress have been identified and described. Neither series has been cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat.

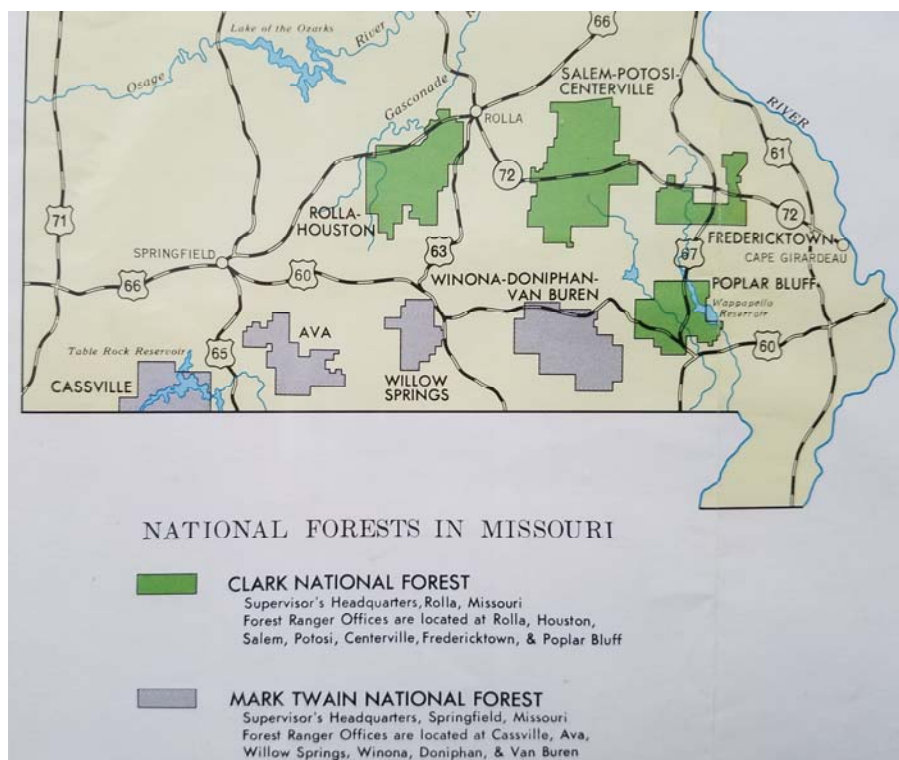


Figure 37: The vicinity map found on the 1965 Clark National Forest visitor map shows the geographical arrangement of the two national forests in Missouri. First, the map shows the reduction of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests by the Executive Order 10932 of April 1961 eliminating private land from the forest, including much of the northern part of the Fredericktown Ranger District. Second, the map shows the results of the ranger district "swap" of June 1962 (Executive Order 11028), where the lands of the Rolla-Houston Ranger District (former Gasconade Purchase Unit) were transferred to the Clark National Forest from the Mark Twain National Forest and the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger District (former Fristoe Purchase Unit) was transferred to the Mark Twain from the Clark. The situation shown on the map remained in place from 1962 to 1976.

The lands of the Clark National Forest were added to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1976 and its name discontinued. The language of Proclamation 4415 merging the two national forests states that after the exchange of ranger districts in 1962, "both national forests have been successfully administered as if they were a single national forest. This experience indicates that it is now in the public interest to consolidate these two national forests." Some Forest Service directories show that the

two forests were administrative combined as the “National Forests in Missouri” well before the formal merger of 1976. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the combined forests were located in Rolla, Missouri, the headquarters of the late Clark National Forest and not in Springfield, Missouri, the former headquarters of the Mark Twain National Forest.

The Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project (MO-LU-21) north of the capitol, Jefferson City has appeared on Forest Service maps since 1960 as a separate unit administered by the Forest Service, but was later attached to the Clark National Forest for management. In the early 1970s, the 13,104-acre Cedar Creek LUP was absorbed, but remained separate from, the larger 76,904-acre Cedar Creek Purchase Unit. In 1975, the only part of the purchase unit owned by the federal government was the 13,104 acres of LUP land. The area formally joined the National Forest System on October 24, 1992 when the President signed Public Law 102-498 that made the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit part of the Mark Twain National Forest as its Cedar Creek Ranger District. As of September 30, 1992, just before Cedar Creek lands were added to the National Forest System, the Forest Service had been able to acquire 2,166 acres on the 76,904-acre Purchase Unit. The area of the 13,104 acres of the Land Utilization Project had not changed. (see Figures 9 & 10 as MO-LU-21; Figure 11 as a purchase unit; Figure 12 as a part of the Mark Twain National Forest). With the addition of the Cedar Creek lands, the gross acreage of the Mark Twain National Forest topped three million acres.

In the final entry for the Clark National Forest in the annual Forest Service publication *National Forest Areas Report* of June 30, 1975, before it was absorbed into the Mark Twain National Forest, the Clark embraced a gross area of 1,744,764 acres, of which, 806,798 acres were owned by the Forest Service, or about 46% of the total land area within its boundaries. This does not include the 13,104-acre Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project, all acreage owned by the Forest Service, and the 79,904-acre Cedar Creek Purchase Unit without any acreage owned.

The Clark National Forest had no wilderness areas designated on its lands before being merged into the Mark Twain National Forest. However, in 1950, 4,117 acres were withdrawn from the Clark National Forest to serve as a forestry research station, which was formally established in 1951. The Sinkin Experimental Forest is now located in southeastern Dent County in the Salem Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest, but when established in 1951, it was a part of the Clark National Forest on the former Clark Purchase Unit. Initial research on the experimental forest focused on solving management and reproduction issues of the shortleaf pine and later enlarged its scope to deal with silvicultural issues of red and white oaks. The Sinkin Experimental Forest is managed as a unit of the Forest Service’s Northern Research Station.

The National Forest Reservation Commission had been assigned the responsibility of serving as the clearing house for recreation land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act for the National Forest System from 1965 to its termination in 1976. During that time, the Commission approved the purchase for nearly 26,000 acres on the Clark National Forest before its merger with the Mark Twain. In a typical LWCF recreation land acquisition, the Commission approved the purchase of 1,308.40 acres on the Potosi Ranger District in Iron County, Missouri for the Council Bluff Lake Recreation Area on April 19, 1976, just after the merger of the Clark with the Mark Twain National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Clark, Fristoe, Gasconade, and Pond Fork Purchase Units established in southern Missouri,
2) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Wappapello Purchase Unit established. Clark, Gasconade and Fristoe Purchase Units enlarged. Also established on this date was the Gardner Purchase Unit.
3) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The St. Francois Purchase Unit established. The Clark, Fristoe, and Wappapello Purchase Units enlarged. Also established on this date was the Table Rock Purchase Unit.
4) 1939, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Clark Purchase Unit increased by 68,990 acres; the St. Francois Purchase Unit reduced in area by 68,967 acres.

5) 1939, September 11	*Proclamation 2363, 54 Stat. 2657 4 Federal Register 3908 Map: 4 FR 3910	Established the Clark National Forest from lands purchased under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911 and other laws. Gross area at establishment: 1,971,885 acres.
6) 1939, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	All four purchase units that formed the newly created Clark National Forest combined under the name Clark National Forest Purchase Unit and boundaries of the Purchase Unit made to coincide with those of the National Forest.
7) 1946, July 19	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	Approved the transfer of 1,112 acres of War Department surplus property called the "Arcadia Rifle Range" associated with the Jefferson Barracks for a consideration of \$11,000.00. Area within the Fredericktown Ranger District.
8) 1946, July 24	Surplus Property Transfer Order 1 Federal Farm Mortgage Corp. 11 Federal Register 10094	1,112 acres in T. 33 N., R. 4 E. 5 th Principal Meridian in Iron County, Missouri, as described in the Transfer Order, transferred to the Clark National Forest from the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation as surplus property with the approval of the National Forest Reservation Commission on July 19, 1946. Area: 1,971,895 gross acres.
9) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Reductions made in all four units of the Clark Purchase Unit. Area reduced to 1,778,898 gross acres. Reduction not posted until the Commission's 1961 annual report.
10) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051-3052	Boundary modified through elimination of private lands throughout the forest. On the Fredericktown Ranger District in St. Francois County, its (northern half) nearly eliminated by the loss of over 68,000 acres. National forest area reduced to 1,778,898 gross acres.
11) 1962, June 8	Interchange Order 27 Federal Register 5515-5516	Under Public Law 84-804 (70 Stat. 656) of July 26, 1956 allowing the interchange of lands between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Army, 9,795.10 acres transferred from Fort Leonard Wood to the Mark Twain (Clark) National Forest and 9,941.46 acres transferred from the Mark Twain (Clark) National Forest to Fort Leonard Wood as described in the order. Order affects the Rolla-Houston Ranger District, just before its transfer to the Clark National Forest.
12) 1962, June 9 (effective July 1, 1962)	Executive Order 11028 27 Federal Register 5589	Land transferred to and land added from the Mark Twain National Forest in an exchange of ranger districts.
13) 1962, June 21 (effective July 1, 1962)	National Forest Reservation Recess Decision	The Commission ratifies the land transfer made by Executive Orders 10932 of April 7, 1961 eliminating private holdings within the Clark National Forest and Executive Order 11028 of June 9, 1962 and changes its records. Area of Clark Purchase Unit the same as the National Forest.

14) 1962, December 28	Executive Order 11072 28 Federal Register 3	Land added and boundary extended to include parts of established Weeks Law purchase units on the Rolla-Houston Ranger District.
15) 1967, June 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Clark National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged enlarged by 680 acres facilitate the construction of a recreation reservoir on the Upper Big Bluff Lake, all of Section 14 and the NW quarter of the SW quarter of Section 13, T. 35 N., R. 1 E., 5 th Principal Meridian.
16) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88 (89)	Land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added in Sections 13 & 14 of T. 35 N., R. 1 E., and in Sections 16 & 31 of T. 37 N., R. 10 W., 5 th Principal Meridian.
17) 1971, June 18 (effective June 25, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 12117-12119	160 acres acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added in Section 14 of T. 25 N., R. 6 E., 5 th Principal Meridian. Approximately 7,500 acres eliminated. Boundary adjusted.
18) 1971, August 23 (effective August 26, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 16948	Secretary's Order of June 18, 1971 corrected for the "Lands Excluded" section of the order.
19) 1973, August 15	Public Land Order 5382 38 Federal Register 22551	40 acres of land added in Section 6 of T. 31 N., R. 4 E., 5 th Principal Meridian.
20) 1976, February 17	Proclamation 4415, 90 Stat. 3077 41 Federal Register 7481	Entire Forest transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest. Rolla, Missouri becomes the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters of the newly enlarged Mark Twain National Forest. Name "Clark National Forest" discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Clark National Forest, Missouri: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 11, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office, U.S.F.S. Milwaukee, Wisconsin from G.L.O. plats. 1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,900,000. W91°45' – W90°00'/N38°05' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 x 12 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers. Includes three inset maps showing complicated boundaries in more detail. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Shows the four eastern-most purchase units in Missouri, (Clark, Fristoe, St. Francis, and Wappapello) that after this Proclamation became the Clark National Forest. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen at a scale of 1:500,000, measuring 56 x 44 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Gasconade Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters, Springfield, Missouri." The Gasconade Unit of the Mark Twain National Forest later became the Rolla and Houston Ranger Districts and was transferred to the Clark National Forest in 1962. The Ranger District name did not change with the transfer. The area returned to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1976 when the Clark National Forest was discontinued and all its lands transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest. This pre-World War II map does not indicate the existence of the U.S. Army Training Center later known as Fort Leonard Wood.

Holdings: NA

Clark Purchase Unit, Crawford, Dent, Iron, Washington, Shannon, and Reynolds Counties, State of Missouri.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-9-34; revised 1-28-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries. Includes inset of Indian Trail State Park. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service Rolla, Missouri." The Clark Purchase Unit later became the Salem, Potosi, and Centerville Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Fristoe Purchase Unit, Shannon, Carter, Oregon, and Ripley Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-9-34; revised 1-28-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service, Rolla, Missouri." The Fristoe Purchase Unit later became the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest, transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962.

Holdings: NA

Gasconade Purchase Unit, Pulaski, Phelps, Laclede, Wright, and Texas Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 1-28-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: NA

St. Francois Purchase Unit, Madison, Iron, St. Francois, St. Genevieve, Perry and Bollinger Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 1-29-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service, ~~Rolla, Missouri.~~" "408 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo" hand stamped to stand in the place of Rolla, Missouri. The St. Francois Purchase Unit later became the Fredericktown Ranger District of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Wappapello Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wis. from G.L.O. plats and Forest Service surveys Sept. 1934 by E.C. Winkler; revised March, 1935 by H.S. Hinsch, Jr.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 45 x 51 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." The Wappapello Purchase Unit later became the Poplar Bluff Ranger District of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Wappapello Purchase Unit, Wayne, Carter, and Butler Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-4-34; revised 1-28-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service, ~~Rolla, Missouri.~~" "408 Pine St. St. Louis, Mo" hand stamped to stand in the place of Rolla, Missouri. The Wappapello Purchase Unit later became the Poplar Bluff Ranger District of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Clark Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wis. from G.L.O. plats and Forest Service surveys Aug. 1934, by E.C. Winkler; traced by E.C.W. & R.A. Simerl; revised 9-20-34; revised 12-20-35. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

75 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters – St. Louis, Missouri." The Clark Purchase Unit later became the Salem, Potosi, and Centerville Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Clark Purchase Unit, (Clark, Fristoe, Wappapello & St. Francois Divisions), Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

69 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri." Shows all four divisions of the Clark Purchase Unit as of 1936 in their true geographic relationship.

Holdings: NA

Fristoe Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934; revised January 21, 1935; revised July 1935; revised November, 1935.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters – St. Louis, Missouri." The Fristoe Purchase Unit later became the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest, but was later transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962. The names of the ranger districts did not change.

Holdings: LC; NA

St. Francois Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and county maps by C.E. Riemenschneider September 1935; revised November 1935.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

62 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." The St. Francois Purchase Unit later became the Fredericktown Ranger District of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Clark Purchase Unit, Crawford, Dent, Iron, Washington, Shannon, and Reynolds Counties, State of Missouri.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-9-34; revised 1-28-35 J.O.; revised 2-16-39.

[1939]. Scale, ca. 1:1,150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries. Includes inset of Indian Trail State Park. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service St. Louis, Missouri." The Clark Purchase Unit later became the Salem, Potosi, and Centerville Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Clark National Forest, Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; H.L.L.7-19-39.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,150,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers. Includes three inset maps showing complicated boundaries with more detail and a diagram of a "Typical Twp." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Iron, Madison, Oregon, Perry, Reynolds, Ripley, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Shannon, Washington, and Wayne Counties." Shows the four eastern-most purchase units in Missouri (Clark, Fristoe, St. Francis, and Wappapello) that after the proclamation of 1939, became the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Clark National Forest, Missouri, 1940. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; traced by E.R. Renner, November, 1939. (Oakland – 4-15-40-11,500).

1940. Scale, ca. 1:520,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 29 cm., folded to 20 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Clark National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, highways, roads, route numbers, improved forest campgrounds and picnic grounds, points of interest, ranger stations, lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of the "State of Missouri" highlighting the location of the four units of the Clark National Forest in green in relation to the Mark Twain National Forest to the west and to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a sheer cliff rising from still water with a superimposed location map in white. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, North Central Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; LC; NAL

OCLC: 34996965

Clark National Forest ... Missouri, 7.5 minute Planimetric Series.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1958-1962. Scale, 1:31,680. W91°30' – W90°00'/N38°04' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheets, 56 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Clark National Forest shown in gray; thematic information such as the variety and quality of forest cover, when provided, shown in red overprint. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C [or] D." Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. Maps dated 1958, 1961, and 1962. Maps show national forest land ownership as of the date of the map. Library of Congress has 76 sheets in its set.

Compilation statements vary depending on base material used.

For maps dated 1958: "Basic mapping by U.S.G.S. planetable surveys scale 1:62,500, enlarged to 1:31,680 scale and converted to planimetric series by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1957; revisions from aerial photographs and cumulative field correction to March 1958." and "Topographic mapping by U.S.G.S. scale 1:62,500, enlarged to 1:31,680 scale and converted to planimetric series by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1957; revisions from aerial photographs and cumulative field correction to October 1958." [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – Republic Litho Co. Milwaukee Wis. 1958.

For maps dated 1961: "Prepared at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960; compiled by the Eastern Photogrammetry Section from aerial photographs taken 1955; field examination and cumulative corrections to Aug. 1960. [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – (Husting Printing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.) 1961. [And by]: Republic – Forester (Agriculture) Milwaukee.

For maps dated 1962: Compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin from aerial photographs taken 1955; field examination and cumulative corrections to Oct. 1961. [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukeshaw, Wis.) 1962.

Holdings: LC

Clark National Forest ... Missouri, 7.5 minute series (Topographic).

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1959; converted to 1:31,680 scale, revised and republished by the U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961, for official use. Republic-Forester (Agriculture), Milwaukee, 1961.

1961. Scale, 1:31,680. W90°15' – W90°00'/N37°45' – N37°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheets, 56 x 41 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet).

Maps show national forest land as of May 1961 in green; water features in blue; when provided, land use and forest type information in red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, and aerial photograph project photo centers. Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. The Library of Congress has four maps from the series (Higdon – Parker Lake – Patton – Womack quadrangles) covering the eastern edge of the Fredericktown Ranger District providing complete coverage of the U.S. Geological Survey 15-minute Higdon Quadrangle.

Holdings: LC

Clark National Forest (Poplar Bluff Ranger District), Missouri, 1960. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination. Agriculture – (Wetzel Brothers, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.) 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°52' – W90°12'/N37°12' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; main roads, route numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Map Accuracy Diagram" and key map entitled, "National Forest Areas in Missouri." "Fifth Principal Meridian." At the time this map was made, the Poplar Bluff Ranger District, while a part of the Clark National Forest, was administered by the Forest Supervisor of the Shawnee National Forest in Harrisburg, Illinois. After 1962, all national forest units in Missouri have been administered together under the name, "National Forests in Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

Clark National Forest (Winona – Doniphan – Van Buren Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1960. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer-Marlow Litho., Waukesha, Wis.) 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°50'/N37°05' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 61 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Map Accuracy Diagram" and key map entitled "National Forest Areas in Missouri." "Fifth Principal Meridian." At the time this map was made, the Winona, Doniphan and Van Buren Ranger Districts, while a part of the Clark National Forest, were administered by the Forest Supervisor of the Shawnee National Forest in Harrisburg, Illinois. Two years later, in 1962, the ranger districts depicted on this map were transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest and administered from its headquarters in Springfield, Missouri.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35835152

Clark National Forest, Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the four units of the Clark National Forest along with national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers and streams. "Bollinger, Butler, Carter, Crawford, Dent, Iron, Laclede, Madison, Perry, Phelps, Pulaski, Reynolds, Shannon, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, Texas, Washington, Wayne and Wright counties, Fifth Principal Meridian." Shows the results of the 1962 ranger district exchange, when the Clark National Forest transferred its Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts to the Mark Twain National Forest and the Mark Twain National Forest transferred its Rolla and Houston Ranger Districts to the Clark National Forest.

Holdings: LC

Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 21 x 27 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the four units of the Clark National Forest and the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest in two different patterns of a gray overlay, reflecting the changes brought about by the 1962 ranger district exchange between the two national forests in Missouri. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC

Clark National Forest (Fredericktown Ranger District), Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Wetzel Brothers, Inc.) Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°40' – W90°00'/N37°50' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 68802630

Clark National Forest (Fredericktown Ranger District), Missouri, 1963. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Wetzel Brothers, Inc.) Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°40' – W90°00'/N37°50' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 50 x 63 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and one-color (brown) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Fredericktown Ranger District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of a hunter and his dog looking up into a tree. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; LC

OCLC: 38039176

Clark National Forest (Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1962 field examination. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W91°48'/N38°00' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 61 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation boundaries shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." In 1962 these two Ranger Districts became part of the Clark National Forest, after being transferred from the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 68802633

Clark National Forest (Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1963. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 22*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1962 field examination. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W91°48'/N38°00' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 61 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation boundaries shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” entitled “National Forests in Missouri” highlighting the location of the Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.” In 1962 these two Ranger Districts became part of the Clark National Forest, after being transferred from the Mark Twain National Forest, while the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts were transferred from the Clark to the Mark Twain National Forest.

Text and one-color (gray) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Rolla-Houston Districts*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of a hunter and his dog looking up into a tree. Title panel also has, “Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri.”

Holdings: personal collection

Clark National Forest (Salem, Potosi & Centerville Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°40'/N38°05' – N37°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, state road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” entitled “National Forests in Missouri” highlighting the location of this grouping of ranger districts. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA

Clark National Forest (Salem, Potosi & Centerville Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1963. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°40'/N38°05' – N37°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 67 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, state road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes “Key Map” entitled “National Forests in Missouri” highlighting the location of this grouping of ranger districts. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.”

Text and one-color illustrations (green) on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Salem-Potosi-Centerville Ranger Districts*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph (dark green) of a hunter and his dog looking up into a tree. Title panel also has, “Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri.”

Holdings: LC

Clark National Forest (Poplar Bluff Ranger District), Missouri, 1964. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1964. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°52' – W90°12'/N37°12' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state park boundaries shown in brown. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Poplar Bluff Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 68802632

Clark National Forest (Poplar Bluff Ranger District), Missouri, 1964. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1964. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°52' – W90°12'/N37°12' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state park boundaries shown in brown. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Poplar Bluff Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Poplar Bluff Ranger District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a buck. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley

Clark National Forest, Missouri, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; map detail outside of National Forest boundaries is generalized.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N38°05' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 99 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest land in green; Fort Leonard Wood shown in gray; state forest land shown in orange; state park land shown in purple; main and secondary highways, recreation site information, and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land holdings within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, route numbers, and landing fields. Includes key map entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the four units of the Clark National Forest in green and the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest in gray in relation to the state's major cities and highways, color photograph, and "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of people enjoying a lakefront beach in summer. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Rolla, Missouri."

Holdings: Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NAL

OCLC: 26231830

Clark National Forest (Poplar Bluff Ranger District), Missouri, 1967. (Administrative map)

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°52' – W90°12'/N37°12' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 54 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state park boundaries shown in purple, state forest boundaries shown in gray. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Poplar Bluff Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida, Univ. of Illinois, Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Missouri State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 6035720

Clark National Forest (Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1962 field examination; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W91°48'/N38°00' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 72 x 61 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; Fort Leonard Wood military reservation boundaries shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian"

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida, Univ. of Illinois, Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Missouri State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 6035656

Clark National Forest, Missouri, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; map detail outside of National Forest boundaries is generalized; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N38°05' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 99 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest land in green; state forest land shown in orange; state park boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary highways, recreation site information and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue; private land holdings within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, Fort Leonard Wood, wildlife refuges, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, route numbers and landing fields. Includes key map entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the four units of the Clark National Forest in green and the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest in gray in relation to the state's major cities and highways, color photographs, and "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a man reading on a bench by a river. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rolla, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia
OCLC: 38039245

Clark National Forest (Fredericktown Ranger District), Missouri, 1969. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination; revised 1968.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°40' – W90°00'/N37°50' – N37°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land as of June 1, 1969 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and improved recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Fredericktown Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC: 5480569

Clark National Forest (Salem – Potosi – Centerville Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1969. (Administrative map) U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination; revised 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°40'/N38°05' – N37°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 67 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land as of June 1, 1969 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, state road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of this grouping of ranger districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5480571

Clark National Forest, Missouri, 1971. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 26*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; map detail outside of National Forest boundaries is generalized; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N38°00' – N35°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 99 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest land in green; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land shown with a hatched green pattern; state land shown in orange; state park boundaries shown in purple; Fort Leonard Wood Military Reservation shaded in gray; main and secondary highways, recreation site information and points of interest shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, route numbers and landing fields. Includes key map entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the four units of the Clark National Forest and the four units of the Mark Twain National Forests in relation to the state's major cities and highways, color photographs, and "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Clark National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of people enjoying the lakeshore. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rolla, Missouri."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 932 (September 1972), page 36.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5570701

DIX NATIONAL FOREST, NEW JERSEY 1925-1928

Dix National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Fort Dix is named for Major General John Adams Dix, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Civil War. Construction began on Camp Dix in June 1917 shortly after the United States entered World War I. Camp Dix was a training and staging ground for units during World War I. The camp then became a demobilization center after the war. Between the World Wars, Camp Dix was a reception, training and discharge center for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Camp Dix became Fort Dix on March 8, 1939, and the installation was made a permanent Army post. During and after World War II the fort served the same purpose as in the first World War. On July 15, 1947, Fort Dix became a Basic Training Center. The Dix National Forest measured 6,785 acres. Forest Supervisors headquarters for this short-lived national forest were first located in Wrightstown, New Jersey, on the northern boundary of Fort Dix before being moved, in 1926, to Warren, Pennsylvania, the permanent headquarters of the Allegheny National Forest. Warren also served as the headquarters for the other national forests on military reservations in the northeastern United States, Tobyhanna in Pennsylvania and Pine Plains and Upton in New York.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4199 | Established National Forest from part of the Fort Dix Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, April 6 | Executive Order 4852 | Executive Order 4199 of April 10, 1925 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Dix National Forest, New Jersey, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925. See Figure 15

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; S. LoJacono, Dec. 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 33 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Dix National Forest and Camp Dix Military Reservation in Burlington and Ocean counties, New Jersey. Also shows county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, lakes, and streams. Executive Order No. 4199.

Holdings: LC; NA

FINGER LAKES NATIONAL FOREST 1983-PRESENT

Between 1938 and 1941, the Farm Security Administration acquired over 100 farms in Schuyler and Seneca Counties on the eastern shore of Seneca Lake. The land was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service in 1938 for soil stabilization projects and the conversion of cropland to pastures for domestic livestock grazing. The 13,232-acre area was called the Hector Land Utilization Project and given the project number of NY-LU-21. The Hector Land Utilization Project was transferred, like all Land Utilization Projects, from the Soil Conservation Service to the Forest Service for temporary administration in 1954. The area was made a permanent part of National Forest System in 1960. Most Land Utilization Projects became National Grasslands, some project lands were donated or sold to states, other were made parts of existing national forests, and others, like Hector, were given national forest status as independent national forests. In 1983, with an Act of Congress, the lands of the Hector Land Use Project were given National Forest status. The 1983 Act also made the area a part of the Green Mountain National Forest and managed from the Forest Supervisor's headquarters in Rutland, Vermont. The Secretary of Agriculture's Order of 1985 changed the name of the area to the Hector Ranger District, Finger Lakes National Forest, but did not change the nature of the administration of the forest. The Finger Lakes National Forest would continue to be administratively attached to the Green Mountain National Forest. A ranger district office is maintained at Montour Falls, New York. Below are listed the first detailed maps of the forest published by the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) 1983, November 29 | Public Law 98-175, 97 Stat. 1123 | The 13,232-acre Hector Land Utilization Project (NY-LU-21) given National Forest status as a ranger district of the Green Mountain National Forest. |
| 2) 1985, September 16
(effective October 1, 1985) | Secretary of Agriculture Order
50 Federal Register 40043 | Name changed from Hector Ranger District, Green Mountain National Forest to Hector Ranger District, Finger Lakes National Forest. Areas remain administratively combined as the Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forests. |

U.S FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Hector Ranger District, Finger Lakes National Forest, Schuyler Co.-Seneca Co., New York, 1987. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1987. Scale, ca. 1:49,000. W76°52' – W76°43'/N42°35' – N42°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 39 x 27 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, campgrounds, parking lots, streams and ponds. Includes "Key Map" of the Finger Lakes Region of New York highlighting the location of the Finger Lakes National Forest, formerly the Land Utilization Project, NY-LU-21.

Text and one-color drawings on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color drawing of two riders on horseback viewed through the trees. Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region."

Holdings: Ohio State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 59147961

Finger Lakes National Forest, New York, 1988. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; constructed 1988 by the Geometronics Service Center from FS primary base series maps and 1987 correction guides prepared by the Eastern Region, Milwaukee Wisconsin.

1988. Scale, 1:24,000. W76°52' – W76°44'/N42°35' – N42°27'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 87 x 60 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet).

Lands of the Finger Lakes National Forest shown in green; state road and forest road numbers, recreation site information, and geographic grid lines shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, abandoned railroad grades, trails, and selected structures, schools, and landmarks. Includes "Index to topographic maps" and "Key Map" of New York State highlighting the location of the Finger Lakes, the Finger Lakes National Forest in relation to the states interstate highway network and its major cities. "Forest Headquarters, Montour Falls, N.Y."

Holdings: LC & 22 other libraries

OCLC: 21164937

GREEN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, VERMONT 1932-PRESENT

The Green Mountain National Forest occupies the main ridge of its namesake the Green Mountains in central and south central Vermont and was acquired by purchase under the Weeks Law of 1911. The passage of the Clarke-NcNary Act of 1924 drew positive reactions from several states with the act's promise of increased federal-state cooperation in forestry affairs. Also, federal forest land purchases could now be made not only for the protection of navigable streams, but also for timber production, which opened up the prospect of new purchase units being created in more remote parts of eastern United States. With the passage of an enabling act by the Vermont legislature on February 17, 1925, and by the petition of leading citizens and conservationists of Vermont after the devastating floods of November, 1927, the National Forest Reservation Commission took up the idea of a purchase unit in the southern Green Mountains during its May 23, 1928 meeting. A decision was postponed until the Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey could examine the area proposed for the purchase unit and report back to the Commission. The Green Mountain Purchase Unit was approved at the Commission's December 12, 1928 meeting on 100,000 gross acres. Permanent boundaries for the Green Mountain Purchase Unit were defined and approved and initial purchases totaling 31,228 acres were authorized during fiscal year 1931. The first tract of 1,842 acres was purchased from the estate of Marshall J. Hapgood near Peru, Vermont. Prices paid for forest land on the Green Mountain Purchase area were high with an average of cost of \$11.02 per acre. The National Forest Reservation Commission reduced Green Mountain Purchase Unit on its southern margin, primarily in Bennington and Windham Counties on February 25, 1931 to 89,400 acres. Once the purchase of the 31,228 acres had been consummated in the second half of 1931, the Commission was informed that the Forest Service planned to establish the Green Mountain National Forest on the original land base of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit of 102,100 acres. Before the national forest was proclaimed, the Commission adjusted the boundaries of the purchase unit, increasing gross acreage in Rutland and Windsor Counties and reducing area in Bennington County for an overall increase of 12,700 gross acres. In its minutes of March 10, 1932, the Commission admitted it had made a calculation error in reducing the Green Mountain Purchase Unit to under 90,000 acres in an effort to embrace lands best suited for purchase at satisfactory prices and eliminate high priced and marginal lands. The Green Mountain Purchase Unit now measured 102,100 gross acres, the same as the national forest proclaimed on April 25, 1932. Federal land ownership in the new national forest in its first year amounted to 32,381 acres.

As originally established by presidential proclamation in April of 1932, the Green Mountain National Forest was restricted to that portion of the southern Green Mountains east of US Highway 7 between Wallingford (State Route 140) and Manchester (State Route 30) and west of State Route 155 and 100 on the east. A recommendation by the State Forester of Vermont to establish a second purchase unit in Vermont in the north was presented at the National Forest Reservation Commission's October 30, 1933 meeting. The nucleus of the new unit, proposed at 200,000 gross acres, would be the purchase of Battell Forest (21,200 acres), from Middlebury College. The Commission required further examination of the proposal due to the high cost of the Battell Forest, estimated to be about \$35 per acre, and so the recommendation was tabled.

At its meeting on March 26, 1934 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission expanded the Green Mountain Purchase Unit by adding a Northern Division and an active land acquisition program started in this area (see Figure 6). The new division included the mountainous area north of Rutland, east of Middlebury, Vermont and south of State Route 116. The centerpiece of the 200,000-acre Northern Division was Battell Forest, bequeathed to Middlebury College by Joseph Battell in 1916 and offered for sale to the federal government at the depth of the depression in 1933. The Northern Division of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit became a part of Green Mountain National Forest with the issuance of the Proclamation of February 8, 1937. This proclamation also expanded the southern section of the Green Mountain National Forest pushing its original 1932 boundaries south to the Massachusetts-Vermont state line (see Figure 7). Shortly after this proclamation, the State of Vermont approved an act of April 10, 1937 extending the state's consent to included additional territory where federal forest land acquisition could occur.

In fiscal year 1951, the Green Mountain National Forest and the Green Mountain Purchase Unit recorded an increase of 48,484 gross acres in their respective statistical reports to both reach a gross acreage of 629,004. Six counties in Vermont include national forest land within their boundaries. The statistics found in the 1951 annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission show an increase of 16,227 acres in Addison, 20,228 acres in Bennington, 1,662 acres in Rutland, and 11,332 acres in Windom Counties with small reductions in Washington and Windsor Counties, which rounds out the boundary adjustment to the Green Mountain Purchase Unit. Neither the minutes or annual report of the Commission mention the boundary adjustment, nor does the *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service* for 1951 comment on the increase in acreage to the Green Mountain National Forest. It is no surprise that the Eastern Region issued a new map of the area affected. The map, *Green Mountain National Forest, Central Ranger District, Vermont, 1951*, covered the area where most of the boundary modifications had occurred. The Central Ranger District was actually the southern portion of the Green Mountain National Forest. No land had yet been purchased in the farthest southern area of the forest. The national review of purchase units that took place in 1956 and resulted in reductions and in some cases eliminations of purchase units, did not affect the Green Mountain Purchase Unit.

The passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 on September 3, 1964 (Public Law 88-578 - 78 Stat. 897) opened up another funding source for the National Forest Reservation Commission to purchase forest lands for recreational purposes. 26,448 acres were purchased by the Commission using Land and Water Conservation Funds until its termination in 1976 for the Green Mountain National Forest. Purchases ranged from a one acre tract approved on March 18, 1970 to a 7,137 tract approved by the Commission on May 3, 1973. The Commission also recommended the acquisition of a 3,310-acre purchase on June 30, 1975 to protect the scenic qualities and viewshed of Bald Mountain. The termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976 also ended the Green Mountain Purchase Unit that covered the entire Green Mountain National Forest at 629,019 gross acres. A remnant of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit continued after 1976 at a mere 499 acres, all of which, it was noted in the *National Forest Areas as of September 30, 1976*, were owned by the Forest Service. Acreage numbers for the Green Mountain Purchase Unit went up to 885 in 1992, down to 749 acres in 1993 and then back to 499 acres in 1994. Consistently, all acreage was noted as being owned by the Forest Service. Another temporary adjustments to 639 acres occurred in 2002 then back down to 499 acres in 2005, until this purchase unit disappeared from the annual statistical *Land Areas Report* in 2009. By retaining the Green Mountain Purchase Unit as a viable area after 1976, the Forest Service kept the Green Mountain National Forest eligible for recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Indeed, the Lye Brook Wilderness Area created in 1975 held 1,935 acres of land in "other" ownership in 1976. The number of acres in "other" ownership slowly declined until 2007 when it was recorded that there was no longer any private land within the Lye Brook Wilderness, which was no doubt at least partly due to land purchases using Land and Water Conservation Funds.

With the support of the Bennington County Regional Commission together with a revised enabling act, passed by the Vermont General Assembly consenting to the acquisition by the federal government of lands throughout the Taconic Mountain Range within Bennington County, the United States Congress enacted the "Taconic Mountains Protection Act

of 1991.” Essentially, the act enlarged the Green Mountain National Forest to include all of Bennington County with the new area extending from US Highway 7 west to the Vermont/New York boundary. The Secretary of Agriculture was to use his authorities under the Weeks Law to acquire lands, waters, and interests for national forest purposes. The area of the Green Mountain National Forest increased from 629,019 gross acres in 1990 to 815,000 gross acres in 1991. Since the 1991 expansion, the acreage owned by the Forest Service has gone from 339,631 acres to today’s 408,993 acres.

The first wilderness areas on the Green Mountain National Forest were designated by Congress under the act of January 3, 1975. This act, with the popular name of the “Eastern Wilderness Areas Act” (Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096), established the 6,500-acre Bristol Cliffs Wilderness (surveyed at 3,738 acres) and the 14,300-acre Lye Brook Wilderness (surveyed at 13,520 acres). The 1975 act also established four other wilderness areas on the national forests of the Eastern Region as well as five wilderness study areas. In passing the Eastern Wilderness Areas Act, Congress had determined that “in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and preserve areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System.”

After years of study Congress passed numerous state-based wilderness area acts between 1983 and 1985, among them the “Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984” (Public Law 98-322, 98 Stat. 253) of June 19, 1984. This law designated the 21,480-acre Breadloaf Wilderness, the 6,720-acre Big Branch Wilderness, the 5,060-acre George D. Aiken Wilderness, and the 6,920 Peru Peak Wilderness. 1,080 acres were added under this law to the existing Lye Brook Wilderness which was increased to 15,680 surveyed acres. The law also created the 36,400-acre White Rocks National Recreation Area, whose name was changed in 2007 to Robert T. Stafford White Rocks National Recreation Area.

Wilderness in Vermont was once again significantly enhanced under the “New England Wilderness Act of 2006.” Congress designated two new wilderness areas on the Green Mountain National Forest, namely, the 22,425-acre Glastenbury Wilderness Area and the 12,333-acre Joseph Battell Wilderness Area. Acreage was also added to the existing Breadloaf Wilderness (3,757 acres), the Peru Peak Wilderness (752 acres), the Big Branch Wilderness (47 acres), and once again to the Lye Brook Wilderness (2,338 acres). This law also created a second national recreation area in Vermont, the Moosalamoo National Recreation Area with 15,857 acres. Under these three laws, the Congress had set aside 153,350 acres of Forest Service land on the Green Mountain National Forest in wilderness and recreation areas or about 37.5% of the land within the Green Mountain National Forest owned by the federal government.

No proclamation diagrams were issued for the two main proclamations establishing (1932) and enlarging (1937) the Green Mountain National Forest. Instead of maps, the national forest boundaries were described by metes and bounds or by natural or manmade landmarks. The artist, Thomas Culverwell drew two pictorial maps (northern – see Figure 23 – and southern sections) of the Green Mountain National Forest in 1938, which were reprinted as one single map in 1939, 1953 and 1956. Responsibility for mapping fell to the Eastern Region of the Forest Service and thus administrative maps of the Green Mountain National Forest had more in common with those of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and George Washington National Forests, particularly in its depiction of lands acquired or being acquired being shown in gray. Recognizing that the Culverwell pictorial maps were out of date and out of print, staff at the Green Mountain National Forest headquarters in Rutland compiled and drafted their own folded forest visitor map in 1962 and had it printed in locally in Rutland, Vermont (see Figure 24). It is unique in every way from other forest visitor maps made by the Eastern Region. The 1966 forest visitor map of the Green Mountain National Forest resembles the type of map being made by the cartographers of the North Central Region at its Milwaukee, Wisconsin headquarters (see Figure 25). But on closer inspection, the compilation statement on the 1966 map asserts that it was “Compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1966” and lacks printing credits. After being drafted in Upper Darby, the headquarters of Region 7, the map was reformatted and published by the regional office in Milwaukee after the regional realignment of 1965/1966.

Administrative headquarters of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit and National Forest were initially located with the White Mountain National Forest’s headquarters in Laconia, New Hampshire. In 1936, headquarters for the Green Mountain National Forest were moved to Rutland, Vermont near the heart of the forest. The Finger Lakes National Forest, the former Hector Land Utilization Project (NY-LU-21) combined its administrative functions with the Green Mountain National Forest upon the former’s establishment in 1983 and administered from Rutland, Vermont. As a land utilization project, the area had also been managed by the Green Mountain National Forest before being added to the National Forest System. As of September 30, 2020, the Green Mountain National Forest embraced 835,392 gross acres, of which, 408,993 acres were owned by the Forest Service, or about 49% of the land area within national forest boundaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Green Mountain Purchase Unit established on 100,000 gross acres in the southern portion of the Green Mountains.
2) 1931, February 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Commission reduces the Green Mountain Purchase Unit to 89,400 acres.
3) 1932, March 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision Correction	The reduction of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit on February 25, 1931 to 89,400 acres was shown to be in error. Corrected to measure 102,100 gross acres.
4) 1932, April 25	Proclamation 1997, 47 Stat. 2509	Established National Forest from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 with a gross acres of 102,100 acres.
5) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	A 200,000 acre Northern Division of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit established, considered an enlargement to the existing Green Mountain Purchase Unit. Purchase Unit area now measures 307,520 gross acres.
6) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Green Mountain Purchase Unit enlarged by 273,000 acres gross, extending the unit south to the Massachusetts border. Purchase Unit now measures 580,520 gross acres.
7) 1937, February 8	Proclamation 2225, 50 Stat. 1813 2 Federal Register 337-339	National Forest enlarged and boundaries redefined with the addition of the Northern Division of the Green Mountain Purchase Unit and an enlarged Southern Division, the latter extending to the Massachusetts-Vermont state line. National Forest enlarged by 478,420 acres to measure the same as the Purchase Unit of 580,520 gross acres.
8) Fiscal Year 1951	Unpublished Decision	Green Mountain National Forest and Green Mountain Purchase Unit increased by 48,484 acres to 629,004 gross acres.
9) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	“Eastern Wilderness Areas Act” designated the Bristol Cliffs Wilderness and the Lye Brook Wilderness Areas on the Green Mountain National Forest.
10) 1983, November 29	Public Law 98-175, 97 Stat. 1123	Hector Land Utilization Project lands in New York State (NY-LU-21) given National Forest status and ordered to be administered by the Green Mountain National Forest as the Finger Lakes Ranger District.
11) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-322, 98 Stat. 253	“Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984” designates the Big Branch Wilderness, Breadloaf Wilderness, George D. Aiken Wilderness, and the Peru Peak Wilderness; adds 1,080 acres to the existing Lye Brook Wilderness; establishes the 36,400 acre White Rocks National Recreation Area all on the Green Mountain National Forest.
12) 1985, September 16 (effective October 1, 1985)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 50 Federal Register 40043	Hector Ranger District, Green Mountain National Forest name changed to Hector Ranger District, Finger Lakes National Forest. Areas remain administratively

13) 1991, June 18	Public Law 102-59, 105 Stat. 300	combined as the Green Mountain & Finger Lakes National Forests. “Taconic Mountains Protection Act of 1991” expands the boundaries of the Green Mountain National Forest to include the Taconic Mountain Range within Bennington County, Vermont. Weeks Law to be used to acquire lands. Gross area enlarged to 815,000 acres.
14) 2006, December 1	Public Law 109-382, Title II 120 Stat. 2673 (2675)	“New England Wilderness Act of 2006” establishes the Glastenbury Wilderness and the Joseph Battell Wilderness. Adds 3,757 acres to the existing Breadloaf Wilderness, adds 2,338 acres to the existing Lye Brook Wilderness, adds 752 acres to the existing Peru Peak Wilderness, and adds 47 acres to the existing Big Branch Wilderness. Also creates the 15,857 acre Moosalamoo Recreation Area.
15) 2007, January 17	Public Law 110-1, 121 Stat. 3	The 36,400-acre White Rocks National Recreation Area established under the Vermont Wilderness Act of 1984 (98 Stat. 253) renamed the Robert T. Stafford White Rocks National Recreation Area in honor of former Vermont Governor and Senator, Robert T. Stafford.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono, 1932; traced by S. LoJacono, 1932. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W73°05' – W72°45'/N43°29' – N43°10'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in green. Also shows national forest, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, state forest lands, roads, railroads, trails, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Forest restricted to the Mount Tabor area in the Green Mountains between Manchester and Wallingford, Vermont.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA; NAL

OCLC: 145505909

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont and Massachusetts, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheet, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by H.D.J. and H.J.C.; traced by H.J. Cook, Feb. 7, 1936; checked by F.M. Piniera, Oct. 1936; status of land acquired or being acquired as of October 1, 1936, entered by C.A.C.; benday applied by E.E.W.; benday checked by C.A.C. Map reprinted in 1953.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W73°30' – N72°30'/N44°20' – N42°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 149 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land acquired or being acquired, state forests, state parks, and Battell Park shown in patterned overlay. Also shows national forest, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Adjacent areas in Massachusetts and New York are also shown. Forest boundaries reflected on the map are those of the 1937 map (without the Birch Brook forest land unit in the far northwest corner of Massachusetts). Map has in pencil, “Advance Copy Subject to Correction.” Ben-Day is a printing process using dots.

Holdings: NA

Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, Vermont, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by H.J. Cook; traced by H.J. Cook, May 27, 1936; topography checked by F.M.P., June, 1936; status of land acquired or being acquired as of October 1, 1936 entered by C.A.C.; benday applied by E.E.W.; benday checked by C.A.C. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 1937. 1937. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W73°10' – W72°40'/N44°12' – N43°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

112 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses. Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red. "Land acquired or being acquired" shown in gray; state forests and Battell Park shown in hatched patterns. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. This area was officially added to the Green Mountain National Forest under Proclamation 2225 of February 8, 1937. Ben-Day is a printing process using dots.

Holdings: NA

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheet, other Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by H.D.J. and H.J.C.; traced by H.J. Cook, Feb. 7, 1936; checked by F.M. Piniera, Oct. 1936. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 12874 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W73°30' – N72°30'/N44°20' – N42°40'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 148 x 67 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray and state forests, state parks, and Battell Park shown in various black patterned layers. Also shows national forest, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Adjacent areas in Massachusetts and New York are also shown. Map reflects an enlarged Green Mountain National Forest ordered by Proclamation 2225 of February 8, 1937 and the fact that no land had yet been acquired in the Green Mountains south of Manchester, Vermont.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 35764277

Map of the Northern Portion, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1938. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 23*

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester. Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Green Mountain National Forest, Rutland, Vermont. Map drawn by [Tom Culverwell].

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

31 x 26 cm., on sheet, 42 x 27 cm., folded to 10 x 7 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights. Lands of the Green Mountain National Forest are shown in pictorial relief. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian and Long Trails, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, forest practices, and historic events. Includes "Key Map" of New England showing the location of the Green Mountain National Forest. Map shows the northern half of the Green Mountain National Forest from Rutland north.

Text and black & white illustrations of forest scenes and activities on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white drawing, "The Chittenden Reservoir – A Forest Protected Water Supply." Panel title also has:

"United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Office of the Forest Supervisor, Rutland, Vermont. See other folder for Southern Portion."

Holdings: Univ. of Montana; NA

OCLC: 501080631

Map of the Southern Portion, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1938. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester. Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Green Mountain National Forest, Rutland, Vermont. Map drawn by [Tom Culverwell].

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

30 x 26 cm., on sheet, 42, x 27 cm., folded to 10 x 7 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights. Lands of the Green Mountain National Forest are shown in pictorial relief. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian and Long Trails, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, forest practices,

and historic events. Includes "Key Map" of New England showing the location of the Green Mountain National Forest. Map shows the southern half of the Green Mountain National Forest from Rutland south. Map does not show the portion of the Green Mountain National Forest from Manchester south to the Vermont-Massachusetts state line because at this time, as the "Key Map" states, this southern portion was an "area in which no purchases have yet been made."

Text and black & white illustrations of forest scenes and activities on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel title also has: "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Office of the Forest Supervisor, Rutland, Vermont. See other folder for Northern Portion."

Holdings: NA

OCLC (book, Northern and Southern sheets): 462873653

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1939. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region – R.M. Evans, Regional Forester. Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Green Mountain National Forest, Rutland, Vermont. U.S. Government Printing Office. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

1939. Scale, ca. 1:158,400. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 88 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Lands of the Green Mountain National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian and Long trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, forest practices, and historic events. Includes "Key Map" of New England showing the location of the Green Mountain National Forest. Map does not show the portion of the Green Mountain National Forest from Manchester south to the Vermont-Massachusetts state line because at this time, as the "Key Map" states, this southern portion was an "area in which no purchases have yet been made." Map combines both the Northern and Southern portions in one map.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Nature undisturbed at Texas Falls, near Hancock, Vt."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 537 (September 1939), page 1265.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Montana; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 33503004

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1940. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 23 – reprint edition*

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – Earle H. Clapp, Acting Chief; Eastern Region – R.M. Evans Regional Forester; Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Green Mountain National Forest, Rutland, Vermont. Map signed "Culverwell." [Tom Culverwell]. Brochure reprinted and reissued in 1941.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:410,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. 2 black & white maps, each, 18 x 9 cm., on sheet, 46 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Two maps, separately titled: Northern District. – Central District. Shows national forest boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian and Long trails, rivers lakes, and streams, and 2 hand drawn illustrations. Includes type-script text and a listing of points of interest beside each map.

On verso: black & white photos with type-script captions and a welcoming message from Otto G. Koenig, Forest Supervisor. Panel title: *Vermont Sesqui-Centennial Presentation of Green Mountain National Forest*. On panel title, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1940." 1941 reprint has date, "1941."

Reference (1940 printing): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 551 (November 1940), page 1566.

Holdings: LC

Green Mountain National Forest, Central Ranger District, Vermont, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Philadelphia, Pa 1942-1950 from Forest Service aerial and ground surveys and U.S.G.S. maps. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1951 A-4206-0(1)+.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W73°15' – W72°43'/N43°28' – N42°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 140 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; main motor roads shown in red. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C." Central Ranger District in this case consists of the southern half of the Green Mountain National Forest from Wallingford, Vermont south to the Vermont-Massachusetts line.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 37617203

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24*

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Region, 1953. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1953 O-257971.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:150,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 43 cm., folded to 21 x 16 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights. Map reprinted 1956 with U.S. Government Printing Office: 1956 O—386916,

Lands of the Green Mountain National Forest are shown in green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, the Appalachian and Long trails, rivers, lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, forest practices, and historic events. Includes location map of New England showing the location of the Green Mountain National Forest. Same map as the Forest Visitor map of 1939 except that the 1953 edition extends south to the Vermont-Massachusetts state line and now shows the entire national forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Green Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of forest road with Forest Service road sign and approaching automobile. Title panel has "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Eastern Region, 1953."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 707 (December 1953), page 35.

Holdings: NA; LC and 22 other libraries

OCLC: 5485394

Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, Vermont, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from aerial base field sheets, other Forest Service surveys, and U.S.G.S. maps by H.J. Cook; traced by H.J. Cook, May 27, 1936; topography checked by F.M.P., June, 1936; status of land acquired or being acquired as of October 1, 1936 entered by C.A.C.; benday applied by E.E.W.; benday checked by C.A.C. Edition of 1936. Reprinted 1953. Land status corrected to 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W73°10' – W72°40'/N44°12' – N43°35'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 112 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Land acquired or being acquired shown in gray; state forests and Battell Park shown in hatched patterns. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. 1953 reprint referred to on this 1959 map not been verified.

Holdings: Dartmouth College

OCLC: 80400869

Green Mountain National Forest, Recreation Map, Vermont, 1962. *See Figure 24*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Supervisor's Office, Rutland, Vermont – 1962.

Agriculture – Litho in U.S.A. – Sharp Offset Printing, Rutland, Vermont.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green on beige paper. 2 maps, 46 x 22 and 46 x 18 cm., on sheet 48 x 62 cm., folded to 24 x 16 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest land and boundaries, roads, trails, improved recreation sites, shelters, rivers and streams, Forest Service administrative facilities, and state boundaries. Includes outline map of the state of Vermont highlighting "The National Forests in Vermont."

Text and one-color (green) illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of a national forest entrance sign. Title panel has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northeastern Region."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1966. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 25*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, 1965.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W73°45' – W72°30'/N44°15' – N42°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 45 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state parks shown in purple; state forests shown in gray, private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored, built-up areas shown in bright yellow; main roads, road numbers, improved recreation sites and other recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" highlighting the location of the Green Mountain National Forest in its regional context, and "Recreation Sites Index" on back folded panel. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Green Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, color photograph, "Front cover shows view west of Rochester" being a farm in a valley in summer with forested mountain in the background. Panel title also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rutland, Vermont." Map compiled by Region 7 in Upper Darby, Pennsylvania, but probably reformatted by Region 9 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and printed locally. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Northern Illinois Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.
OCLC: 6072886

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. Printed in the U.S.A.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W73°30' – W72°15'/N44°10' – N42°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Map reprinted in 1981 with minor revisions and again in 1983 with minor revisions made in 1982.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways, trails and trail numbers, recreation sites, huts, shelters, and state park borders shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes recreation site index, listing of ski areas, and "Key Map" of New England highlighting the location of the Green Mountain National Forest in relation to the White Mountain National Forest and to the region's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Green Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the Vermont countryside in autumn. Panel title also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rutland, Vermont."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 913 (February 1971), page 53.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5496062

Green Mountain National Forest (North Half), Vermont, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1974 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1975 field examination. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-652-381.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W73°15' – W72°40'/N44°15' – N43°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1982 with limited revisions in 1981 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 554-623.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state park boundaries shown in purple; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Vermont highlighting the location of the Green Mountain National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Connecticut; Gettysburg College; Utah State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 7182748

Green Mountain National Forest (South Half), Vermont, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1974 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1974 field examination. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-652-381.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W73°15' – W72°40'/N43°30' – N42°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 75 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted in 1982 with limited revisions in 1981 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 554-624.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Vermont highlighting the location of the Green Mountain National Forest in relation to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Connecticut; Gettysburg College; Utah State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 7182215

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1976. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 27*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *GPO 1976-653-970.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 29 x 20 cm., on sheet, 31 x 28 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; main and secondary highways, campgrounds, winter sports areas, and points of interest shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wilderness, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes recreation site index, listing of ski areas, and "Key Map" of New England highlighting the location of the Green Mountain National Forest in relation to the White Mountain National Forest and to the region's major cities and highways

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Green Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a fisherman. Panel title also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rutland, Vermont."

Holdings: 20 libraries

OCLC: 9251311

**GREY TOWERS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, PENNSYLVANIA
1963-PRESENT**

The main house of Grey Towers was built in 1886 by James Pinchot, a successful businessman and philanthropist. Designed by the leading architect of the era, Richard Morris Hunt, Grey Towers reflects the French Heritage of the Pinchot family, who first settled in nearby Milford, Pennsylvania in 1818. It was at Grey Towers that James Pinchot, became troubled by destructive logging practices then prevalent in the country and encouraged his eldest son, Gifford Pinchot (1865-1946) to consider a career in forestry. After taking what relevant courses he could at Yale University, Gifford Pinchot travelled to France and studied at the *École Nationale Forestière* in Nancy, France and then took his knowledge to the Biltmore Estate outside Ashland, North Carolina to manage owner George Vanderbilt's forested estate. He became the head of the Division of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture and later was able to consolidate all federal forest activities, including management of the nation's forest reserves under the Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture, serving as the agency's first Chief serving until 1909. He went on to be twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania. Between family, friends and political associates, Grey Towers was always bustling with activity and was central to advancing the Pinchot's social, political and conservation ideals. In 1963 the Pinchot family donated Grey Towers and its surrounding 102 acres to the U.S. Forest Service and in 2004 Congress established the Grey Towers National Historic Site.

1) 1963	Personal Legal Action	Gifford Bryce Pinchot and family, the only son of Gifford and Cornelia Pinchot, donates Grey Towers and 102 acres to the U.S. Forest Service through the good offices of the Conservation Foundation (Fund).
2) 1963, May 23	Secretary of the Interior Action	Grey Towers declared a National Historic Landmark as the "Gifford Pinchot House." National Register number: 66000694.
3) 1963, September 24	Presidential Dedication	President John F. Kennedy travels to Grey Towers and officially dedicates the ancestral home of Gifford Pinchot as the Pinchot Institute for Conservation.
4) 2004, December 8	Public Law 108-447 118 Stat. 3106	"Grey Towers National Historic Site Act of 2004" established the Grey Towers National Historic Site, the only national historic site administered by the U.S. Forest Service.
5) 2006, October 1	Articles of Incorporation filed	Grey Towers Heritage Association founded to assist the U.S. Forest Service in the wise stewardship of the Grey Towers National Historic Site.

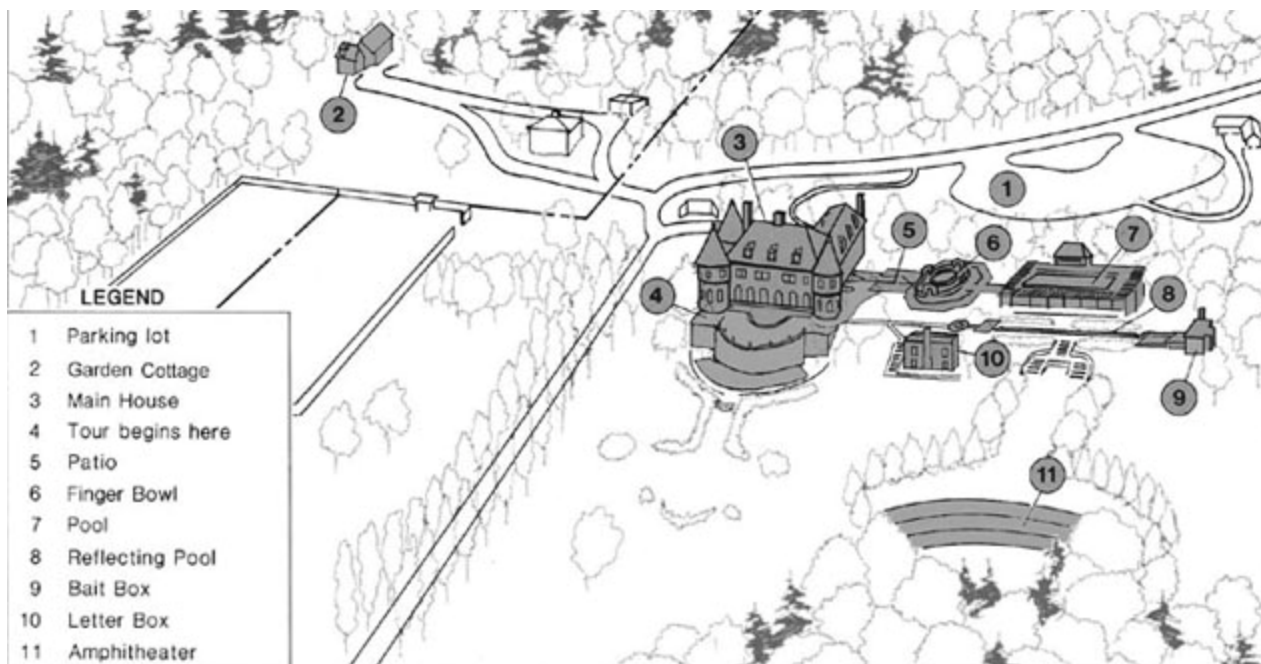


Figure 38: Map of Grey Towers National Historic Site outside of Milford, Pennsylvania.

HIAWATHA NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN 1931-PRESENT

Like other national forests in the Great Lakes, the Hiawatha was one of a group of forests created after the passage of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924, which authorized the purchase of forest lands for timber production purposes and increased federal-state cooperation in forestry endeavors. Michigan Governor Alex Groesbeck signed Public Act 312, “Michigan Public Lands – National Forest, Enabling Act” on May 25, 1923 permitting the federal government to purchase forest land within the state. Under these laws, the National Forest Reservation Commission determined that its first priority was to consolidate national forest lands on existing national forests. On March 31, 1926, the Commission established the 1,628,118-gross acre Superior Purchase Unit on the existing Superior National Forest in Minnesota and a 616,962-gross acre Tawas Purchase Unit on the Michigan National Forest’s Lower Peninsula division. The federal government began buying land in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in 1928 after the establishment of the Marquette Purchase Unit surrounding the Michigan National Forest’s Marquette District and the 270,071-gross acre Mackinac Purchase Unit established on February 18, 1928. The Forest Service planned to purchase 150,000 acres in the Mackinac Purchase Unit, which, at its creation, had 2,560 acres in federal ownership. By January of 1931, enough lands had been acquired (56,635 acres) for the president to proclaim the Hiawatha National Forest with a gross area of 271,014 acres, matching the gross acreage of the purchase unit. The Hiawatha National Forest and Purchase Unit of 1931 was located between T. 42 N. to T. 46 N., and R. 17 W. to R. 21 W., Michigan Meridian, entirely inland without any lakeshore acreage. Shortly before the proclamation establishing the Hiawatha National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission changed the name of the Mackinac Purchase Unit to the Hiawatha Purchase Unit. The name commemorates the hero of Longfellow’s poem “Hiawatha.” The well-known name was suggested by the Lake States Region in 1930 and approved by the Chief’s Office in Washington, D.C.

From 1931 until 1935, the Forest Supervisor’s headquarters for all Forest Service properties in the Upper Peninsula, including the Hiawatha National Forest and Hiawatha Purchase Unit, were located in Munising, Michigan, just outside the northern boundary of the Hiawatha National Forest. In 1935, both the Hiawatha and Marquette relocated their headquarters to Escanaba on the shores of Lake Michigan, and in 1936, the Ottawa National Forest took its headquarters to the town of Ironwood, Michigan on the border with Wisconsin and closer its land area.

Starting in 1933, the National Forest Reservation Commission made several additions to the Hiawatha Purchase Unit making a unit that extended from the shores of Lake Superior in the north to Lake Michigan in the south. In Figure 6, a Forest

Service map dated 1934, shows the area of the proclaimed Hiawatha National Forest in green, and, in orange, the parts of the Hiawatha Purchase Unit not yet incorporated into the national forest. In January of 1939 the Hiawatha National Forest caught up to the advances made by its underlying purchase unit in gross acreage. With proclamation 2318, President Roosevelt expanded the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest to match and conform with those of the Hiawatha Purchase Unit at 822,012 acres as shown in Figure 7. In 1956, a nation-wide examination of the status of all purchase units created by the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Hiawatha Purchase unit, like most other units, was reduced, eliminating mostly private lands within the unit that were no longer considered suitable for purchase. The Hiawatha was reduced from 822,020 to 767,042 gross acres. This reduction was not reflected in the Commission's annual report until 1961, at which time the Hiawatha National Forest was similarly reduced by the same number of acres by Executive Order 10932.

The Forest Service added all lands of the Marquette National Forest into the Hiawatha National Forest in 1962. This decision enlarged the Hiawatha National Forest from 767,042 to 1,261,280 gross acres with the Forest Service owning 832,641 (net) acres. By 1976, the gross acreage of the Hiawatha National Forest – the area within its external boundaries – had increased by 20,724 acres to 1,281,668 gross acres. Meanwhile, through additions, exchanges, and purchases, the area owned by the Forest Service by 1976 increased by approximately 31,500 acres to 864,130 (net) acres.

Part of the reason for the increase in net acreage was the over 14,000 acres of recreation land purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Hiawatha National Forest using annual appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund between 1965 and 1976, the year when the National Forest Management Act of 1976 transferred all functions of the Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and was terminated. The Commission had been the entity that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding. Between 1965 and 1976, the Commission approved the purchase of 71,080 acres for the national forests in Michigan. Only Virginia added more acreage during this time period than Michigan. The Hiawatha Purchase Unit was not continued by the Forest Service after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

Congress established Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore on October 15, 1966 (Public Law 89-668, 80 Stat. 922). As required by that law, the National Park Service filed a map of the Lakeshore in the pages of the *Federal Register* in February the following year. The map showed that the national lakeshore would incorporate Forest Service land administered by the Hiawatha National Forest in T. 47 & 48 N., R. 18 W., Michigan Meridian. Section 8 of the act included a provision that, "The Secretary [of the Interior] is authorized...to acquire land, water, and other property, and improvements thereon, and any interests therein, within the boundary described in Section 2 of this act by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from any federal agency, exchange, or condemnation..." Thus the land owned by the Forest Service in those two townships were destined to become part of the new Lakeshore. In two administrative orders, the Secretary of Agriculture, transferred approximately 1,322 acres of National Forest System land to the National Park Service for the park.

The first wilderness areas on the Hiawatha National Forest came relative late in light of the many wilderness acts passed by Congress between 1975 and 1985. After years of study, Congress passed the "Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987" on December 8, 1987 creating six new wilderness areas on the Hiawatha National Forest. In the "Eastern Wilderness Areas Act" of 1975, Congress did not designate any wilderness area on the Hiawatha, but it did establish the 5,400-acre Rock River Canyon Wilderness Study Area which later became the 4,650-acre Rock River Canyon Wilderness Area (surveyed at 5,260 acres) under the "Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987." Of the ten wilderness areas in Michigan, six are situated on the Hiawatha National Forest: the 5,728-acre Big Island Lake Wilderness; 11,953-acre Delirium Wilderness; 3,902-acre Horseshoe Bay Wilderness; 11,430-acre Mackinac Wilderness; 375-acre Round Island Wilderness; and the previously mentioned Rock River Canyon Wilderness. Segments of five rivers within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest were named to the National Wild and Scenic River System under the "Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991" which passed Congress on March 3, 1992 (Public Law 102-249, 106 Stat. 45).

The Grand Island became a National Recreation Area with the passage of Public Law 101-292 in 1990 authorizing the Forest Service to purchase the Island outright from the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. The law appropriated five million dollars for land acquisition activities and another five million dollars to carry out the developmental purposes of the act. Another island was added to the Hiawatha National Forest on November 6, 2000 when Congress passed the "Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area Act" (Public Law 106-431, 114 Stat. 1905). The 240-acre island in Lake Michigan near the Straits of Mackinac was acquired when existing property owners listed the land for sale. It is located on the St. Ignace Ranger District.

The Dukes (Upper Peninsula) Experimental Forest located in Marquette County was established in 1926 and was added to the Hiawatha National Forest by order of the Secretary of Agriculture in 1937. The area was a gift to the Forest Service from the

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company. The forest is basically old growth today. In 1974, the Forest Service located a research natural area within the experimental forest's boundaries. The forest is currently administered by the Northern Research Station's Laboratory from Grand Rapids, Minnesota on the eastern boundary of the Chippewa National Forest, after being closed in 1981. Research results from the Dukes Experimental Forest have been used to develop management guides for northern hardwood forests in the forests of the Great Lakes.

Between 1956 and 1957 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lakes area, compiled a set of "Timber Survey" maps covering the Hiawatha National Forest based on aerial photography taken in 1954. Sheets in this series were entitled, *1954 Timber Survey, Hiawatha National Forest..., Michigan*. These maps were "compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1956" and printed in 1957 by the Republic Litho Company of Milwaukee. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles, had a scale of 1:31,680 or one half mile to the inch and identified dominant vegetation types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., with notes as to tree size and density. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation is not provided here. Other separate timber surveys were produced at about the same time for Michigan's other national forests, the Huron, Manistee, Marquette, and the Ottawa. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 43 sheets covering the Hiawatha National Forest before its merger with the Marquette National Forest, is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sample sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

Today, the Hiawatha National Forest measures 1,299,209 gross acres, of which, 898,454 acres are under Forest Service ownership, or about 69% of the land within the forest's boundaries. Headquarters are located in Escanaba, but the actual physical offices and welcome center are found in Gladstone, Michigan, a few miles north of Escanaba. The Hiawatha is composed of a "West Side" and an "East Side" being the former Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests respectively. The "West Side" has three Ranger Districts, the Munising, Delta, and Manistique Ranger Districts, while the "East Side" has two, the Sault St. Marie and St. Ignace Ranger Districts.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Mackinac Purchase Unit established on 270,071 gross acres in Alger, Delta, and Schoolcraft Counties, Michigan.
2) 1928, September 17	Executive Order 4963	Public lands (2,560 acres) within the boundaries of the future Hiawatha National Forest withdrawn from public entry pending a determination as to the advisability of including the area in a new national forest and placed in the Mackinac Purchase Unit.
3) 1929, December 3	Executive Order 5249	Two small parcels of public land in Section 14, T. 43 N., R. 18 W., Michigan Meridian, amounting to approximately 45 acres, withdrawn from all forms of entry pending a determination as to the advisability of including them in a new national forest.
4) 1930, December 3	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Mackinac Purchase Unit name changed to the Hiawatha Purchase Unit.
5) 1931, January 16	*Proclamation 1931, 46 Stat. 3043	Established National Forest from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 with a gross area of with 271,014 acres.
6) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hiawatha Purchase Unit enlarged to include 615,266 gross acres with 494,364 considered suitable for purchase. Purchase Unit now extends from the shores of Lake Huron to Lake Michigan.

7) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hiawatha Purchase Unit enlarged to the northwest by 29,959 acres and to the south by 89,000 acres.
8) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hiawatha Purchase Unit reduced by approximately 5,400 acres due to the State of Michigan taking the initiative to acquire tax delinquent lands to add to its own state forest system. As of June 30, 1935, purchase unit area had increased to 728,851 gross acres.
9) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hiawatha Purchase Unit extended to include additional land in Alger and Delta Counties. Hiawatha Purchase Unit increased to 822,518 gross acres.
10) 1937, June 7	Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order 2 Federal Register 1167	Lands acquired or lands acquired after this date in T. 45 & 46 N., R. 23 W. added to the Hiawatha National Forest. Area then known as the Dukes Experimental Forest and now known as the Dukes (Upper Peninsula) Experimental Forest. Addition totals 11,200 acres.
11) 1937, August 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission ratifies the Secretary of Agriculture's Administrative Order of June 7, 1937 and includes the area known as the Dukes Experimental Forest in the larger Hiawatha National Forest Purchase Unit.
12) 1939, January 3	*Proclamation 2318, 53 Stat. 2518 4 Federal Register 75 Map: 4 FR 76	Land added, extending the Hiawatha National Forest north to Lake Superior and to the south to Lake Michigan. National Forest boundaries conform to the Hiawatha Purchase Unit boundaries with 822,012 gross acres.
13) 1943, July 29	Proclamation 2591, 57 Stat. 748 8 Federal Register 10699	Lands acquired or being acquired through exchange with the State of Michigan or under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 within the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest shall be immediately added to the Hiawatha upon acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.
14) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hiawatha Purchase Unit reduced from 822,020 to 767,042 gross acres. Reduction posted in the Commission's 1961 annual report.
15) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051-3052	Boundary modified to exclude private lands on the northern and western margins of the forest, thus ratifying the reductions made on April 17, 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. National Forest area reduced to 767,042 gross acres.
16) 1961, July 18	Public Land Order 2438 26 Federal Register 6591	1,122 acres of public land added in the eastern portion of the forest in T. 41-45 N., R. 17 W., and in T. 41 & 44 N., R. 18 W., Michigan Meridian.
17) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10993 27 Federal Register 1312	All lands of the Marquette National Forest added upon the Marquette's discontinuation, to become the St. Ignace-Sault Ste. Marie Ranger Districts, Hiawatha National Forest.

18) 1962, June 9 (effective July 1, 1962)	Executive Order 11028 27 Federal Register 5589	Round Island in Lake Huron (375 acres) added on the St. Ignace Ranger District. National Forest area June 30, 1962: 1,260,944 gross acres.
19) 1963, August 19	Public Land Order 3200 28 Federal Register 9352	1,508.55 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
20) 1963, October 17	Public Land Order 3256 28 Federal Register 11412	2,827.16 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
21) 1964, February 10	Public Land Order 3329 29 Federal Register 2449	132 acres added under Public Law 87-524 (76 Stat. 140) permitting the addition of lands acquired under section 8 of the Taylor Grazing Act.
22) 1965, April 9	Public Land Order 3630 30 Federal Register 5481	54.85 acres added in Section 12, T. 47 N., R. 3 W., Michigan Meridian, Sault Ste. Marie Ranger District.
23) 1965, July 26	Public Land Order 3753 30 Federal Register 9541-9542	222 acres added in several small lots throughout the Hiawatha National Forest.
24) 1965, September 27	Public Land Order 3834 30 Federal Register 12642	NE ¼ of the NE ¼ of Section 11, T. 46 N., R. 27 W., (40 acres) added. Area as of June 30, 1967: 1,261,280 gross acres.
25) 1966, October 15	Public Law 89-668, 80 Stat. 922	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore established and land acquisition authorized.
26) 1967, January 27	Notice of Filing of Map 32 Federal Register 2862-2863	Map of the proposed Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore printed in the Federal Register as ordered by Section 2 of Public Law 89-668 of October 15, 1966.
27) 1967, February 13	Public Land Order 4160 32 Federal Register 3021	Lots 1 & 2 in Section 3 of T. 36 N., R. 1 E., Michigan Meridian, added.
28) 1971, May 20 (effective May 25, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 9478	456 acres of Hiawatha National Forest in T. 47 & 48 N., R. 18 W., Michigan Meridian, transferred to the National Park Service to become part of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. Area as of June 30, 1971: 1,260,411 gross acres.
29) 1972, October 6	Secretary of the Interior determination. 37 Federal Register 22634	Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore formally declared after sufficient lands had been acquired to make the Lakeshore “efficiently administrable.”
30) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Route crosses the east side of the Hiawatha National Forest from north to south and crosses the west side from east to west near Lake Superior.
31) 1987, December 8	Public Law 100-184 101 Stat., 1274	“Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987” establishes the Big Island Lake (5,500 acres), Delirium (11,870 acres), Horseshoe Bay (3,790 acres), Mackinac (12,230 acres), Rock River Canyon (4,650 acres), and the Round Island (378 acres) Wilderness areas on the Hiawatha National Forest.

32) 1988, November 14 (effective October 31, 1988)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 53 Federal Register 46895	866 acres of Hiawatha National Forest land transferred to the National Park Service for addition to the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore in T. 47 N., R. 18 W., Michigan Meridian.
33) 1990, May 17	Public Law 101-292 104 Stat. 185	Grand Island National Recreation Area established (13,500 acres) and the boundaries of the Hiawatha National Forest extended to include all of Grand Island in Lake Michigan. Five million dollars appropriated for land acquisition. Gross area increased to 1,294,598 acres.
34) 1992, March 3	Public Law 102-249, 106 Stat. 45	“Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991” adds a 27.8-mile section of the Carp River, a 51-mile segment of the Indian River, a 43.9-mile segment of the Sturgeon River, a 13.2-mile segment of the East Branch, Tahquamenon River, and a 33.6-mile segment of the Whitefish River on the Hiawatha National Forest to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the Forest Service. Establishes the 240-acre Saint Helena Island National Scenic Area. Boundaries of the of the Hiawatha National Forest enlarged to include the new National Scenic Area. Hiawatha National Forest now measures 1,294,642 gross acres.
35) 2000, November 6	Public Law 106-431 114 Stat. 1905	

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1931: Diagram forming part of Proclamation of January 16, 1931.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled under the direction of T.W. Norcross, Chief Engineer, from General Land Office survey plats, 1930.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W86°45' – W86°25'/N46°25' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 15 cm. Relief not indicated.

A basic map with public land grid, geographical coordinates, and a heavy black line showing the boundaries of the new national forest on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan that, at this time, does not touch upon any shoreline of the Great Lakes. “Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 3, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office U.S.F.S. Milwaukee, Wisconsin from G.L.O. plats; FS – LP – 20; K-9-19.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W87°15' – W86°15'/N46°32' – N45°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 43 x 34 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the large addition of lands to the Hiawatha National Forest extending the forest to Lake Superior in the north to Lake Michigan in the south. Also shows national forest and county boundaries. “Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin and R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W87°00' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 132 x 102 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, camps and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin and R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°00' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 52 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, camps, rivers and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 69661778

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin and R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931 and 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°00' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°55'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 52 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, camps, rivers and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Purchase Unit, Hiawatha, Southwest Addition, Approved N.F.R.C. 9-30-36. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; traced by O. T. Thorsten 9-10-36; revised 3-10-37.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 24 x 18 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the area in the Rapid River region of Michigan, being Townships 40, 41, 42, & 43 North, Ranges 22 and 23 West, Michigan Meridian, and the rivers, lakes, roads, railroads, and settlements in the area.

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1937. *See Figure 20*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:386,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

32 x 24 cm., folded to 17 x 9 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without text or illustrations on verso.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, special area, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Includes location map of northern Michigan indicating the location of the Hiawatha National Forest within the larger Hiawatha Purchase Unit. Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text and instructive illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of a waterfall. All illustrations by Phillip Freeman Heim. Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA (NA copy has no text on verso)

OCLC: 54085573

Hiawatha National Forest and Purchase Unit, Alger, Schoolcraft, Delta, and Marquette Counties, Michigan.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 1-12-37 J.O.

[1937]. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." "Forest Supervisor, U.S. Forest Service Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: NA

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Washington Office, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin and R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931 and 1935.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°10' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 96 x 69 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian"

Holdings: NA

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, Alger, Schoolcraft, Delta and Marquette Counties.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 1939, H.L.L.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows an expanded Hiawatha National Forest reaching Lake Michigan and the shores of Lake Superior as well as national forest, state forest, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram, "Typical Twp." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from county maps, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.C. Winkler; traced by R.A.S. May, 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15110 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°10' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 69 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses, and in an edition without compass roses and green forest ownership layer.

Lands in federal ownership and being acquired as of June 4, 1940 shown in green; lakes shown in blue; main and secondary roads, road numbers, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps, picnic grounds, and other recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, state game area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, streams and selected structures. "Michigan Meridian." This map shows an expanded Hiawatha National Forest (1939) north to the shores of Lake Superior, south to lake Michigan, and to the west.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from county maps, G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by E.C. Winkler; traced by R.A.S. May, 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15110 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W87°10' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 36 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue; main and secondary roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps, picnic grounds, and other recreation site information shown in red. Also shows national forest, state game area, experimental forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, streams and selected structures. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 28989301

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

See **National Forests in Michigan.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps.

Recreation Map, Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests, Michigan, 1958.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. "Hiawatha National Forest" W87°12' – W86°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. "Marquette National Forest" W85°10' – W84°28'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 34 x 26 cm. and 34 x 21 cm., on sheet, 45 x 51 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest area in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation site information in red; lakes in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, lookout towers, rivers, and streams. Includes mileage chart and key map of Michigan and Wisconsin highlighting the location of the two national forests in green. "Forest Service Class "E" Map." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Typescript text and one-color (green) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Upper Michigan, Marquette and Hiawatha, National Forests*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) drawing of a family, car-camping at the lakeshore. Title panel also has "Forest Supervisor, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

OCLC: 13800077

Recreation Map, Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1961. See Figure 21

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958; revised, 1961. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. [Western Unit – former Hiawatha National Forest] W87°12' – W86°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. [Eastern Unit] "Formerly the Marquette National Forest" W85°10' – W84°28'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 35 x 26 cm. and 25 x 22 cm., on sheet, 45 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Hiawatha national forest area shown in green; roads, road numbers, recreation site information and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, railroads, populated places, and streams. Includes key map showing the location of the two units of the Hiawatha National Forest in the state of Michigan, and listings of "Developed Recreation Areas" and "Points of Interest." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. "Forest Service Class "E" Map. Text indicates that at this time, 1961, the Hiawatha and the Marquette National Forests are administered as one forest with one name, the Hiawatha National Forest. "As quickly as possible, all signs will show this change" (from the text on the verso). The next year, the Marquette would officially become part of the Hiawatha with Executive Order 10993 of February 9, 1962.

Text and one color (green) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of one of the Great Lakes with trees in the foreground. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: personal collection

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS Milwaukee, Wis. 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:870,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 18 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." Maps separately titled: 1) Manistique, Munising, and Rapid River Ranger Districts [former Hiawatha National Forest before the addition of the Marquette National Forest] and 2) Sault Ste. Marie and St. Ignace Ranger Districts [former Marquette National Forest]. "Michigan Meridian." The two forest areas depicted on the map are not portrayed in their true geographic relationship.

Holdings: LC

Hiawatha National Forest (Manistique, Munising, Rapid River Ranger Districts), Michigan, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°10' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 61 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state parks in purple. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the Hiawatha National Forest (western section). "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 35066515

Hiawatha National Forest (Manistique, Munising, Rapid River Ranger Districts), Michigan, 1963. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W87°10' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 68 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state parks shown in purple; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, improved recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the Hiawatha National Forest (western section). "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Manistique-Munising-Rapid River Ranger Districts*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of a bald eagle. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: LC; NA

Recreation Map, Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1963.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958; revised 1963. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. [Western Unit] W87°12' – W86°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. [Eastern Unit – former Marquette National Forest] W85°10' – W84°28'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 41 x 31 cm. and 41 x 26 cm., on sheet, 45 x 71 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Hiawatha National Forest shown in green; roads, recreation areas, historic points of interest, and ranger stations shown in red; lakes shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, railroads, populated place, and streams. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the two units of the Hiawatha National Forest in the state of Michigan, and listing of "Developed Recreation Areas." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. "Forest Service Map Class "C".

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (red) photograph of family of four out for a hike. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; LC

OCLC: 37245181

Hiawatha National Forest (St. Ignace-Sault Ste. Marie Ranger Districts), Michigan, 1964. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1964 field examination.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°35' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in purple; water features shown in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the area shown in the map. "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian." Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA
OCLC: 35066519

Hiawatha National Forest (St. Ignace-Sault Ste. Marie Ranger Districts), Michigan, 1964. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 22*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1963 from U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1964 field examination.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°35' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 81 x 66 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, Forest Service recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in purple; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the area shown in the map and the "National Forests in Michigan." "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and sepia & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Sault Ste. Marie – St. Ignace Ranger Districts*. Panel illustration, captioned sepia & white drawing, "Sandhill Cranes." Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: personal collection

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1966. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 25*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. [Western Unit] W87°15' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°35' [Eastern Unit] W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, each 43 x 33 cm., on sheet, 45 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest land in green; main and secondary highways, riding/hiking trails, and recreation site information in red; built-up areas in yellow; water features in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, other trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of section number arrangement in a surveyed township, "Recreation Sites Index," and a key map entitled, "National Forests in the Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Hiawatha National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a family in a canoe on a lake. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Lake Superior State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 35066955

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service maps; revised 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. [Western Unit] W87°15' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°35' [Eastern Unit] W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, each 43 x 33 cm., on sheet, 45 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest land in green; main and secondary highways, riding/hiking trails, and recreation site information in red; built-up areas in bright yellow; water features in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, national lakeshore, International, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, other trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of section number arrangement in a surveyed township, "Recreation Sites Index," and a key map entitled, "National Forests in the Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Hiawatha National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map

Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two boys beside a lake. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Escanaba, Michigan." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)
OCLC: 64011004

Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service maps; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. [Western Unit] W87°15' – W86°15'/N46°35' – N45°35' [Eastern Unit] W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°30' – N45°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, each 43 x 33 cm., on sheet, 45 x 92 cm., folded to 23 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest land in green main and secondary highways, riding/hiking trails, and recreation site information in red; built-up areas in bright yellow; water features in blue; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, national lakeshore, International, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, other trails, minor roads, road numbers Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes diagram of section number arrangement in a surveyed township, "Recreation Sites Index," and a key map entitled, "National Forests in the Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Hiawatha National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hiawatha National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a lake view through autumn foliage. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Escanaba, Michigan." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 941 (June 1973), page 56.
Holdings: NA; LC and 20 other libraries
OCLC: 5404949

HOOSIER NATIONAL FOREST, INDIANA 1951-PRESENT

The memorandum addressed to the National Forest Reservation Commission by Assistant Forester for Land Acquisition Divisions, L.F. Kneipp dated March 10, 1934 described the situation in Indiana: "No enabling Act has been passed by the Indiana Legislature and until very recently the official viewpoint seemed to be that the State itself adequately could handle its forest problems and did not need nor desire Federal ownership of any parts of its forest lands. Recently there has been a change in the viewpoint of the State officials, who now advocate the establishment of several National Forest units, but such action will not be practicable until the State has enacted the necessary Act of Consent. The Legislature will not meet until the winter of 1934-1935. It is known that there are several areas within the State that are suitable for purchase under the Weeks Law and it is proposed to investigate such areas before the Legislature convenes."⁵⁸ Abandoned and idle lands in southern Indiana prompted Indiana's governor, Paul V. McNutt and the 73rd Indiana State Legislature to introduce an enabling act bill on August 30, 1934, empowering the Federal government to purchase lands suitable for inclusion into the National Forest System. The Enabling Act was formally approved on February 6, 1935. Purchase unit mapping in Indiana indicates that areas had been examined and mapped well before their formal establishment of the units and before Indiana's Act of Consent became law. And before Indiana's formal approval, the federal National Forest Reservation Commission created four purchase units in Indiana in January of 1935: the Lost River, Patoka, and Lafayette Purchase Units in the south, and the Pleasant Run Purchase Unit in the north. All units were organized under the collective title of the Hoosier Purchase Unit, but land purchases were made and statistics were kept on each of the four units separately.

Such little progress was being made in two of the four Indiana purchase units, that in 1939 the Commission invoked its 20% rule whereby in any given purchase unit when 20% or less of the land area had been purchased, a core area within the purchase unit was identified as Zone A and was given the highest priority for land purchases. This was done by the Commission at its December 12, 1939 meeting and technically represented a reduction in the area of two of Indiana's

⁵⁸ Kneipp, L. F., *Memorandum to the Members of the National Forest Reservation Commission, March 10, 1934*, Record Group 95.2.3 Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.

purchase units. Acreages in Zone A (highest priority): 100,980 acres in the 187,907-acre Pleasant Run Unit, northernmost of the four Indiana purchase units and 138,197 acres in the 199,699-acre Lafayette Unit, southernmost purchase unit were set at the December, 1939 meeting.

The headquarters for the Indiana purchase units were first located in Indianapolis, then relocated later in 1935 to Bedford, Indiana, closer to the units themselves. Bedford was also the location of the Supervisor's Headquarters of the Hoosier National Forest from 1951 when it became a national forest to the present-day. The purchase units established in both Ohio (Wayne) and Indiana (Hoosier) in 1935 were to protect important parts of the watershed of the Ohio River from



Figure 39: An enlargement of southern Indiana from a Forest Service map of the United States dated 1939 showing the four purchase units (Pleasant Run, Lost River, Patoka, and Lafayette) that were combined into the Hoosier Purchase Unit and Hoosier National Forest in 1951. Black & white cross-hatched areas near the Pleasant Run Purchase Unit are Indiana State Forests.

further denudation and excessive soil erosion. The Wayne and Hoosier purchase units were consolidated in August of 1949. In a news release, the Regional Forester, Jay H. Price, explained the reason for this administrative action: "We have found it necessary, as an economy move, to combine the administration of our purchase units in Indiana and Ohio. The administrative headquarters of the Wayne Purchase Unit, now located in Columbus, Ohio, will be vacated sometime in September and established in Bedford, Indiana, the present headquarters of the Indiana Unit. The consolidated units will be known as the Wayne-Hoosier Purchase Units." Both the Hoosier National Forest and the Wayne National Forest in neighboring Ohio were established on the same day under the same order of the Secretary of Agriculture and continued to share offices in Bedford, Indiana as the administratively combined Wayne-Hoosier National Forest. In 1993, the Wayne National Forest separated from the Hoosier and established its own Supervisor's Headquarters in Athens, Ohio during fiscal year 1994.

Administering the purchase units, particularly in Indiana and Ohio, had become difficult due to the lack of consolidation within the units which led to the Regional Forester's 1949 decision to merge the Wayne and Hoosier Purchase Units. The problem facing the National Forest Reservation Commission was not only inadequate appropriations but also the fact that after the war, the buyer's market that existed in the 1930s had vanished. "Mineral companies had been buying land in the purchase units, and Corps of Engineer dam projects had sent land prices skyrocketing in some areas. Another large element of land buying was groups and individuals buying private hunting tracts."⁵⁹ The need to consolidate forest land within purchase units continued to trouble the Commission and the Forest Service that tried through various means to solve the problem. Reductions in gross area, targeting lands under the 20% rule, joining several purchase units into one, and even

⁵⁹ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service, Region 9, 1997), p. 147.

proposing the selling of lands already owned that had become difficult and inefficient to manage, were some of the methods used to maintain national forests in areas where only a small percentage of land was owned.

In advance of the formal announcement of the creation of the Hoosier National Forest, in February, 1951, the four units as established by the National Forest Reservation Commission, the Lafayette, Lost River, Patoka, and Pleasant Run Purchase Units were combined into one unit and designated as the Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit. At the time, the combined units amounted to a gross area of 781,467 acres of which 508,881 acres were considered suitable for national forest purposes. After 21 years of existence, the federal government had managed to purchase 115,695 acres. When later that year the Secretary of Agriculture declared that the four components of the Hoosier Purchase Unit would henceforth be called the Hoosier National Forest, the purchase unit name and boundaries coincided with the newly established national forest. By 1960 and after a reduction in the area of the Hoosier Purchase Unit and National Forest, about 120,000 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service out of a gross area of 722,460 acres.

At its June 17, 1970 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the size of the Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit by excluding about 109,000 acres throughout the forest and to include almost 30,000 acres that had not been previously a part of the unit, but were suitable for purchase, primarily on the former Pleasant Run Purchase Unit. After this decision the Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit held a gross area of 644,573 acres, reduced from 722,577 acres. Reasons cited by the Commission for the reductions included pressure on land from growing communities adjacent to the purchase units and better land use programs being practiced by the state of Indiana and its counties. The Secretary of Agriculture's Order of June 18, 1971 redescribed the entire boundary of the Hoosier National Forest and made the national forest boundaries coincide with the purchase unit boundary of 1970. In both of these actions of 1970 and 1971, the northern boundary of the national forest was moved ten miles to the south eliminating the lands of the Hoosier National Forest on the east and on the west sides of Brown County State Park. Since no federal land had been purchased in the area eliminated, no national forest land was lost. A few new areas in and around the northern portion (former Pleasant Run Purchase Unit) were added in the general redescription of national forest boundaries.

The Hoosier Purchase Unit was continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission at a mere 102 acres, all of which were owned by the Forest Service. The smaller Hoosier Purchase Unit and another two special purpose units that would follow, were created in order to take advantage of funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The Forest Service has kept the Hoosier Purchase Unit on its annual *Land Areas Report* from 1976 to 2020 beginning at 102 acres, lowered to 35 in 1986, increased to 212 acres in 1992, before falling back to 35 acres in 2008. On June 28, 1993, the Gory Hole Cave Purchase Unit comprising 20 acres in Lawrence County, Indiana was created for watershed protection. This purchase unit first appeared in the 1994 issue of the *Land Areas Report* issued annually by the Forest Service as a fully purchased unit and has remained listed in the pages of each *Report* ever since. In 1996, the Wesley Chapel Gulf Purchase Unit was established by the Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment on 188.88 acres southeast of Orangeville, Indiana in Orange County on the Lost River drainage. The area protected the Wesley Chapel Gulf area and was named after the nearby Wesley Chapel Church. Wesley Chapel Gulf was designated a National Natural Landmark in 1972 because of its hot springs and other geologic features. The Gulf shows the course of the underground Lost River. This purchase unit must have been completely purchased in the same year it was established because, unlike the Gory Hole Cave Purchase Unit, it appeared only briefly in the 2005, 2006, and 2007 annual issues of the Forest Service publication, *Land Areas Report*, and was listed as completely owned by the Forest Service.

The boundaries of the Hoosier National Forest changed very little between 1962 and the Secretary's Order of 1971, but the net area owned by the Forest Service increased significantly. In 1962, the Forest Service owned 120,381 acres or 16.65% of the land within the 722,577-acre Hoosier National Forest, while in 1971, net area had grown to 159,012 acres or 22% of the gross national forest area. By 1976, the year the National Forest Reservation Commission was terminated, the Forest Service had acquired 179,349 net acres, or nearly 29% of the reduced 644,291-acre Hoosier National forest.

Part of the reason for the increase in net acreage was the recreation land purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Hoosier National using monies from the Land and Water Conservation Fund between 1965 and 1976. Over 36,000 acres were purchased by the Commission for the Hoosier National Forest before the National Forest Management Act of 1976 transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commission terminated. The Commission had been the entity that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding.

In a “Joint Order Interchanging Administrative Jurisdiction of Department of Army Lands and National Forest Lands” the Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers) transferred 1,518 acres of land the Army had acquired in the course of constructing a dam on Salt Creek south of Bloomington, Indiana. The land transferred was positioned above the average pool elevation of 538 feet on Monroe Reservoir, now Monroe Lake. In return, the Forest Service represented by the Secretary of Agriculture, transferred 826 acres of the Hoosier National Forest land to the Department of the Army below the 538 foot pool elevation. Monroe Lake is the largest lake entirely situated within the state of Indiana, spread over the counties of Monroe and Brown. The “Joint Order” also transferred a tract of 38.35 acres owned by the Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers) that had been acquired in connection with the Cannelton Locks and Dam of the Ohio River Project. The transfers were considered necessary “for the protection and unrestricted operation, maintenance, and administration of the water storage, public health and safety, and flood control facilities and functions of the Monroe Reservoir, Salt Creek, and Cannelton Locks and Dam, Ohio River, both in the State of Indiana.” (35 *Federal Register* 10382-10383). The order was just one of the many such orders authorized under the Act of July 26, 1956 (Public Law 84-804, 70 Stat. 656).

Just to the south of Monroe Lake on the former Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, Congress established the only designated wilderness area in the State of Indiana, the 12,538-acre Charles C. Deam Wilderness. The wilderness was named in honor of former State Forester of Indiana Charles C. Deam. There remains 65 acres within the wilderness boundaries in “other” ownership. The boundary modification of August 4, 2008 ordered by the Under Secretary of Agriculture on the Hoosier National Forest would “allow for the acquisition and management of unique limestone karst features located in the Lost River karst system. The land area to be retracted (eliminated) from the Hoosier National Forest is near French Lick in an area with no National Forest System lands and where future acquisition is not contemplated.” (73 *Federal Register* 45206). 16,723 acres were added by this boundary modification in Orange County while 9,600 acres were eliminated and Dubois County and another 7,002 acres eliminated in Orange County. The area of the Wesley Chapel Gulf Purchase Unit was added to the Hoosier National Forest under this action. Much of the area “retracted” encompassed the area occupied by the 1,320-acre Southern Indiana Purdue Agricultural Center (Forage Farm) founded in 1965. The area modified is located on the former Patoka Purchase Unit.

A ‘who’s-yar,’ or ‘Hoosier’ has long been a term referring to the people of Indiana. It has been thought to be derived from the rustic dialect for ‘who’s there?’ although this is much disputed. It is probably best to say that the term “Hoosier” has unknown origins. However, the word has been in general usage since the 1830s and is a most appropriate name for the only national forest in the state of Indiana. Today, 646,901 gross acres, of which, 204,198 acres are owned by the Forest Service or 31.5% of the total area within the boundaries of the Hoosier National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Four purchase units established in the State of Indiana: The Lafayette Purchase Unit at 199,687-acres gross; the Lost River Purchase Unit, 177,514-acres gross; the Patoka Purchase Unit, 216,347-acres gross; the Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, 187,748-acres gross. Total purchase unit area in Indiana: 781,296 gross acres.
2) 1951, February 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	The four purchase units in Indiana combined under one name: the Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit in anticipation of the future national forest being established. The names of the four previous purchase units were discontinued. Area: 781,467 gross acres.
3) 1951, September 4 (effective October 1, 1951)	Secretary of Agriculture Order #4 16 Federal Register 9174	Established Wayne-Hosier National Forest from land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Gross area of the Hoosier National Forest at establishment: 781,467 acres.
4) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Many small land eliminations made throughout the Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit. Gross area reduced to 722,460 acres.

5) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7906-7907	240 total acres added in Sections 13 & 24 of T. 7 N., R. 1 E., and in Section 32 of T. 3 N., R. 2 E., 2 nd Principal Meridian, in the vicinity of Monroe Reservoir.
6) 1964, September 18	Executive Order 11178 29 Federal Register 13133	80 total acres acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act of 1937 in Section 31, T. 3 N., R. 1 W., 2 nd Principal Meridian, added.
7) 1964, December 31	Secretary of Agriculture Order 30 Federal Register 104	Land added and land eliminated by correcting the September 4, 1951 Order of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the Hoosier National Forest. Area: 722,560 gross acres.
8) 1967, February 13	Public Land Order 4160 32 Federal Register 3021	200 total acres added in Section 6 of T. 6 N., R. 3 E., and in Sections 13, 24 & 33 of T. 7 N., R. 1 E., 2 nd Principal Meridian.
9) 1970, June 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Hoosier National Forest Purchase Unit reduced to 644,573 gross acres.
10) 1970, June 24 (effective June 25, 1970)	Joint Interchange Order 35 Federal Register 10382	1,518 acres at Monroe Reservoir and 38.35 acres near the Cannelton Locks and Dam on the Ohio River transferred to the Hoosier National Forest from the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers and 826 acres of Hoosier National Forest land transferred to the Corps of Engineers in a joint interchange order.
11) 1971, June 18 (effective June 25, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 12117-12119	Land added and land deleted throughout the Hoosier National Forest by redescribing the entire boundary. 78,004 acres eliminated. National Forest area: 644,573 gross acres. Secretary's Order of June 25, 1971 corrected.
12) 1971, August 23 (effective August 26, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 16948	
13) 1971, October 4 (effective October 8, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 19621-19622	Secretary's Order of June 25, 1971 corrected. National Forest area: 644,573 gross acres.
14) 1982, December 22	Public Law 97-384, 96 Stat. 1942	Establishes the 12,538-acre Charles C. Deam Wilderness Area adjacent to Monroe Lake in Monroe and Brown Counties.
15) 1993, June 28	Federal Register Notice 58 Federal Register 39524	Established the 20-acre Gory Hole Cave Purchase Unit in the West Half of NW ¼ of the NW ¼ of Section 24, T. 4 N., R. 2 W., 2 nd Principal Meridian.
16) Fiscal Year 1994	Forest Service Decision	Hoosier and Wayne National Forest separated their administrative functions. Supervisor's Headquarters for the Wayne National Forest moved to Athens, Ohio.
17) 1996, September 26	Federal Register Notice 61 Federal Register 56510	Established the 189-acre Wesley Chapel Gulf Purchase Unit in Section 9 of T. 2 N., R. 1 W. 2 nd Principal Meridian, Orange County, Indiana for watershed protection. National Forest area: 644,129 gross acres.
18) 2008, August 4	Federal Register Notice 73 Federal Register 45206	Hoosier National Forest boundaries extended by 16,723 acres in Orange County and retracted by 9,600 acres in Dubois County and 7,002 acres in Orange County, Indiana. National Forest area: 644,214 gross acres, 202,097 net.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Lafayette Unit, Crawford and Perry Counties, Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; F.D.M. 9/26/34.

[1934]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 63 x 45 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Lafayette Purchase Unit in southern Indiana, along with county boundaries, roads, cities and settlements, rivers and streams, the boundary of the adjacent purchase unit (Patoka), and the course of the Ohio River.

Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Lost River Unit, Orange, Lawrence, Martin, and Dubois Counties, Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9.

[1934]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 62 x 49 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Lost River Purchase Unit in southern Indiana, along with county boundaries, roads, cities and settlements, rivers and streams, and the boundary of the adjacent purchase unit (Patoka). Public land grid based on the

Second Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Patoka Unit, Martin, Dubois, Orange, and Crawford Counties, Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; F.D.M. 9/26/34.

[1934]. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 45 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Patoka Purchase Unit in southern Indiana, along with county boundaries, roads, cities and settlements, rivers and streams, and the boundary of adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Indiana Purchase Units, Pleasant Run, Lost River, Patoka and Lafayette Units, Perry Crawford, Orange, Dubois, Martin, Lawrence, Jackson, Monroe and Brown Counties State of Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; Feb. 13, 1935 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:850,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, and the course of the Ohio River. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, ~~Bedford, Indiana~~" Hand stamped, "Indianapolis, Ind."

Holdings: NA

Lafayette Purchase Unit, Perry and Crawford Counties, State of Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 2-13-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, and the course of the Ohio River. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: NA

Lost River Purchase Unit, Lawrence, Martin and Orange Counties, State of Indiana, (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 2-13-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, and the course of the Ohio River. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, ~~Bedford, Indiana~~" Hand stamped, "Indianapolis, Ind."

Holdings: NA

Patoka Purchase Unit, Crawford, Orange, Martin and Dubois Counties, State of Indiana. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 2-13-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, and the course of the Ohio River. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: NA

Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, Monroe, Brown, Lawrence and Jackson Counties, State of Indiana. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 2-13-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, and the course of the Ohio River. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, ~~Bedford, Indiana~~" Hand stamped, "Indianapolis, Ind."

Holdings: NA

Lost River, Patoka, and Lafayette Purchase Units, Indiana, 1936. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys, also state and county maps by W.F. Last, Feb. 25, 1936; revised April, 1936 W.F.L. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 109 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not show land area in neighboring parts of Kentucky. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Preliminary Map." Shows area from Tobinsport/Tell City on the Ohio River north to Bedford, Indiana, the purchase area being no more than 25 miles wide, east to west, at any point. The southern portion of the future Hoosier National Forest. "Supervisor's Headquarters, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: NA

Lost River, Patoka, and Lafayette Purchase Units, Indiana, 1936. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys, also state and county maps by W.F. Last, Feb. 25, 1936; revised April, 1936 W.F.L. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 55 x 32 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Does not show land area in neighboring parts of Kentucky. "2nd Principal Meridian." "Preliminary Map."

Holdings: LC; NA

Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, Indiana, 1936. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys, and state and county maps by C.E. Riemenschneider, January - 1936; revised 4-1-36 W.F.L.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Second Principal Meridian." Shows area east of Bloomington/Bedford, Indiana, the northern portion of the future Hoosier National Forest. Map centered on the Brown County State Park and Game Preserve.

Holdings: LC; NA

Hoosier National Forest, 1952, State of Indiana. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S.D.A. – S.C.S. Milwaukee, Wis., 1952.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:840,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
23 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers. "Perry, Crawford, Orange, Dubois, Martin, Lawrence, Jackson, Monroe, and Brown counties." "2nd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: LC

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana: Tell City Ranger District. (Administrative map)

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map was compiled by the U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1956, by photographic reproduction of Indiana State Highway Commission county maps; revised February 1958.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
102 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest land as of January, 1958 in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian. "J-2-43."

Holdings: Indiana Univ.; LC

OCLC: 47841524

Sportsman Map, Central Section, Hoosier National Forest, Indiana.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map compiled by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1962, by photographic reproduction of Indiana State Highway Commission county maps, accuracy unknown.

Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
On sheet, 61 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest land (as of Feb. 1962) in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Proximity Map" which serves as a location map and as a sheet index to the three 1962 Sportsman maps covering the Hoosier National Forest. Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian. Map covers the former Lost River and the northern portion of the Patoka Purchase Units.

Text and one color (green) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Central Section*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (green) illustration of a hunter gazing up into a tree. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 55657638

Sportsman Map, Northern Section, Hoosier National Forest, Indiana.

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map compiled by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1962, by photographic reproduction of Indiana State Highway Commission county maps, accuracy unknown.

Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
On sheet, 61 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest land (as of Feb. 1962) in gray. Also shows national forest, state park, state game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Proximity Map" which serves as a location map and as a sheet index to the three 1962 Sportsman maps covering the Hoosier National Forest.

Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian. Map covers the former Pleasant Run Purchase Unit.

Text and one color (brick red) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Northern Section*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (brick red) illustration of a hunter gazing up into a tree. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: LC

OCLC: 56032626

Sportsman Map, Southern Section, Hoosier National Forest, Indiana. See Figure 22

United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map compiled by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1962, by photographic reproduction of Indiana State Highway Commission county maps, accuracy unknown. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. On sheet, 61 x 44 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest land (as of Feb. 1962) in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Proximity Map” which serves as a location map and as a sheet index to the three 1962 Sportsman maps covering the Hoosier National Forest. Public land grid based on the Second Principal Meridian. Map covers the former Lafayette and the southern portion of the Patoka Purchase Units. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest, Sportsman’s Map, Southern Section*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white illustration of hunter gazing up into a tree. Title panel also has, “Forest Supervisor, Bedford, Indiana.”

Holdings: LC

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from U.S. Forest Service maps and 1965 field examination.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°53’ – W86°00’/N39°20’ – N37°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 140 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of April 30, 1966 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Indiana highlighting the location of the Hoosier National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Second Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Florida; Northern Illinois Univ.; Indiana State Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA
OCLC: 6270131

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W87°00’ – W86°00’/N39°17’ – N37°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; state parks shown in purple, built-up areas shown in bright yellow; main and secondary highways, roads, and recreation site information shown in red; state forest land shown in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, road numbers, and landing fields. Includes public land survey diagram, “Recreation sites index,” and “Key Map” of the state of Indiana highlighting the location of the Hoosier National Forest in relation to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Second Principal Meridian.”

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the Ohio River through the trees. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC

OCLC: 56033798

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, 1970. (Forest visitor map) See Figure 26

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W87°00’ – W86°00’/N39°17’ – N37°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green; other federal land shown in a hatched green pattern; state park boundaries shown in purple, state fish and game area shown in gray; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; main and secondary highways, and recreation site information shown in red; state forest land shown in orange; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, road numbers, and landing fields. Includes public land survey diagram, “Recreation sites

index,” and “Key Map” of the state of Indiana highlighting the location of the Hoosier National Forest in relation to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Second Principal Meridian.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest*. Panel illustrations, three uncaptioned color photographs of recreation activities in the forest. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana.”

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 909 (October 1970), page 70.

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5499066

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:570,240. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 28 x 19 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest land in green; main highways and recreation site information shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and secondary roads.

Includes recreation sites index and “Key Map” of Indiana highlighting the location of the Hoosier National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Hoosier National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of an automobile on forest road with Fall colors. Title panel has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; State Univ. of New York, Oneonta; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 11216121

Hoosier National Forest, Indiana, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from U.S. Forest Service maps and 1965 field examination; revised 1975. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976 O – 654-284. Map had limited revisions in 1981 and reprinted in 1982 with the date “1975” and “*U.S. Government Printing Office 1982-555-206.”

1976. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°53’ – W86°00’/N39°20’ – N37°50’. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 140 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; other federal land shown in a green hatched pattern; state forest land shown in orange; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, built-up areas, and recreation sites shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management area, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Indiana highlighting the location of the Hoosier National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Second Principal Meridian.” Map reflects the Secretary of Agriculture’s Order of June 18, 1971 reducing the area of the Hoosier National Forest in the north in the vicinity of Brown County State Park.

Holdings: LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5485028

HURON NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN 1928-PRESENT

The foundation for today's Huron National Forest can be found in the creation in February of 1909 of the Michigan National Forest by presidential proclamation (see Figure 44). Originally measured at 132,770 gross acres in 1909, a resurvey in 1911 reduced this number to 131,928 gross acres. The boundaries of the Michigan National Forest was composed of 62,924 acres of public land and 69,004 acres of alienated land. In 1915, the smaller Marquette National Forest on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan was added to the Michigan National Forest and the use of the name, Marquette, was discontinued. The enlarged Michigan National Forest of two units, one on the Lower and another on the Upper Peninsula, continued from the spring of 1915 to the summer of 1928.

Like other national forests in the Great Lakes, the Huron was one of a group of forests created or enhanced after the passage of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924, which authorized the purchase of forest lands for timber production purposes and increased federal-state cooperation in forestry endeavors. Michigan Governor Alex Groesbeck signed Public Act 312, "Michigan Public Lands – National Forest, Enabling Act" on May 25, 1923 permitting the federal government to purchase forest land within the state. Under these laws, the National Forest Reservation Commission determined that its first priority was to consolidate national forest lands on existing national forests in the Great Lakes. On March 31, 1926, the Commission established the 1,628,118-gross acre Superior Purchase Unit on the existing Superior National Forest in Minnesota and a 616,962-gross acre Tawas Purchase Unit on the Michigan National Forest's Lower peninsula division. The Commission considered 482,361 acres within the new Tawas Unit as suitable for purchase. At this time, the Tawas Purchase Unit embraced the two non-contiguous Mio and Tawas Ranger Districts of the Michigan National Forest that combined measured 134,609 gross acres (compare Figures 3 and 4) of which 99,247 acres were in federal government ownership. "On the Tawas and Mio divisions not only is consolidation important but these two divisions are so close together that they should be connected so as to form a single unit," stated the 1925 report of the National Forest Reservation Commission, and further that, "It is the opinion of the forest supervisor that if the forest were enlarged to its logical bounds, administrative costs could practically be cut in half."⁶⁰ Shortly after the establishment of the Tawas Purchase Unit, in fiscal year 1926, the Commission purchased 50,080 acres within the unit at one dollar per acre.

By the proclamation of July 30, 1928, the Mio and Tawas Ranger Districts on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan were withdrawn from the Michigan National Forest and a new and enlarged Huron National Forest created. The Huron included 553,441 gross acres with 237,135 acres owned at that time by the federal government. The larger Tawas Purchase Unit continued until February 21, 1929 when its name was change by the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Huron Purchase Unit and its boundaries restricted to the boundaries of the newly proclaimed Huron National Forest. Both the Huron National Forest and the Huron Purchase Unit both measured 553,441 gross acres after the Commission's action. While the size of the Huron National Forest remained steady, the National Forest Reservation Commission reduced the Huron Purchase Unit to 538,785 gross acres in 1930 then increased it to 602,932 gross acres in 1931, and lowered it once more to 579,373 gross acres in 1935. The purchase unit reached a high point in 1937 and 1938 at over 810,000 acres. Figure 6 (1934) and Figure 7 (1939) illustrate how the Huron Purchase Unit expanded beyond the boundaries of the Huron National Forest during the 1930s. The color orange on the margins of the forest indicate purchase unit areas not yet incorporated into the Huron National Forest. The proclamation of January 31, 1940 brought both the Huron National Forest and Purchase Unit back into alignment at 769,774 gross acres, a situation shown in Figure 8 showing the status as of 1951.

In 1956, the Forest Service proposed the elimination and reduction of purchase units throughout the nation. The Huron Purchase Unit sustained a reduction from 762,279 to 692,233 gross acres but the Commission did not post this reduction until its 1961 annual report. The Executive Order of 1961 once more brought the boundaries of the Huron National Forest and the Huron Purchase Unit back into agreement. From 1965 to 1976, the Commission approved the purchase of 5,731 acres of recreation land on the Huron National Forest with dollars appropriated under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. On June 9, 1965, the Commission approved the small purchase of a half an acre that provided public access to the shoreline of Lake Huron. The Commission purchased 71,080 acres on the five national forests in the State of Michigan, second only to the acreage purchased for the State of Virginia.

The Huron Purchase Unit was continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission at a mere 1,240 acres, all of which were owned by the Forest Service. In 1981 the Huron Purchase Unit appeared in the pages of the Forest

⁶⁰ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1925*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1926), p. 33.

Service annual *Land Areas Report* at 3,468 acres, 1982, 3,456 acres, 1987, 3,480 acres, 2003, 3,383 acres, in every case, the entire area of the Huron Purchase Unit was shown as being owned by the Forest Service. Today, the Huron Purchase Unit measures 3,844 acres with 3,628 owned by the Forest Service and 216 acres in “other” ownership.

Meanwhile, by outright purchases of private land, additions from various New Deal land programs, and land exchanges with the State of Michigan, the number of acres held by the Forest Service within the boundaries of the Huron National Forest steadily increased. On June 30, 1929, 237,135 acres (net) were owned by the federal government on the Huron National Forest; 1961, 414,918 acres; 1976, the year that marked the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 417,128 acres. Percentage of land owned within the boundaries of the Huron National Forest fluctuated due to the size of the national forest itself, but in 1976, 60% of the land base of the Huron National Forest was owned by the Forest Service.

Between 1950 and 1952 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lakes area, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Huron National Forest based on aerial photography taken in 1948. Sheets in this series were entitled, *1948 Timber Survey, Huron National Forest..., Michigan*. These maps were “compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” in 1950 and 1952 and issued between 1951 and 1952. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles, had a scale of 1:31,680 or one half mile to the inch and identified dominant vegetation types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., annotated as to tree size and density of the vegetation type. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation is not provided here. Other separate timber surveys were produced at about the same time for Michigan’s other national forests, the Hiawatha, Manistee, Marquette, and the Ottawa. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 41 sheets is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sample sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

The Huron National Forest takes its name from nearby Lake Huron, which was named for the Huron Indian Nation. Starting in 1928, East Tawas, Michigan was the location of the Forest Supervisor’s headquarters for the Huron National Forest. There are no wilderness areas within the boundaries of the Huron National Forest, although in 1984, the Congress designated a 23 mile segment of the Au Sable River downstream from Mio Dam to the Alcona Dam Pond as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. All 23 miles of the designated portion of the Au Sable River are classified as “scenic.” In 1945, the Huron National Forest on the eastern side of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and the Manistee National Forest on the western side, were joined for administrative purposes. Originally the combined forests were called the “Lower Michigan National Forest” with a combined headquarters in Cadillac, Michigan on the eastern edge of the Manistee National Forest. In 1963 the name was changed to the Huron-Manistee National Forests with the Cadillac serving as the Supervisor’s Headquarters. Today, the Huron National Forest embraces 690,797 gross acres, of which, 436,312 acres, or 63% of its gross acres, is owned by the Forest Service.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1926, March 31	National Forest Reservation Commission decision	Establishes Tawas Purchase Unit of 616,962 acres to purchase lands on the Michigan National Forest’s Lower Peninsula.
2) 1928, July 30	*Proclamation 1844, 45 Stat. 2959	Established Huron National Forest from lands formerly administered by the Michigan National Forest on the Lower Peninsula and from lands purchased under the Weeks Law. Boundaries extended to include 553,441 gross acres.
3) 1929, February 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Tawas Purchase Unit’s name changed to the Huron Purchase Unit and boundaries changed to conform to those of the Huron National Forest. Area: 553,441 gross acres.

4) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Huron Purchase Unit reduced to 579,373 gross acres due to the state of Michigan taking the initiative to acquire tax delinquent lands to add to its own state forest system.
5) 1936, September 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Huron Purchase Unit extended to include 228,279 additional acres in Crawford, Oscoda, Alcona, Iosco, and Ogemaw Counties. Purchase Unit enlarged to 810,489 gross acres.
6) 1938, January 17	Proclamation 2270, 52 Stat. 1532 3 Federal Register 145	Lands acquired under the Farm Security Administration (Au Sable Land Utilization Project – 1,976 acres) added to the Huron National Forest.
7) 1938, October 14	Proclamation 2304, 53 Stat. 2490 3 Federal Register 2496-2497	Land acquired by the Farm Security Administration since Proclamation 2270 of January 17, 1938 and lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 added to the Huron National Forest.
8) 1939, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	47,700 acres eliminated from the Huron Purchase Unit. Gross area reduced to 769,774 acres.
9) 1940, January 31	*Proclamation 2384, 54 Stat. 2684 5 Federal Register 593	Land acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 as amended and other relief and recovery acts of the 1930s added (215,969 acres) and boundaries extended. National Forest gross area increased to 769,774 acres.
10) 1940, May 31	Secretary of Agriculture Administrative Order 5 Federal Register 2104	All lands within the Au Sable Land Utilization Project (LU-MI-2) acquired or in the process of being acquired transferred to the Huron National Forest.
11) 1943, July 29	Proclamation 2591, 57 Stat. 748 8 Federal Register 10699	Lands acquired or being acquired through exchange with the State of Michigan or under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 within the boundaries of the Huron National Forest shall be immediately added to the Huron upon acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.
12) 1944, January 12	Public Land Order 201 9 Federal Register 797	6,900 acres in the Au Sable State Forest in T. 26 N., R. 1 E. & T. 26 N., R. 1 W., Michigan Meridian, all north of the Au Sable River eliminated. National Forest area: 762,331 gross acres.
13) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Huron National Forest Purchase Unit reduced to 692,233 gross acres.
14) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051-3052	Boundary modified through the elimination of private lands on the northern and eastern limits of the forest, ratifying the reduction of the Huron Purchase Unit made on April 17, 1956.
15) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7906	Small land parcels added in Oscoda and Alcona Counties.
16) 1984, October 4	Public Law 98-444, 98 Stat. 1714	Law adds a 23 mile section of the Au Sable River (from Mio Pond project downstream to Alcona Pond project boundary) to the

17) 1997, October 10

Public Law 105-59, 111 Stat. 1268

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the Forest Service. Secretary of Agriculture is ordered to release a reversionary interest held by the United States in 1.92 acres located in NW ¼ of the SE ¼ Sec. 11 of T. 22 N., R. 8 E., Michigan Meridian, Baldwin Township, Iosco County.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 30, 1928.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys, by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°30' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 44 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. No relief shown.

Map shows boundaries of the Huron National Forest, lands "Formerly part of the Michigan National Forest" in patterned orange, and land "Eliminated from Michigan National Forest" in solid orange. Also shows county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:250,000-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1844. Lands eliminated found north of the Au Sable River near Lake Huron around Van Etten Lake. Boundary extended to allow for federal land purchases, exchanges, and cooperative fire protection measures to be practiced in the area.

Holdings: LC; NA

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1939: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated January 31, 1940.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; F.S. – L.P. – 19; K – 9 -17.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W84°50' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 39 cm. No relief shown.

Shows lands added to the Huron National Forest mainly on the north and on the western edge of the Forest, and smaller parcels on the southern boundaries. Also shows National Forest and county boundaries, major rivers and lakes, and the Lake Huron shoreline. "Michigan Meridian." National Archives also has an earlier copy of this map dated 1938, indicating that a proclamation, adding the same lands in 1940, was contemplated in 1938.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Milwaukee, 1929 from G.L.O., Land Economic Survey, U.S. Lake Survey, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell; traced June, 1929 by H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°30' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 70 x 90 cm. No relief shown.

Main motor roads, road names, and lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Milwaukee, 1929 from G.L.O., Land Economic Survey, U.S. Lake Survey, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell; traced June, 1929, by H.P. McConnell. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°30' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 45 cm. No relief shown.

Main motor roads, road names, and lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 34955673

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1933. (Forest visitor map) **See Figure 17**

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Milwaukee, 1929 from G.L.O., Land Economic Survey, U.S. Lake Survey, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell; traced by H.P. McConnell June 1929. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933 8 – 8271.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°30' – W83°15'/N44°50' – N44°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 45 cm., folded to 24 x 11 cm. Relief not shown.

Main motor roads, road names, game refuge boundaries, plantations, improved and partially improved camp grounds, resorts, and fire towers shown in red. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, "Lumbermen's Memorial Monument" and "Virgin" white and Norway pine forest – a remnant of Michigan's past." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Lake States Region, Issued 1933 MF-4, R.9"

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 462 (June 1933), page 953.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Library of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 26640130

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the R. O. Office, Milwaukee, Wis., and Supervisors Office, E. Tawas, Mich., from G.L.O. plats, county maps, L.E.S. and misc. F.S. surveys; drawn by G.I.B. (C.C.C. enrollee); corrections and additions by L.D. Mooney; traced by C.E. Riemenschneider, December, 1935.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 69 x 94 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Huron National Forest and Purchase Unit, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Ogemaw and Iosco Counties, State of Michigan. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 10-16-36 E.R.R.

[1936]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, towns, and rivers. "Michigan Meridian." "Office in Charge, U.S. Forest Service, East Tawas, Michigan."

Holdings: NA

Recreation map of Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 23 x 32 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of lower Michigan indicating the location of the Huron National Forest. Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1940. Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis. from Forest Service, U.S.L.S., U.S.G.S. G.L.O., and other surveys, by R.A. Simerl, 1937; traced by E.R. Renner, 1938; lettered by L.H. Buckman, Washington, D.C.; revised, 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°40' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 69 x 99 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest "lands in federal ownership and being acquired as of June 4, 1940" shown in green; main and secondary roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in orange; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state game refuge, state park, state forest, state hunting grounds, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." Land additions in 1940 pushed the northern boundary of the Huron National Forest to the southern edge of Hubbard Lake, the eastern portion to the shore of Lake Huron between the towns of Black River and Alcona and westward to include Townships 25-26 N., in Range 2 W., Michigan Meridian.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 35066094

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1940. Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis. from Forest Service, U.S.L.S., U.S.G.S. G.L.O., and other surveys, by R.A. Simerl, 1937; traced by E.R. Renner, 1938; lettered by L.H. Buckman, Washington, D.C.; revised, 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°40' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 35 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

Main and secondary roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information shown in red; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state game refuge, state park, state forest, state hunting grounds, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35066090

Huron National Forest, Michigan, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Ogemaw and Iosco Counties, 1940.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; revised – 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers and lakes. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service – North Central Region.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 16 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued with a blank verso.

Roads and road numbers, campgrounds, winter sports areas, built-up areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities including lookout towers shown in red. Also shows national forest boundary "(area within which is approximately 50% National Forest land)," state forest and county boundaries, county names, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes and streams.

Black and white captioned photographs on verso with title, "Sites to see when you're on the Huron."

Holdings: LC

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

See **National Forests in Michigan.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps.

Recreation Map, Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1958.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1958. Agriculture – O.L. Schilffarth & Co. Milwaukee – 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°35' – W83°18'/N44°50' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 48 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest area shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation site information shown in red; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, landing fields, and streams. Includes key map of Michigan highlighting the location of the Huron National Forest in green, black & white illustrations, and "Guide to Points of Interest and Developed Recreation Areas."

“Forest Service Class E Map.” Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.
Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Huron National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of a forest lake. Title panel also has, “Forest Supervisor, Cadillac, Michigan.”
Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; Dallas Public Library; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC
OCLC: 13719762

Huron National Forest, Michigan, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Ogemaw and Iosco Counties, 1961. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1961.
1961. Scale, ca. 1:506,880. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes diagram of a “Typical Twp.” “Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1963.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958; revised 1963. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.
1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°35' – W83°15'/N44°50' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
32 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Huron National Forest shown in green; lakes shown in blue; roads, road numbers, recreation sites, ranger stations, and state park boundaries shown in red; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored.. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, landing fields, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Michigan showing the location of the Huron National Forest, listing of “Developed Recreation Areas,” and text. “Forest Service Map Class C.” Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Huron National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of a view of a distant lake through the pines. Title panel has, “Forest Supervisor, Cadillac, Michigan.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; LC

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1965. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Michigan Conservation Department maps; minor revisions added from 1960 aerial photography and 1965 field examination.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W84°40' – W83°18'/N44°50' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
61 x 102 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, shore-to-shore riding/hiking trail, road numbers, recreation sites, state forest boundaries, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in gray; recreation area boundary shown in purple; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and county and national forest road numbers. Includes “Key Map” highlighting the location of the “National Forests in Michigan” in relation to the state’s major cities and highways and “Source Diagram.” “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Michigan Meridian.” This map was reprinted without a reprint date perhaps in 1970. The difference between the reprint and the 1965 original is that the 1965 original has a light yellow background covering all lands outside the national forest boundary and the reprint has a light brown background.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1966. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 25*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958; revised 1966.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°35' – W83°15'/N44°50' – N44°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
32 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Huron National Forest shown in green; lakes shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and ranger stations shown in red; state recreation area boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, landing fields, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of Michigan showing the location of the Huron National Forest,

listing of “Developed Recreation Areas,” and text. “Forest Service Map Class E.” Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Huron National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a view of a lake-filled landscape through the trees. Title panel has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cadillac, Michigan.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 35066962

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1969. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 26*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°40' – W83°15'/N44°50' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31 x 49 cm., on sheet, 44 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Huron National Forest shown in green; main and secondary highways, points of interest, historical sites, Forest Service recreation sites, Ranger District names, winter sports areas, trails, and boat access points shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; state parks outlined in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, military reservation, wildlife area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, landing fields, fire lookout towers, district ranger stations, and road numbers. Includes text, illustrations, “Recreation Sites Index,” vicinity map entitled “National Forests in Great Lakes area,” and diagram of a surveyed township. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Michigan Meridian.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Huron National Forest*. Title panel has three color illustrations (tree, canoeists, and snowshoe hikers) and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cadillac, Michigan.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kentucky; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia)

OCLC: 35066959

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1973. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Forest Service maps, revised 1973.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W84°40' – W83°15'/N44°50' – N44°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 32 x 50 cm., on sheet, 45 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Map reprinted in 1974

Lands of the Huron National Forest shown in green; main and secondary highways, points of interest, historical sites, Forest Service recreation sites, Ranger District names, winter sports areas, trails, and boat access points shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; state parks outlined in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, military reservation, wildlife area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, landing fields, fire lookout towers, district ranger stations, and road numbers. Includes text, illustrations, “Recreation Sites Index,” vicinity map entitled “National Forests in Great Lakes area,” and diagram of a surveyed township. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Michigan Meridian.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Huron National Forest*. Title panel has three color illustrations (tree, canoeists, and snowshoe hikers) and “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cadillac, Michigan.”

NA copy has in written by hand, “Produced under field contract printing; reprint 50,000 copies.

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 969 (October 1975), page 78.

Holdings: NA; LC and 17 other libraries

OCLC: 5415979

MANISTEE NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN 1938-PRESENT

In 1934, the Manistee Purchase Unit was a modestly sized unit of 469,110 gross acres largely lying north of the Mason/Oceana and Lake/Newaygo county lines (see Figure 6) and had not yet been expanded to the south with additions totaling approximately 850,000 gross acres. The expansion would occur in 1935 with two decisions of the National Forest Reservation Commission. In the smaller purchase unit, the Manistee River was the most important geographic feature which was taken by the Commission for the name of the unit established in August of 1933. “In 1934 suggestions were requested for naming this new Forest in Michigan. The names Joliet and Wolverine, were both considered, but the chosen one,

Manistee, seemed to the majority the most eloquent. The major river drainage in the area is the Manistee and this portion of Michigan has become known as the Manistee River Country. The Indian [Chippewa] meaning of the word, Manistee, is “the whispering of the wind thru the pines.”⁶¹ The word can also be interpreted as “spirit of the woods.” During its first years as the Manistee Purchase Unit, 1933-1934, the city of Manistee on Lake Michigan served as the Unit’s headquarters. After the expansion of 1935, the Supervisor’s Headquarters were moved to Muskegon, Michigan, where they remained until 1945. As of September 30, 2020, the Manistee National Forest measured 1,328,982 gross acres, of which, 538,905 acres were in Forest Service ownership, or about 40% of the land within its borders.

The Manistee National Forest was proclaimed on October 25, 1938 to become the fifth and final national forest in the State of Michigan. Shortly afterwards, the National Forest Reservation Commission adjusted the boundaries of the Manistee Purchase Unit to coincide with the boundaries of the new national forest as proclaimed. On July 1, 1945, the first day of the 1946 fiscal year, the Huron National Forest, located on the eastern part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan on the shore of Lake Huron, and Manistee National Forest, located in the western portion of the Lower Peninsula near Lake Michigan, were joined for administrative purposes. Originally, the combined forests were called the “Lower Michigan National Forest” with the Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for both forests relocated to Cadillac, Michigan. In 1963 the name was changed by the Forest Service to the Huron-Manistee National Forests with the Supervisor’s Headquarters remaining in Cadillac. For this type of administrative change, the Forest Service was not obligated to make formal announcements in the *Federal Register* nor was it necessary for the president to issue an executive order or proclamation for the change to take place.

For several years the Manistee Purchase Unit was larger by about 58,000 acres than the Manistee National Forest. The areas of the purchase unit that had not yet been added to the national forest can be seen in Figure 8 (1951) represented by the small orange areas on the western edge of the Manistee National Forest.

In a nation-wide examination of purchase units, the Forest Service proposed numerous changes to units that had been established by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Several purchase units were eliminated outright and the majority of the remaining units had areas eliminated by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting. The Manistee National Forest had approximately 40,000 acres eliminated by the Commission. However, at its June 9, 1965 meeting the Commission reconsidered their 1956 elimination. In light of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act just being enacted by Congress, the Commission decided that the Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit boundaries would remain as they were before the April 17, 1956 reduction at 1,312,296 gross acres. Going forward the Commission also decided that for purposes of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, that the body would regard the Manistee Purchase Unit as unchanged and the same through January 1, 1965.

Meanwhile, by outright purchases of private land, additions from various New Deal land programs, and land exchanges with the State of Michigan, the number of acres held by the Forest Service within the boundaries of the Manistee National Forest steadily increased while the gross acreage of the national forest remained largely the same. At establishment on October 25, 1938, the acreage owned by the federal government within the Manistee National Forest’s boundaries (net) amounted to 221,580 acres, in 1955, 443,762 acres, and in 1976, the year that marked the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 498,917 acres. Percentage of land owned within the boundaries of the Manistee National Forest somewhat fluctuated due to the overall gross acreage of the national forest itself, but in 1976, 37.5% of the land base of the Manistee National Forest was owned by the Forest Service and today, it is about 40%.

Part of the reason for the increase in net acreage was the nearly 17,560 acres of recreation land purchased by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the Manistee National using monies from the Land and Water Conservation Fund between 1965 and 1976. 1976 was the year that the National Forest Management Act of 1976 transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and was terminated. The Commission had been the entity that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding. For the same period of time, the Commission approved the purchase of 71,080 acres for the national forests in Michigan. Only Virginia added more acreage purchased by the Land and Water Conservation Fund between 1965 and 1976 than Michigan. In one remarkable and noteworthy purchase, the Commission approved the use of \$450,000 from the Land and Water Conservation fund for the acquisition of 3,723 acres on the Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit on September 16, 1971. Commission members described these acres as the “most outstanding tract ever proposed for purchase on the Manistee

⁶¹ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service’s Eastern Region*, 1st ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service, 1997), p. 80.

National Forest.” The acquisition of this land provided public access and use of 23 ½ miles of the Pine River, one of Michigan’s most famous canoeing and fishing streams.

The Manistee Purchase Unit was not immediately continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976. In 1981 the Forest Service revived the Manistee Purchase Unit at 280 acres, all of which had been acquired. This changed in 1982 when the Manistee Purchase Unit was listed in the pages of the Forest Service annual *Land Areas Report* at 656 acres with 280 acquired. 1987 *Land Areas Report* revealed a purchase unit of 656 acres with no land acquired. Today, the Manistee Purchase Unit measures 648 acres without any acreage owned by the Forest Service. There was no announcement in the *Federal Register* about unit, so perhaps by keeping the Manistee Purchase Unit as a viable unit, the Forest Service hopes to purchase acreage on the Manistee National Forest using the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act as its source of funding.

After years of study, Congress passed the “Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987” on December 8, 1987 creating ten new wilderness areas on the national forests of Michigan. Of the ten wilderness areas in Michigan, only one is situated on the Manistee National Forest, largely due to the lack of consolidation of Forest Service land holdings on the forest. The 1987 Act established the 3,450-acre Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness Area (surveyed at 3,271 acres) in one of the few areas on the Manistee National Forest that had largely been consolidated, that is, along the Lake Michigan lakeshore in T. 20 N., R. 17 & 18 W., Michigan Meridian. A 66-mile segment of the Pere Marquette River from the confluence of its Middle and Little South Forks downstream to the United States Highway 31 bridge near Ludington, Michigan was designated as a wild and scenic river on November 10, 1978, within the large “National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.” Three more rivers on the Manistee National Forest were added to the National Wild and Scenic River System under the “Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991.” The 4,600-mile North Country National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, crosses the Manistee National Forest from south to north on its way west to the national forests of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota ending in North Dakota. The termination point on the east is in the Green Mountains of Vermont. It is the longest trail in the National Trails System.

Between 1957 and 1958 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lakes area, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Manistee National Forest based on aerial photography taken in 1952, 1953, and 1955 and a field examination in 1957. Sheets in this series were entitled, *1956 Timber Survey, Manistee National Forest..., Michigan*. These maps were “compiled at the office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1957 from 1:31,680-scale U.S. Forest Service Class “C” planimetric maps” and printed in 1958. The black & white sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles, identified dominant vegetation types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., annotated as to the size and density of the vegetation type. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation is not provided here. Other separate timber surveys were produced at about the same time for Michigan’s other national forests, the Hiawatha, Huron, Marquette, and the Ottawa. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 48 sheets for the Manistee National Forest is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee Purchase Unit established on 469,110 gross acres in the western part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan.
2) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee Purchase Unit enlarged by 348,280 acres to 817,390 gross acres.
3) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee Purchase Unit enlarged by over 500,000 acres to 1,254,616 gross acres, primarily on its south side. Purchase unit also reduced by approximately 70,000 acres in places at the request of the state of Michigan, which was then taking the initiative to acquire tax delinquent lands to add to its own state forest system.

4) 1938, October 25	*Proclamation 2306, 53 Stat. 2492 3 Federal Register 2577 Map: 3 FR 2578	Established Manistee National Forest from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911 as amended and several depression era emergency laws. Gross area at time of establishment: 1,256,813 acres, the same as the Manistee Purchase Unit.
5) 1939, June 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee Purchase Unit boundary adjusted to eliminate 1,959 acres which the state of Michigan wanted to include in the Luther-Baldwin State Forest, and to add 80 acres which were included within the boundaries of the Manistee National Forest as established on October 25, 1938.
6) 1942, March 14	Executive Order 9099 7 Federal Register 2123	Sections 2 & 3 and the East half of Section 4, in T. 20 N., R. 12 W., Michigan Meridian (1,600 acres) eliminated. Area became part of the Pere Marquette State Forest, but transferred back the Manistee National Forest, March 15, 1972.
7) 1942, June 16	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit reduced by 6,400 acres and approximately 60,000 acres added in four separate areas on the unit's western margin. Gross area increased to 1,312,296 acres.
8) 1943, July 29	Proclamation 2591, 57 Stat. 748 8 Federal Register 10699	Lands acquired or being acquired through exchange with the State of Michigan or under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 within the boundaries of the Manistee National Forest shall be immediately added to the Manistee upon acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.
9) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit reduced by about 40,000 acres to measure 1,272,139 gross acres.
10) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7906-7907	Land added throughout the Manistee National Forest.
11) 1965, June 9	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Acreage reductions on the Manistee National Forest Purchase Unit made at the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting restored to 1,312,296 gross acres.
12) 1965, June 10	Public Land Order 3674 30 Federal Register 7752-7753	315.33 acres added in small parcels throughout the forest.
13) 1965, September 27	Public Land Order 3834 30 Federal Register 12642	131 acres of public land in small lots and islands added throughout the forest
14) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88-89	Land added throughout the Manistee National Forest acquired by purchase.
15) 1971, August 23 (effective August 26, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 16948	Secretary's Order of December 27, 1968 corrected.
16) 1972, March 15	Public Land Order 5189 37 Federal Register 5817	2,439 acres added in T. 20 N., R. 12 W. Michigan Meridian, in Lake County, formerly a part of the Pere Marquette State Forest.

17) 1972, May 15	Public Land Order 5212 37 Federal Register 10364	38 acres added in Section 35, of T. 15 N., R. 19 W., Michigan Meridian. Executive Order of July 2, 1872 reserving the land for lighthouse purposes (Little Sable Point) is revoked.
18) 1978, November 10	Public Law 95-625, 92 Stat. 3467 specifically 92 Stat. 3521	“National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978” designates a 66-mile segment of the Pere Marquette River as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System. All 66 miles classified as “Scenic.”
19) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established to be managed by the National Park Service. Route crosses the Manistee National Forest north to south.
20) 1987, December 8	Public Law 100-184 101 Stat. 1274	“Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987” establishes the Nordhouse Dunes Wilderness Area fronting Lake Michigan on the Manistee National Forest.
21) 1992, March 3	Public Law 102-249, 106 Stat. 45	“Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991” adds a 6.5-mile section of the Bear Creek, a 26-mile segment of the Manistee River to be managed as a Recreational River, and a 26-mile segment of the Pine River on the Manistee National Forest to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Manistee National Forest, Michigan: Diagram forming [a part of] Proclamation dated Oct. 25, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; FS – LP – 18 .

1938. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

46 x 38 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the newly established Manistee National Forest in the northwest part of the Lower Peninsula of Michigan along with county boundaries and major rivers and the Lake Michigan lakeshore. “Michigan Meridian.”

National Archives copy drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisc., from G.L.O. maps and county plats by E.C. Winkler, Oct. 1933.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 58 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, and lookout stations. “Preliminary Map.”

“Michigan Meridian.” Map made before the 1935 expansion to the south.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 71782792

Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin from G.L.O., plats and county maps, by C.E. Riemenschneider – June 1935; revised July 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

57 x 58 cm. Relief not indicated. Blueline prints of this map at 1:126,720-scale (112 x 83 cm) are known.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, and lookout stations. “Preliminary Map.”

“Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: NA

Manistee Purchase Unit, Manistee, Wexford, Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Muskegon and Montcalm Counties, State of Michigan. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 3-12-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, and major rivers. “Michigan Meridian.” “Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Manistee, Michigan.”

Holdings: NA

Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee Wisconsin from G.L.O., plats and county maps, by C.E. Riemenschneider – June 1935; revised July 1935, Oct. 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

118 x 88 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, and lookout stations. “Preliminary Map.”

“Michigan Meridian.” “Supervisor’s Headquarters, Muskegon, Michigan.”

Holdings: LC; NA

Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee Wisconsin from G.L.O., plats and county maps, by C.E. Riemenschneider – June 1935; revised July 1935, Oct. 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

58 x 44 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, camp and picnic grounds, and lookout stations. “Preliminary Map.”

“Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; NA

OCLC: 57187165

Recreation Map of Manistee Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1937. *See Figure 20*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

32 x 22 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and state game refuge boundaries, populated places, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Includes inset map entitled, *Lower Michigan* highlighting the location of the Manistee Purchase Unit. Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. Map verso is blank.

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 31x 22 cm., folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest area shown in green. Also shows national forest, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map.

Text and black & white illustrations drawn by P.F. Heim on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Manistee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white drawing of Lake Michigan with a solitary tall tree on the left.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 38063818

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, Manistee, Wexford, Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Muskegon, and Montcalm Counties. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; H.L.L. 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram entitled, "Typical Twp." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

See **National Forests in Michigan.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps.

Manistee National Forest and Purchase Unit, Michigan, Manistee, Wexford, Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Muskegon, and Montcalm Counties, 1947. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9.

1947. Scale, ca. 1:800,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram entitled, "Typical Twp." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Manistee National Forest, Michigan. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:620,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 17 x 26 cm., folded to 17 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows roads, recreation areas, and forest service administrative facilities in red. Also shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Verso is blank.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 34778325

Manistee National Forest and Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS Milwaukee, Wis. 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:823,680. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 24 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram of a "Typical TWP." "Michigan Meridian." "Manistee, Wexford, Mason, Lake, Oceana, Newaygo, Mecosta, Muskegon, and Montcalm Counties."

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1960.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1960. Agriculture (Husting Printing Co.) Milwaukee 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W86°30' – W85°25'/N44°20' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. Reprinted in 1962 with, "Agriculture (Republic) Milwaukee 1962."

Lands of the Manistee National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, ranger stations, improved recreation sites shown in red; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, state game management areas, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and

lookout towers. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan showing the location of the Manistee National Forest in the state and a listing of "Developed Recreation Areas." "Forest Service Map Class "E". Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Manistee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) photograph of river and canoe in the forest. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Cadillac, Michigan." Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Library of Michigan; Cleveland Public Library; LC OCLC: 45850301

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1965. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961 from U.S. Geological Survey topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from Forest Service maps, aerial photographs, and 1964 field examination.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W86°32' – W85°20'/N44°25' – N43°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 118 x 85 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, state forest boundaries, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; state parks shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, special area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the national forests in the state in relation to its major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class "A." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; Library of Michigan; Ohio State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA OCLC: 35060435

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1960; revised 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W86°30' – W85°25'/N44°20' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Manistee National Forest shown in green; roads, road numbers, ranger stations, improved recreation sites and points of interest shown in red; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, state game management areas, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, and lookout towers. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan showing the location of the Manistee National Forest in the state, a diagram entitled, "Section numbers in surveyed Township," and an index of recreation areas." "Forest Service Map Class "E". "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Manistee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) photograph of river and canoe in the forest. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Cadillac, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Davis; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington OCLC: 35067429

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W86°32' – W85°25'/N44°25' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Manistee National Forest shown in green; state park boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary highways, trails, recreation site information shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state game areas, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, railroads, non-federal recreation areas, road numbers and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Recreation Sites Index," vicinity map entitled "National Forests in Great Lakes area," and diagram of a surveyed township. "Forest Map Class A." "Michigan Meridian." Areas previously shown on forest visitor maps as Purchase Units are shown on this map to be a part of the Manistee National Forest.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Manistee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of skiers and ski lift on a sunny winter day. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cadillac, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee OCLC: 29059255

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service maps; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W86°32' – W85°25'/N44°25' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 60 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Manistee National Forest shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state forest, state park, state game area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, highways, roads and trails, canoe routes railroads, recreation site information, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, cities and towns, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes "Recreation Sites Index," vicinity map entitled "National Forests in Great Lakes area," and diagram of a surveyed township showing section numbers.. "Forest Map Class A." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: personal collection

Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service maps; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W86°32' – W85°25'/N44°25' – N43°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 60 x 43 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Manistee National Forest shown in green; state park boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary highways, trails, canoe routes, recreation site information shown in red; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state game areas, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads and trails, railroads, non-federal recreation areas, road numbers and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Recreation Sites Index," vicinity map entitled "National Forests in Great Lakes area," and diagram of a surveyed township showing section numbers. "Forest Map Class A." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Manistee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of canoes on a lake and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Cadillac, Michigan."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 47.

Holdings: NA; LC and 19 other libraries

OCLC: 5569576

**MARK TWAIN NATIONAL FOREST, MISSOURI
1939-PRESENT**

The great Mississippi River flood of 1927 proved to be the impetus for establishing national forests in the state of Missouri. Historically, southern Missouri accounted for some 12% of the Spring floodwaters to the lower Mississippi drainage basin, however, because of the thin and denuded conditions of the forests in 1927 it was estimated that the region contributed 38% of the floodwaters in that fateful year. The Weeks Law of 1911 authorized the federal government to purchase forest land for the protection of navigable waterways only with the cooperation with the states through the passage of enabling legislation. The Clark-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 widened the scope of the Weeks law by allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to work cooperatively with state officials for better forest protection, chiefly in fire control and water resources, and that forest land purchases could be made for the purposes of timber production. In Missouri, forest land purchases and conservation activities by the federal government could be justified by both the protection of navigable rivers and for timber production.

The original enabling legislation passed by the Missouri Legislature on June 8, 1929 was quite restrictive. Under its terms the federal government could not purchase a tract of land larger than 25 acres, nor could it purchase more than 2,000 acres in any one county. With the financial crisis of the early 1930s and the still unaddressed need to rehabilitate and restore abused forest lands, Missouri's restrictive clause was lifted in an amendment to the enabling legislation during the 1933 legislative session from 2,000 to 25,000 acres in any one county. Another amendment signed by the Governor on January 3, 1934 the county limitation was changed to a 100,000 acre cap in any one county. The sense of the Missouri State Legislature indicated that eventually the 100,000 acre limitation would also be removed. On August 30, 1933, four purchase units were established in Southern Missouri (see Figure 35, below): the Clark (147,000 acres gross, 125,000 purchasable); the Fristoe (117,600 gross acres, 100,000 purchasable); Gasconade (147,000 acres gross, 125,000 purchasable); the Pond Fork (117,600 acres gross, 100,000 purchasable). At the same meeting a fifth purchase unit had been proposed, a LaMotte Purchase Unit in St. Genevieve, St. Francois, Madison, Bollinger, and Perry Counties containing 147,000 acres gross. However, it was not established at this meeting.

The Assistant Forester for Lands, L. F. Kneipp in a memorandum to the members of the National Forest Reservation Commission dated March 10, 1934, after four purchase units had been established in southern Missouri by the Commission, wrote: "All major factors such as the need for timber production, desirability of much greater watershed protection, the need for extended erosion control, the economic importance of forest production in support of local populations and industries, the desirability of promoting wild-life conservation and providing recreational opportunities to large nearby populations, all combine to dictate a much greater degree of public ownership in the northern Ozarks...the Regional Forester [Earl W. Tinker] has recommended a material enlargement of the four existing Units and the creation of two additional new Units." ⁶²

The Commission created two more purchase units in southern Missouri at its next meeting, March 26, 1934, the Gardner (254,436 gross acres, 223,440 purchasable) and the Wappapello (273,712 gross acres, 246,960 purchasable). Existing purchase units were also expanded. The Clark (+ 479,469 gross acres), Fristoe (+241,907 gross acres), Gasconade (+332,364 gross acres), and Pond Fork (+160,154 gross acres) were all enlarged at the same meeting, fulfilling the recommendation of the Regional Forester. Two more purchase units, the St. Francois (earlier proposed as the LaMotte Purchase Unit) at 454,520 gross acres and the Table Rock with 22,845 gross acres were established at the Commission's January 21, 1935 meeting. Also at this meeting, the Commission made a 73,880-acre enlargement of the existing Wappapello Purchase Unit. The four westernmost purchase units, Table Rock, Pond Fork, Gardner, and Gasconade were organized under the collective title of the Gardner Purchase Units, while the four easternmost purchase units were called the Clark Purchase Units. Land purchases were made and statistics were kept on each of the four units separately. All eight purchase units that in 1976 would become the Mark Twain National Forest were now in place with an gross area of 3,321,365 acres. These Purchase Units were also referred to at times as "Divisions." Apart from the Commission's January 26, 1939 decision to increase the Clark Purchase Unit and reduced the St. Francois Purchase Unit by approximately 70,000 acres, the total gross area of the eight purchase units in Missouri only registered a slight increase to 3,321,513 acres, however, land acquired increased from 614,292 acres by June 30, 1936 to 1,078,239 acres by the same date in 1939.

By 1939 the federal government had managed to acquire about a third of the total area within the eight purchase units in Missouri. This allowed President Franklin Roosevelt to issue proclamations establishing both the Clark National Forest and the Mark Twain National Forest on the same day, September 11, 1939. Both national forests consisted of four purchase units each. The Mark Twain National Forest included the four western-most purchase units and measured 1,349,628 gross acres with 383,416 acres owned by the Forest Service. The Mark Twain was named for Missouri's native son, the pseudonym of author and lecturer, Samuel Clemens. The Clark National Forest included the four eastern-most purchase units in Missouri and was named for Champ Clark (1850-1921), representative to Congress from Missouri, 1893-1895 and again from 1897 to 1921. Clark served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1919. He was a consistent advocate of federal conservation work. The Clark National Forest amounted to 1,971,885 gross acres with 807,913 owned by the Forest Service. Shortly after the establishment of the Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, the National Forest Reservation Commission combined the four purchase units that made up the Clark National Forest and the four that comprised the Mark Twain into the Clark and Mark Twain Purchase Units. The names of all previous eight purchase units were discontinued by the Commission.

After the establishment of the Mark Twain National Forest in 1939, these purchase units would become ranger districts: the Gardner Purchase Unit became the Willow Springs Ranger District; the Gasconade Purchase Unit became the Houston, Rolla Ranger Districts; the Pond Fork Purchase Unit became the Ava Ranger District; and the Table Rock Purchase Unit became the Cassville Ranger District. In June of 1962, the Mark Twain and Clark National Forests exchanged Ranger Districts. The Houston Rolla Ranger District (formerly the Gasconade Purchase Unit) moved from the Mark Twain to the Clark National Forest and the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts (formerly the Fristoe Purchase Unit and since 1990 the Eleven Point Ranger District) of the Clark was transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest.

⁶² L.F. Kneipp, *Memorandum to the Members of the National Forest Reservation Commission, March 10, 1934* Record Group 95.2.3 Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.

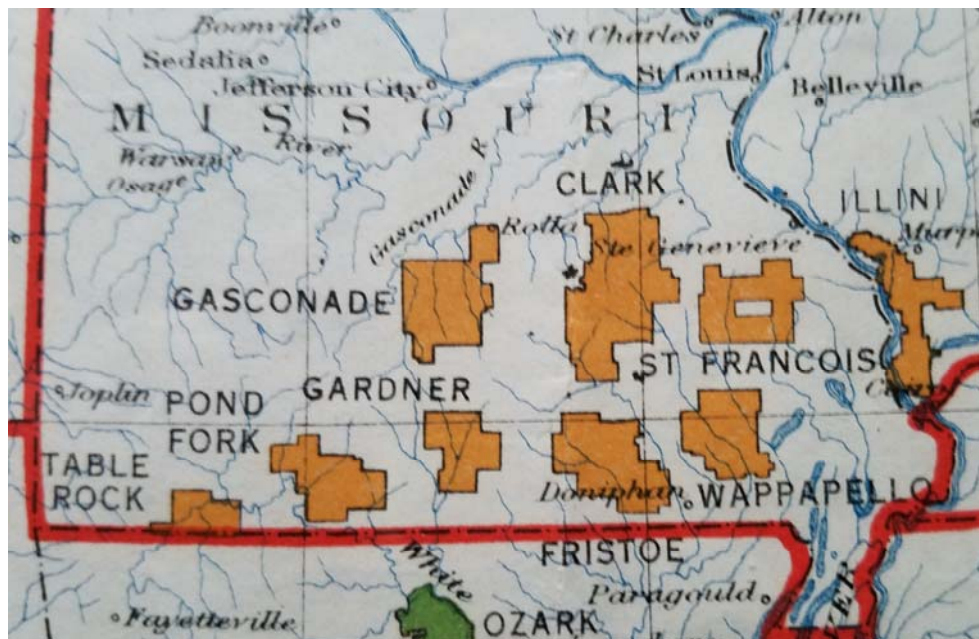


Figure 40: The group of eight purchase units of southern Missouri that would later become the Clark and the Mark Twain National Forests in early 1939. The Clark National Forest consisted of the Clark, St. Francois, Wappapello, and Fristoe Purchase Units – the Mark Twain took in the Table Rock, Pond Fork, Gasconade, and Gardner Purchase Units.



Figure 41: The National Forests of Missouri as of 1951 showing their geographic arrangement after being proclaimed national forests in 1939. The orange colored area attached to the Rolla-Houston Ranger District (former Gasconade Purchase Unit) is a part of the Mark Twain Purchase Unit and has not yet (as of 1951) been given national forest status. The extreme eastern part of the purchase unit's area in Phelps County was reduced by almost 50,000 acres in the 1956 system-wide purchase unit reductions. The Rolla-Houston Ranger District would be transferred to the Clark National Forest and the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts (formerly the Fristoe Purchase Unit) became part of the Mark Twain National Forest on June 9, 1962. The remaining part of the purchase unit was added to the Clark National Forest by Executive Order 11072 of December 28, 1962.

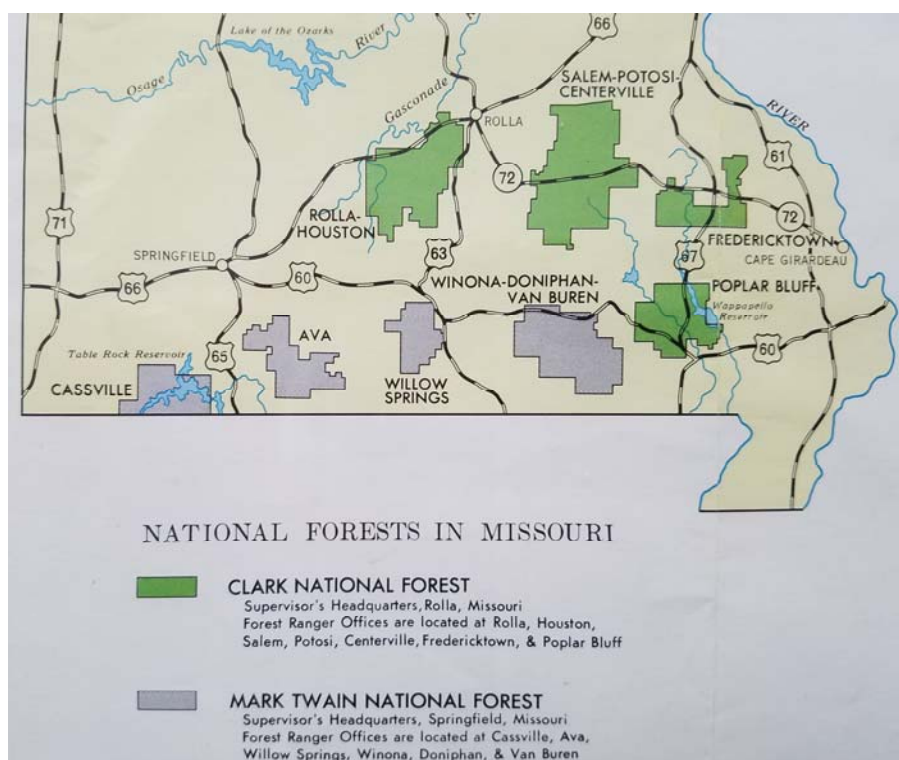


Figure 42: The location map found on the 1965 Clark National Forest visitor map showing the geographical arrangement of the two national forests in Missouri. First, the map shows the reduction of the Clark National Forest by the Executive Order 10932 of April 1961 eliminating much private land from the forest, including much of the northern part of the Fredericktown Ranger District. Second, the map shows the results of the ranger district “swap” of June 1962 (Executive Order 11028), where the lands of the Rolla-Houston Ranger District (former Gasconade Purchase Unit) were transferred to the Clark National Forest from the Mark Twain National Forest and the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger District (former Fristoe Purchase Unit) was transferred to the Mark Twain from the Clark.

The lands of the Clark National Forest were added to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1976 and its name discontinued. The language of Proclamation 4415 merging the two national forests states that after the exchange of ranger districts in 1962, “both national forests have been successfully administered as if they were a single national forest. This experience indicates that it is now in the public interest to consolidate these two national forests.” Some Forest Service directories show that the two forests were administrative combined as the “National Forests in Missouri” well before the formal merger of 1976. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the combined forests were located in Rolla, Missouri, the headquarters of the late Clark National Forest and not in Springfield, Missouri, the former headquarters of the Mark Twain National Forest and the four purchase units that went into the making of the Mark Twain previous to 1939. As of September 30, 2020, the Mark Twain National Forest encompassed 3,044,982 gross acres in nine, non-contiguous units with about half of the land base in Forest Service hands and half in “other” ownership.

The Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project (MO-LU-21) north of the capitol, Jefferson City has appeared on Forest Service maps since 1960 as a separate unit administered by the Forest Service, but was later attached to the Clark National Forest for management. In the early 1970s, the 13,104-acre Cedar Creek LUP was absorbed, but remained separate from, the larger 76,904-acre Cedar Creek Purchase Unit. In 1975, the only part of the purchase unit owned by the federal government was the 13,104 acres of LUP land. The area formally joined the National Forest System on October 24, 1992 when the President signed Public Law 102-498 and made the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit part of the Mark Twain National Forest as its Cedar Creek Ranger District. As of September 30, 1992, just before Cedar Creek lands were added to the National Forest System, the Forest Service had been able to acquire 2,166 acres on the 76,904-acre Purchase Unit. The area of the 13,104 acres of the Land Utilization Project had not changed. (see Figures 9 & 10 as MO-LU-21; Figure 11 as a purchase unit; Figure 12 as a part of the Mark Twain National Forest). With the addition of the Cedar Creek lands, the gross acreage of the Mark Twain National Forest topped three million acres.

The Mark Twain Purchase Unit was continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission at 47,815 acres, of which, 765 were owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service also continued the 76,904-acre Cedar Creek Purchase Unit in central Missouri with 283 acres in Forest Service ownership. From 1976 until today, the Mark Twain Purchase Unit has been slightly reduced to 45,691 acres with a total of 910 acres purchased. The Cedar Creek Purchase Unit was unlisted in the Forest Service's annual *Land Areas Report* beginning with the 1993 edition, which coincides with the Public Law 102-498 of October 1992 that added the lands of the Cedar Creek Land Utilization Project as well as the 2,166 acres purchased on the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit up to fiscal year 1993. In 2001, the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit was revived and listed in the *Land Areas Report* at 40 acres, all owned by the Forest Service. The Forest Service did not publish a "Notice" in the *Federal Register* announcing the new Cedar Creek Purchase Unit, that by 2013 had increased to 42 acres, all in Forest Service ownership. In a "Notice" dated January 20, 2015 and appearing in the January 28, 2015 issue of the *Federal Register*, the Under Secretary of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Department of Agriculture announced the establishment of the 1,859-acre Current River Purchase Unit on the Eleven Point Ranger District in Ripley County, Missouri, on September 30, 2014. The object of the new purchase unit was to allow for land acquisition of the remaining undeveloped parcels to protect the fragile Current River system and its many listed endangered or threatened species. It would also provide, as the notice states, "protection and enhancement of watersheds and ecological communities, provide additional areas suitable for outdoor recreation, and to provide public access to National Forest lands." As of September 30, 2020, the Forest Service has managed to purchase 188 acres within the unit. All three purchase units – Cedar Creek (42 acres), Current River (1,859 acres), and the Mark Twain (45,691 acres) – remain active today.

The National Forest Reservation Commission had been assigned the responsibility of serving as the clearing house for recreation land acquisition under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act for the National Forest System from 1965 to the Commission's termination in 1976. During that time, the Commission approved the purchase for nearly 25,000 acres on the Clark National Forest before its merger with the Mark Twain. The Commission approved an 48,000-acre extension of the Mark Twain Purchase Unit in the vicinity of the Eleven Point National Wild and Scenic River in September of 1969 so that dollars from the Land and Water Conservation Funds Act could be used to purchase private lands along the course of the 44.4-mile section of the river designated by Congress as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System.

The 1968 forest visitors map of the Mark Twain National Forest shows two special areas on the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts, the Current River Scenic Area and the Eleven Point River Scenic Area. Both areas would soon be given an enhanced status by the Congress as protected properties. In 1964 the Congress established the Ozark National Scenic Riverways (Public Law 88-492, 78 Stat. 608) in order to protect and preserve the Current and Jacks Fork Rivers and the over 300 natural springs in the area. Section 2 of the 1964 provided that "Federally owned lands and waters lying within such area shall, upon establishment of the area pursuant to Section 4 hereof, be transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary [of the Interior], without transfer of funds, for administration as part of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways." Section 4 states, "When the [Interior] Secretary determines that lands and waters, or interests therein, have been acquired by the United States in sufficient quantity to provide an administrable unit, he shall declare establishment of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways by publication of notice in the Federal Register." That declaration was made on June 10, 1972 by the Secretary of the Interior. The law affected only about four miles of the Current River in Carter County, Missouri, within the Mark Twain National Forest from Mile 0 at Gooseneck Campground upstream to Mile 4 near Panther Springs where the Current River leaves the national forest. The Ozark National Scenic Riverways was the first national scenic river, and made part of the National Park System, four years before the passage of the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968." Because the National Forest Reservation Commission was actively adding recreation land to the Mark Twain National Forest during this time, it will be difficult if not impossible to discover how many acres of forest land had been transferred from the Mark Twain National Forest to the National Park Service for inclusion into the Ozark National Scenic Riverways.

The text on the back of the 1968 Mark Twain National Forest visitors map made it known that "The Eleven Point [River] has been nominated for inclusion in the national Wild and Scenic Rivers System." Later that year, on October 2, 1968, the Congress passed the "Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968" that established the national system of wild and scenic rivers, defined the terms "Wild," "Scenic," and "Recreational" river areas, and specifically named eight rivers to form the first group of rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Under the act, a 44.4-mile segment of the Eleven Point River was named as a charter member of the national system. The Eleven Point National Wild and Scenic River had been assigned to the Forest Service under the Secretary of Agriculture for administration. The segment begins outside the Mark Twain National Forest boundary at Thomasville, Missouri on State Highway 99 and flows through the national forest to end at the State Highway 142 bridge. The entire 44.4-mile segment is classified as "Scenic." As defined in the 1968 law, a scenic river are those "that are free of impoundments, with shorelines and watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely

undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.” The Eleven Point River is the only river in Missouri in the National Wild and Scenic River System. By virtue of the river’s designation and the general move towards consolidation of ranger districts, the Forest Service reduced the number of ranger districts on the former Fristoe Purchase Unit from three to two with the Eleven Mile Ranger District replacing the Winona Ranger District. Today the area is composed of the Doniphan and the Eleven Mile Ranger Districts with ranger stations in Doniphan and Winona, Missouri, respectively.

Before the merger of the Clark National Forest into the Mark Twain National Forest and the uniting of all eight units of the national forests in Missouri under the Mark Twain National Forest, no wilderness area had as yet been established in Missouri. The law of October 19, 1976, “An Act to designate certain lands as wilderness” was the first of four wilderness acts that would designate wilderness areas on the Mark Twain National Forest. The 1976 Act designated the 12,315-acre Hercules-Glades Wilderness Area (surveyed at 12,423 acres with 1 acre in private hands) on the Ava-Cassville-Willow Springs Ranger District (formerly the Ava Ranger District). The same act also designated the 8,000-acre Mingo Wilderness Area (surveyed at 7,730 acres) on the Mingo National Wildlife Refuge just to the east of the Poplar Bluff Ranger District (former Wappapello Purchase Unit). Four additional wilderness areas were designated in the Act of December 22, 1980 with the popular name of “Colorado National Forest System Wilderness Act of 1979.” The Act was primarily concerned with wilderness areas in Colorado by designating 20 new wilderness areas and nine wilderness study areas in the state, but it also designated one new wilderness area in South Dakota, one in Louisiana, four in South Carolina, and four in Missouri. Under the 1980 law, the Mark Twain National Forest saw the establishment of the 8,530-acre Bell Mountain Wilderness Area (surveyed at 9,183 acres) on the Potosi-Fredericktown Ranger District (formerly the Salem-Potosi-Centerville Ranger District); the 3,920-acre Rockpile Wilderness Area (surveyed at 4,236 acres) on the Potosi-Fredericktown Ranger District (formerly the Fredericktown Ranger District); the 8,400-acre Piney Creek Wilderness Area (surveyed at 8,184 acres) on the Ava-Cassville-Willow Springs Ranger District (formerly the Cassville Ranger District); the 6,800-acre Devils Backbone Wilderness Area (surveyed at 6,691 acres) on the Ava-Cassville-Willow Springs Ranger District (formerly the Willow Springs Ranger District).

In addition to acts of Congress designating multiple new wilderness areas over several states or large omnibus wilderness acts for single states, Congress also passed individual laws designating individual wilderness areas. Such was the case for the Paddy Creek Wilderness Area and the Irish Wilderness Area. The “Paddy Creek Wilderness Act of 1981” (Public Law 97-407, 96 Stat. 2033) established the 6,888-acre Paddy Creek Wilderness Area (surveyed at 7,040 acres) on the Houston-Rolla-Cedar Creek Ranger District (formerly the Houston-Rolla Ranger District) on January 3, 1983. The “Irish Wilderness Act of 1984” (Public Law 98-289, 98 Stat. 199) also a wilderness act creating only a single wilderness area, passed the Congress on May 21, 1984. The Act designated the 16,500-acre Irish Wilderness Area (surveyed at 16,427 acres) on the Eleven Point Ranger District (formerly the Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts). Seven of the eight units of the Mark Twain National Forest have one wilderness area. Only the Poplar Bluff Ranger District does not have a wilderness area. The Cedar Creek area north of Jefferson City added in 1992 and attached to the Houston-Rolla Ranger District with its beginnings as Land Utilization Project does not have enough consolidated and undeveloped land that would have potential as wilderness.

Maps showing the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail indicate several routes taken by Native American from their homes in the southern Appalachian Mountains to the Indian Territory or present-day Oklahoma. Three of these routes pass through southern Missouri that either traverse or touch upon lands of the Mark Twain National Forest. The Historic Trail was added to the National Trails System by Congress on December 16, 1987 (Public law 100-192, 101 Stat. 1309) and is administered by the National Park Service. For information on the Sinkin Experimental Forest now on the Mark Twain National Forest, see the Clark National Forest above.

Instead of a “Timber Survey” Region 9 produced planimetric maps of the Mark Twain National Forest based on the 7.5-minute topographic maps made by the U.S. Geological Survey. The Library of Congress has a set of 66 planimetric maps covering the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest before the exchange of ranger districts with the Clark National Forest in 1962. This map series has not been cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1) 1933, August 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | The Gasconade Purchase Unit at 147,000 acres gross and the Pond Fork Purchase Unit at 117,600 acres gross established in southwestern Missouri. Also established at the same meeting were the Clark and Fristoe Purchase Units. |
| 2) 1934, March 26 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | The Gardner and Wappapello Purchase Units established. The existing Clark, Fristoe, Gasconade, and Pond Fork Purchase Units enlarged. |
| 3) 1935, January 21 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | The St. Francois and Table Rock Purchase Units established. The existing Clark, Fristoe, Gasconade, Pond Fork, and Wappapello Purchase Units enlarged. All eight purchase units in Missouri measure 3,321,365 gross acres. |
| 4) 1939, September 11 | *Proclamation 2362, 54 Stat. 2655
4 Federal Register 3907-3908
Map: 4 FR 3909 | Established Mark Twain National Forest from lands purchased under the authority of the Weeks Law of 1911 and other laws. Gross area at establishment: 1,349,628 acres. |
| 5) 1939, December 12 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | All four purchase units that formed the newly created Mark Twain National Forest combined under the name Mark Twain National Forest Purchase Unit and boundaries of the Purchase Unit made to coincide with those of the National Forest. Area: 1,349,628 gross acres. |
| 6) 1942, June 16 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Mark Twain Purchase Unit enlarged by approximately 133,000 acres. Gross area: 1,488,114 acres. |
| 7) 1956, April 17 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Reductions made in all four units of the Mark Twain National Forest. Area reduced to 1,412,550 gross acres. |
| 8) 1957, June 18 & June 25 | Secretary of Agriculture Order
22 Federal Register 6599-6600 | Land exchanged between the Secretaries of the Army and Agriculture in the vicinity of Fort Leonard Wood: 2,784 acres transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest and 2,779 acres transferred to Fort Leonard Wood. |
| 9) 1961, April 7 | Executive Order 10932
26 Federal Register 3051-3053 | Boundary modified through the elimination of private lands throughout the forest, ratifying the reductions made by the National Forest Reservation Commission on April 17, 1956. Mark Twain National Forest reduced to 1,165,752 gross acres. |
| 10) 1962, June 9
(effective July 1, 1962) | Executive Order 11028
27 Federal Register 5589 | Land transferred to and land added from the Clark National Forest in a ranger district exchange. |
| 11) 1962, June 21 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Adjusts the Clark and Mark Twain Purchase Unit boundaries to reflect the exchange of ranger districts of June 9, 1962. Mark Twain Purchase Unit reduced to 1,165,752 gross acres. |

12) 1964, August 27	Public Law 88-492, 78 Stat. 608	Establishes the Ozark National Scenic Riverways to preserve and to protect portions of the Current River and the Jacks Fork River and the many natural springs in the area. To be administered by the National Park Service.
13) 1968, October 2	Public Law 90-542, 82 Stat. 906	“Wild and Scenic Rivers Act” establishes a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, with a 44.4 mile section of the Eleven Point River on the Mark Twain National Forest as part of the System’s original components.
14) 1969, September 5	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Mark Twain National Forest Purchase Unit extended by 48,000 acres to facilitate recreation land acquisition under the Weeks Law through the Land and Water Conservation Fund in the vicinity of the Eleven Point National Wild and Scenic River, Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts.
15) 1972, June 10	Secretary of the Interior Notice 37 Federal Register 11983	Ozark National Scenic Riverways officially dedicated and declared as established. Area affects Forest Service land along the Current River in T. 25 N., R. 1 E., 5 th Principal Meridian in Carter County, Missouri.
16) 1976, February 17	Proclamation 4415, 90 Stat. 3077 41 Federal Register 7481	All lands of the Clark National Forest added upon the Clark’s discontinuation. Area increased to 2,943,796 gross acres with about half of the area in federal ownership.
17) 1976, October 19	Public Law 94-557, 90 Stat. 2635	Establishes the 12,315-acre Hercules – Glades Wilderness Area under Forest Service management.
18) 1980, December 22	Public Law 96-560, 94 Stat. 3265	Establishes the Bell Mountain Wilderness, Devils Backbone Wilderness, Piney Creek Wilderness, and the Rockpile Wilderness on the Mark Twain National Forest.
19) 1983, January 3	Public Law 97-407, 96 Stat. 2033	Establishes the Paddy Creek Wilderness Area under Forest Service management.
20) 1984, May 21	Public Law 98-289, 98 Stat. 199	Establishes the Irish Wilderness Area.
21) 1987, December 16	Public Law 100-192 101 Stat. 1309	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail added to the National Trails System to be administered by the National Park Service.
22) 1991, December 11	Public Law 102-220 105 Stat. 1674	“Greer Spring Acquisition and Protection Act of 1991” establishes the 6,894 acre Greer Springs Special Management Area; also establishes The Eleven Point Wild and Scenic Corridor to direct land acquisitions.
23) 1992, October 24	Public Law 102-498 106 Stat. 3263	Cedar Creek Purchase Unit in Boone and Callaway Counties made part of the Mark Twain National Forest and designated as the Cedar Creek Ranger District.
24) 1996, July 24	Public Law 104-165 110 Stat. 1443	Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to sell to the city of Rolla, Missouri the Rolla Ranger District Administrative Site of 10 acres at fair market value.
25) 1998, July 29	Public Law 105-210 112 Stat. 881	Devils Backbone Wilderness boundary adjusted to exclude 2 acres of improved property.

26) 2004, July 22	Public Law 108-279 118 Stat. 872	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Forest Service ordered to resolve boundary conflicts in Barry and Stone Counties (Cassville Ranger District) by resurvey, transferring title to federal land to claimants, confirming federal ownership, and monetary compensation.
27) 2004, October 18	Public Law 108-341 118 Stat. 1364	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of 87 acres of federal land in Stoddard County from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (Mingo National Wildlife Refuge) to the Forest Service for continued federal operation of the Mingo Job Corps Civilian Conservation Center.
28) 2014, September 30	Secretary of Agriculture Notice 80 Federal Register 4534	Current River Purchase Unit established on 1,868 acres of undeveloped land adjacent to the Current River for the protection and enhancement of the watershed.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 11, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office U.S.F.S. Milwaukee Wisconsin from G.L.O. plats.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,750,000. W94°00' – W91°45'/N38°00' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 12 x 15 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Shows the four western-most purchase units in Missouri (Gardner, Gasconade, Pond Fork, and Table Rock) that after this Proclamation became the Mark Twain National Forest. Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen at about 1:500,000- scale and measuring 44 x 55 cm.

Holdings: LC; NA

FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Gasconade Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters, Springfield, Missouri." The Gasconade Unit of the Mark Twain National Forest later became the Rolla and Houston Ranger Districts and was transferred to the Clark National Forest in 1962. The Ranger District name did not change with the transfer. The area returned to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1976 when the Clark National Forest was discontinued and all its lands transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest. This pre-World War II map does not indicate the existence of the U.S. Army Training Center later known as Fort Leonard Wood.

Holdings: NA

Fristoe Purchase Unit, Shannon, Carter, Oregon, and Ripley Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-9-34; revised 1-28-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:550,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service, Rolla, Missouri." The Fristoe Purchase Unit later became the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest, transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962.

Holdings: NA

Gasconade Purchase Unit, Pulaski, Phelps, Laclede, Wright, and Texas Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 1-28-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: NA

Gardner Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by R.A. Simerl, November, 1934; boundary revision Jan. 21, 1935; revised July, 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

50 x 50 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." The Gardner Purchase Unit later became the Willow Springs Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Gardner Purchase Unit, Douglas, Ozark, and Howell Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-4-34; revised 1-28-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
27 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge U.S. Forest Service Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: NA

Pond Fork Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934; boundary revision Jan. 21, 1935; revised June, 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43 x 57 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." The Pond Fork Purchase Unit later became the Ava Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Pond Fork Purchase Unit, Christian, Douglas, Ozark, and Taney Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 4-10-34; revised 1-28-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Table Rock Purchase Unit, Stone and Barry Counties, State of Missouri. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 1-29-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Springfield, Missouri." The Table Rock Purchase Unit later became the Cassville Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Fristoe Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934; revised January 21, 1935; revised July 1935; revised November, 1935.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 52 x 59 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state park, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters – St. Louis, Missouri." The Fristoe Purchase Unit became the Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts of the Clark National Forest and was later transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962. The names of the ranger districts did not change.

Holdings: LC; NA

Table Rock Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S. sheets, G.L.O. plats and county maps, by W.F. Last July 17, 1935; revised November 1935.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 60 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows purchase unit, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." The Table Rock Purchase Unit later became the Cassville Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Gardner Purchase Unit (Table Rock, Pond Fork, Gardner and Gasconade Divisions) Missouri, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 73 x 88 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters – Springfield, Missouri." The Gardner Purchase Unit was the collective name for the four areas that would later become later became the Mark Twain National Forest. This map shows all four purchase units as of 1938 in their true geographic relationship.

Holdings: NA

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, Barry, Christian, Douglas, Howell, Laclede, Ozark, Phelps, Pulaski, Stone, Taney, Texas, and Wright Counties.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; H.L.L. 8-21-39.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1940. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; traced by E.R. Renner, December, 1939. U.S. Government Printing Office 16-20263.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 28 x 36 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of Mark Twain National Forest (4 units) shown in green. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map entitled "State of Missouri" showing the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest in green and the four units of the Clark National Forest shown in gray in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Old woods road through mature stand of mixed oaks." Title panel also has a location map of the state of Missouri superimposed upon the panel photograph and "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, North Central Region."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 558 (June 1941), page 784.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NA

OCLC: 137372534

Mark Twain National Forest (Gasconade Unit), Missouri, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and Forest Service surveys by E.C. Winkler, November, 1934; revised October, 1940, R.A.S.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 67 x 58 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters, Springfield, Missouri." This pre-World War II map does not indicate the existence of the U.S. Army Training Center later known as Fort Leonard Wood.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Mark Twain National Forest ... Missouri, 7.5 minute Planimetric Series. (Administrative map set)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1959-1962. Scale, 1:31,680. W94°00' – W91°45' N37°00' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. Sheets 56 x 41 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Mark Twain National Forest shown in gray; thematic information such as the variety and quality of forest cover, when provided, shown in red overprint. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Forest Service Map Class C [or] D." Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian. Maps dated 1959, 1960, and 1962. Maps show national forest land ownership as of the date of the map. Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division has 66 sheets in its set. Compilation statements vary depending on base material used.

For maps dated 1959: "Prepared at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1958; converted to planimetric series from U.S.G.S. 1945 [or] 1951 topographic quadrangles, scale 1:24,000; revised from aerial photographs taken 1955 and cumulative field corrections to June 1959." or "Prepared at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1958 [or] 1959; compiled by the Eastern Photogrammetric Section from aerial photographs taken 1955; field examination and cumulative field corrections to June 1959." [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – Republic Litho Co. Milwaukee Wis. 1959.

For maps dated 1960: "Basic mapping by U.S.G.S. planetable surveys scale 1:62,500, enlarged to 1:31,680 scale and converted to planimetric series by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1958; revisions from aerial photographs and cumulative field correction to Oct. 1959." or "Topographic mapping by U.S.G.S. 1956, converted to planimetric series by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wis., 1958; with minor revisions from aerial photographs and cumulative field corrections added to Aug. 1960." or "Prepared at the Office of the North Central region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959, converted to planimetric series from U.S.G.S. 1954 topographic quadrangles, scale 1:24,000; minor revisions from aerial photographs taken 1955 and cumulative field corrections to August 1959." or "Compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from aerial photographs taken 1955; field examination and cumulative corrections to Aug. 1960." [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – Republic Litho Co. Milwaukee Wis. 1960 [or by] Republic – Forester (Agriculture) Milwaukee, 1961.

For maps dated 1962: "Prepared at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960, converted to planimetric series from U.S.G.S. 1955 topographic quadrangles, scale 1:24,000; revised from 1955 aerial photographs and cumulative field corrections to June 1961" or "Compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin from aerial photographs taken 1955; field examination and cumulative corrections to April, 1961. [Sheets printed by]: Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

Holdings: Cornell Univ.; LC

OCLC: 55590762

Mark Twain National Forest (Willow Springs Ranger District), Missouri, 1959. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions made from 1955 aerial photography and 1958 field examination. Agriculture O.L. Schilffarth & Co. Milwaukee – 1960.

1960. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°25' – W91°50'/N37°10' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 52 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land as of Nov. 1959 shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Map Accuracy Diagram" and key map entitled, "National Forest Areas in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Willow Springs Ranger District. "5th Principal Meridian." Land area formerly known as the Gardner Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Harvard College Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 68779199

Mark Twain National Forest (Cassville Ranger District), Missouri, 1961. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1961 field examination. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co. Waukesha, Wis.) 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°55' – W93°15'/N36°50' – N36°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm. Relief shown by spot heights. Also issued in an edition without green forest layer.

National forest land shown in green; main motor roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Map Accuracy Diagram" and key map entitled, "National Forest areas in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Cassville Ranger District. "Fifth Principal Meridian." Land formerly known as the Table Rock Purchase Unit. Its chief geographic feature is Table Rock Lake impounded behind Table Rock Dam, constructed between 1954 and 1958 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on the White River.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 65667653

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9, 7-2-62. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:1,267,200. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the four units of the Mark Twain National Forest along with national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." "Barry, Carter, Christian, Douglas, Howell, Oregon, Ozark, Ripley, Shannon, Stone, Taney and Texas Counties, Fifth Principal Meridian." Shows the results of the 1962 land transfer: Mark Twain National Forest transferred its Rolla and Houston Ranger Districts to the Clark National Forest and the Clark National Forest transferred its Winona, Doniphan, and Van Buren Ranger Districts (since 1990, the Eleven Point – Doniphan Ranger Districts) to the Mark Twain National Forest.

Holdings: LC

Clark and Mark Twain National Forests, Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

See under Clark National Forest, Missouri

Mark Twain National Forest (Ava Ranger District), Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°30'/N37°00' – N36°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Ava Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Land formerly known as the Pond Fork Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 65667643

Mark Twain National Forest (Ava Ranger District), Missouri, 1963. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°30'/N37°00' – N36°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 61 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Ava Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Ava District.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hunter looking up into the branches of a large tree. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: NA

Mark Twain National Forest (Willow Springs Ranger District), Missouri, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1959 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and 1955 aerial photographs; minor revisions 1963. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°25' – W91°50'/N37°10' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; main highways, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the Willow Springs Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 65667646

Mark Twain National Forest (Cassville Ranger District), Missouri, 1964. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1961 field examination; revised 1964. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co. Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°55' – W93°15'/N36°50' – N36°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state parks shown in brown; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Cassville Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 68802136

Mark Twain National Forest (Winona – Doniphan – Van Buren Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1964. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1964. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°50'/N37°05' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 61 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state parks shown in brown; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, experimental forest, and county boundaries, the boundaries of the Eleven Point and the Current River Recreation Areas, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of these three ranger districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Formerly, a part of the Clark National Forest transferred to the Mark Twain National Forest in 1962. Since 1990, called the Eleven Point – Doniphan Ranger Districts.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 65667649

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1964. (Forest visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1963 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. Agriculture – The E.F. Schmidt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°00' – W90°50'/N37°02' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 23 x 28 or smaller, on sheet, 44 x 84 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

On all 4 ranger district maps on one sheet, lands of the Mark Twain National Forest shown in green; state park boundaries, main and secondary highways, recreation, historical, and boat access sites, and points of interest shown in red; rivers lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, road and highway route numbers, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities.

Includes township diagram, "Recreation sites index," and map of the state of Missouri with principal towns and highways showing the lands of the Mark Twain National Forest in green and the lands of the Clark National Forest shown in gray.

Four maps separately titled (west to east) Cassville Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Ava Ranger District, 23 x 28 cm.; Willow Springs Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts, 23 x 28 cm. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text, black & white illustrations, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color photograph of a tent campsite by the water's edge. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 68802135

Mark Twain National Forest (Ava Ranger District), Missouri, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°30'/N37°00' – N36°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land as of Sept. 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Ava Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Mark Twain National Forest (Ava Ranger District), Missouri, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from U.S.F.S. planimetric quadrangle maps and U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1963 field examination; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°15' – W92°30'/N37°00' – N36°32'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 61 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land as of Sept. 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Source Diagram" and "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Ava Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Ava District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hunter looking up into the branches of a large tree. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Northern Illinois Univ.; Missouri State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.

OCLC: 6097270

Mark Twain National Forest (Willow Springs Ranger District), Missouri, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1959 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and 1955 aerial photographs; minor revisions 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°25' – W91°50'/N37°10' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of September 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites.

Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Willow Springs Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Missouri State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; Utah State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 7187053

Mark Twain National Forest (Willow Springs Ranger District), Missouri, 1967. (Forest Visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1959 from U.S.G.S. topographic maps and 1955 aerial photographs; minor revisions 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°25' – W91°50'/N37°10' – N36°40'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 52 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of September 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation sites.

Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forest in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Willow Springs Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Willow Springs District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a hunter and his dog looking up into the branches of a large tree. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: personal collection

Mark Twain National Forest (Cassville Ranger District), Missouri, 1968. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1961 field examination; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°55' – W93°15'/N36°50' – N36°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 56 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land as of April 30, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Cassville Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Northern Illinois Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Missouri State Univ.; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5493881

Mark Twain National Forest (Cassville Ranger District), Missouri, 1968. (Forest Visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1955 aerial photography and 1961 field examination; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°55' – W93°15'/N36°50' – N36°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 56 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land as of April 30, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and improved recreation areas. Includes "Key Map" entitled, "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of the Cassville Ranger District. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Cassville Ranger District*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of wild turkeys. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago

OCLC: 38039377

Mark Twain National Forest (Winona – Doniphan – Van Buren Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1968.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°50'/N37°05' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of May 31, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, experimental forest, and county boundaries, boundaries of the Eleven Point and Current River Scenic Areas, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of these three ranger districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Since 1990, called the Eleven Points –Doniphan Ranger Districts.

Holdings: LC and 12 other libraries

OCLC: 5493876

Mark Twain National Forest (Winona – Doniphan – Van Buren Ranger Districts), Missouri, 1968. (Forest Visitor map)

See Figure 22

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1960 from U.S.G.S. topographic quadrangle maps; minor revisions added from 1956 aerial photography and 1960 field examination; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°30' – W90°50'/N37°05' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 61 cm., folded to 22 x 12 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of May 31, 1968 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife management, experimental forest, and county boundaries, boundaries of the Eleven Point and Current River Scenic Areas, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" entitled "National Forests in Missouri" highlighting the location of these three ranger districts. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Since 1990, called the Eleven Points –Doniphan Ranger Districts.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest, Sportsman's Map, Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a buck. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Springfield, Missouri."

Holdings: personal collection

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1968. (Forest Visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1963 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°00' – W90°50'/N37°02' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

4 maps on one sheet, 23 x 28 or smaller, on sheet, 44 x 71 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures. On all 4 ranger district maps on one sheet, lands of the Mark Twain National Forest shown in green; special area and state park boundaries, main and secondary highways, float camps, recreation, historical, and boat access sites, and points of interest shown in red; rivers lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, road and highway route numbers, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes township diagram, "Recreation sites index," and map of the state of Missouri with principal towns and highways showing the lands of the Mark Twain National Forest in green and the lands of the Clark National Forest shown in gray. 4 maps separately titled (west to east) Cassville Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Ava Ranger District, 23 x 28 cm.; Willow Springs Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts, 23 x 28 cm. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Text, sepia illustrations, and drawings on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two river fishermen in a canoe. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Missouri." Holdings: Univ. of Arizona OCLC: 137359951

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1971. (Forest Visitor map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1963 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°00' – W90°50'/N37°02' – N36°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 4 maps on one sheet, 23 x 28 or smaller, on sheet, 44 x 81 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

On all 4 ranger district maps on one sheet, lands of the Mark Twain National Forest shown in green; National Scenic River and state park boundaries, main and secondary highways, float camps, recreation, historical, and boat access sites, and points of interest shown in red; rivers lakes, streams, and other water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, scenic area, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, road and highway route numbers, minor roads, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes township diagram, "Recreation sites index," and map of the state of Missouri with principal towns and highways showing the lands of the Mark Twain National Forest in green and the lands of the Clark National Forest shown in gray. 4 maps separately titled (west to east) Cassville Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Ava Ranger District, 23 x 28 cm.; Willow Springs Ranger District, 19 x 28 cm.; Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts, 23 x 28 cm. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two river fishermen in a canoe near a rock outcropping. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Missouri."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 928 (May 1972), page 46.

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5569607

Mark Twain National Forest, Missouri, 1977. (Forest Visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977—751-994.

1977. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, printed on both sides of sheet, 28 x 46 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National Forest land shown in dark green; state parks shown in purple; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers land shown in light green; main and secondary highways, trails, Forest Service and other recreation sites, National Wild and Scenic River boundaries shown in red; built-up areas shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, wildlife refuge, state forest, wilderness, military reservation, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Recreation sites index," text, and "Key Map" of the state of Missouri on both sides of sheet. The newest unit of the Mark Twain National Forest, the Cedar Creek Purchase Unit, is shown for the first time on this map. Panel title: *Mark Twain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of men fishing from a canoe near a rock outcropping. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rolla, Missouri."

(Eastern Section) 27 x 23 cm. Includes 1) Fredericktown Ranger District; 2) Poplar Bluff Ranger District; 3) Salem-Potosi Ranger Districts; 4) Winona-Doniphan-Van Buren Ranger Districts.

(Western Section) 27 x 31 cm. Includes 1) Ava Ranger District; 2) Cassville Ranger District; 3) Willow Springs Ranger District; 4) Rolla-Houston Ranger Districts; 5) as an inset, Cedar Creek District [Cedar Creek Purchase Unit].

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Illinois State Library; Univ. of Michigan; Syracuse Univ.; Oklahoma State Univ.; LC

OCLC: 5501347

Mark Twain National Forest (Cedar Creek Purchase Unit), Missouri, 1980. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1979 from the U.S. Forest Service primary base series and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; drafted at the U.S.F.S. Geometronics Service Center, Salt Lake City, Utah.

1980. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°17' – W91°50'/N39°08' – N38°37'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 40 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; state park boundaries shown in purple; primary and secondary highways, route numbers, recreation site information, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue. Also shows purchase unit, state prison farm, wildlife research area, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Recreation Sites index," "Index to Geological Survey topographic maps," and "Key Map" of Missouri showing the nine units of the Mark Twain National Forest in green in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." Area became the Cedar Creek Ranger District of the Mark Twain National Forest on October 24, 1992 under Public Law 102-498 (106 Stat. 3263).

Holdings: NA; LC and 52 other libraries

OCLC: 6964536

**MARQUETTE NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN (First)
1909-1915**

The Marquette, the first national forest on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and located just south of Whitefish Bay, was named after Pere (Father) Marquette, the French priest and discoverer, along with his fellow explorer Louis Jolliet, of the Mississippi River. Marquette became the first European to enjoy the raw beauty of northern Michigan, which he came to call home. He died at age 38 on the shores of Lake Michigan in 1675. Unlike other national forests in the eastern United States, the Marquette National Forest was established by the withdrawal of unreserved public lands. As Figure 43 below indicates, the land base of the first Marquette National Forest was highly dispersed. National maps (Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5) also show a small and dispersed national forest. Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Marquette were established in Au Sable, Michigan late in 1909, but were soon moved to East Tawas in 1911. These cities also served as the Supervisor's Headquarters for the Michigan National Forest and indicate how these two separately proclaimed national forests had, from their beginnings, been closely administered as one unit, ultimately resulting in an unsurprising merger in 1915.

In 1915, as an economy measure, the first Marquette National Forest became a part of the Michigan National Forest, also a public land national forest, on the Lower Peninsula (see Figure 44). After the 1915 merger, the Marquette's name was discontinued by the Forest Service. The original Michigan National Forest of 1909 on the Lower Peninsula separated in 1928 to become the Huron National Forest, while the Upper Peninsula portion, former Marquette National Forest, continued as the sole unit of the Michigan National Forest. The Supervisor's Headquarters from 1928 to 1935 were located in Munising, Michigan, as were the all purchase units established on the Upper Peninsula. In 1931, President Hoover changed the name of the Michigan National Forest back to the Marquette National Forest and the forest was given expanded boundaries that included the forest's original 1909 lands and the lands of the Marquette Purchase Unit, enlarging the Marquette to 274,910 gross acres. In 1931, 67,644 of those acres were owned by the Forest Service. Until January 1, 1929, the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan were administered as part of District 2, the Rocky Mountain District. For maps of the Marquette National Forest from 1915 to 1931, consult the listings under the Michigan National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|
| 1) 1909, February 10 | *Proclamation 838, 35 Stat. 2220 | Established National Forest on 31,843 gross acres, of which, 21,787 were public lands and 10,056 acres in other ownership. |
| 2) 1915, April 6
(effective July 1, 1915) | Executive Order 2163 | Entire forest transferred to the Michigan National Forest. First Marquette National Forest discontinued. |

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Marquette National Forest, Michigan: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation Dated February 10, 1909]. See Figure 43

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 838.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

43 x 43 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and military reservation boundaries, populated places, railroads, lakes, rivers, and streams.

“Michigan Meridian and Base.” Proclamation creates the first Marquette National Forest by reserving existing public lands in Townships 44-47 North, Ranges 3-5 West with Fort Brady Target Range Reservation near the center of the national forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

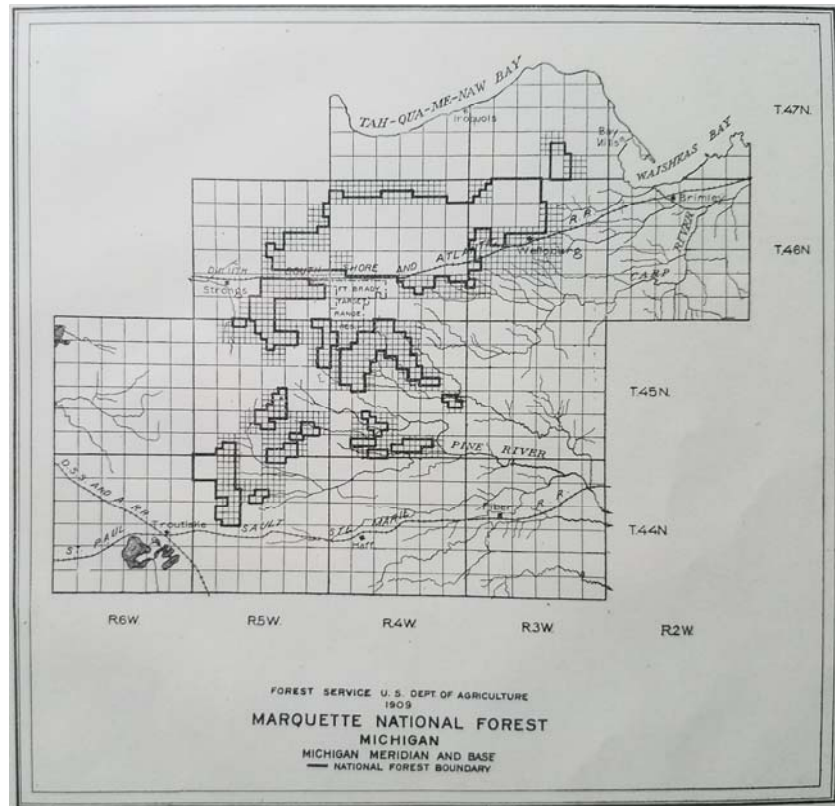


Figure 43: Marquette National Forest (First) as proclaimed on February 10, 1909 illustrating the disconnected nature of the remaining public lands that were reserved for the first national forest in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In 1915, the entire area was absorbed by the Michigan National Forest. A portion of the Fort Brady Target Range Reservation shown on this map was added to the National Forest System by Executive Order 4243 of June 4, 1926. This addition was one of the few such military reservations that remained as national forest land.

MARQUETTE NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN (Second) 1931-1962

Before the revival of the Marquette National Forest in 1931, while still called the Michigan National Forest, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the 278,540-acre Marquette Purchase Unit encompassing the entire and sole remaining unit of the Michigan National Forest on the Upper Peninsula. When established on February 18, 1928, the Marquette Purchase Unit held 27,515 acres reserved from the public domain and another 1,025 acres withdrawn from entry or disposal under the public land laws by executive order 4963 of September 1928. The entire area had been severely burned over requiring extensive replanting efforts. The first acquisition on the Marquette Purchase Unit consisted of 10,781 acres at a cost of \$1.50 per acre. During fiscal year 1929, the Commission increased the Marquette Purchase Unit by nearly 27,000

acres to 304,786 only to eliminate 28,800 acres of farm land from the purchase unit in fiscal year 1930. By 1931, the Commission had increased federal governmental holdings on the Marquette Purchase Unit to nearly 68,000 acres which motivated the Forest Service and President Hoover to issue Proclamation 1938 which changed the name of the Michigan National Forest to the Marquette National Forest and expanded its boundaries to match those of the Marquette Purchase Unit. President Hoover's proclamation was careful to include language stating that the lands of the Brady District transferred to Forest Service management while it was the Michigan National Forest under Executive Order 4243 of June 5, 1925, "shall remain subject to military use and be administered in the manner provided by said Executive Order of June 5, 1925."

On August 30, 1933, the National Forest Reservation Commission expanded the Marquette Purchase Unit to 489,775 gross acres, the expansion reflected in Figure 6, above. Figure 6 depicts the situation as of the fall of 1934, showing the proclaimed Marquette National Forest in green, which included the original part of the Marquette Purchase Unit, and, in orange, the expanded purchase unit southward to the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Michigan. This part of the purchase unit had not yet been added to the national forest. Additional boundary adjustments were made in 1935 by the Commission, so that by 1936, the Marquette Purchase Unit measured 505,102 gross acres and included 166,454 acres owned by the Forest Service. The proclamation of November 25, 1938 added the area shown in orange in Figure 6 and other lands acquired since 1934 to the Marquette National Forest creating a national forest that extended from Lake Superior on the north to Lakes Michigan and Huron to the south totaling 503,174 gross acres, as shown in Figure 7. By June 30th of 1939, land owned by the Forest Service on the enlarged Marquette National Forest amounted to 247,922 acres.

The Marquette National Forest Purchase Unit was again enlarged on June 1, 1939 by the addition of Round Island containing 352 acres and Government Island #6, containing 214.25 acres, both of which were included in the Marquette National Forest by the proclamation of November 25, 1938. This action by the Commission indicates the importance the body placed on having the boundaries of the National Forest and the Purchase Unit coincide. Transfers of both islands to the Forest Service were authorized by Congressional action from the Department of Commerce, the department then in charge of lighthouses and navigation.

When the Michigan National Forest was renamed and enlarged to become the second Marquette National Forest in 1931, its Forest Supervisor's Headquarters remained in Munising on the shores of Lake Superior from 1931 until 1935. Munising also served as the Forest Supervisor's headquarters for all three national forests of Upper Peninsula of Michigan, the Ottawa, Hiawatha, and Marquette. In 1935, both the Hiawatha and Marquette relocated their headquarters to Escanaba on Lake Michigan, while the Ottawa National Forest took its headquarters to the town of Ironwood, Michigan on the border with Wisconsin and closer its land area. Escanaba, Michigan served as the Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the Marquette and the Hiawatha National Forest even after the merger of these two forests in 1962.

Between 1955 and 1956 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lakes area, compiled a set of "Timber Survey" maps covering the Marquette National Forest based on 1953 aerial photography and a 1956 field examination. Sheets in this series were entitled, *1953 Timber Survey, Marquette National Forest..., Michigan*. These maps were "compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1956 from 1:31,680-scale U.S. Forest Service Class "C" planimetric maps" and printed in 1956 and 1957 by the Republic Litho Company in Milwaukee. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles, had a scale of 1:31,680 or one half mile to the inch and identified dominant vegetation types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., annotated as to the size and density of the vegetation type. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation is not provided here. Other separate timber surveys were produced at about the same time for Michigan's other national forests, the Hiawatha, Huron, Manistee, and the Ottawa. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 29 sheets covering the Marquette National Forest is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was placed into producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

The merger of the Marquette into the Hiawatha National Forest early in 1962 ended the second Marquette National Forest. Its lands became the St. Ignace and Sault St. Marie Ranger Districts of the Hiawatha National Forest. There is evidence that the Hiawatha and the Marquette had been jointly administered for some years prior to the official 1962 merger. For mapping of the former lands of the Marquette National Forest after the merger of 1962, see the map citations under the Hiawatha National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit established on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on 278,540 gross acres completely surrounding the Marquette District of the Michigan National Forest.
2) 1928, September 17	Executive Order 4963	Public lands surrounding the Michigan National Forest in the Upper Peninsula withdrawn from public entry pending a determination as to the advisability of including the public lands in an enlarged national forest.
3) Fiscal Year 1929	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit enlarged to 304,786 gross acres.
4) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit reduced to 275,986 gross acres by the elimination of 28,800 acres of dairy land.
5) 1931, February 12	*Proclamation 1938, 46 Stat. 3050	Marquette National Forest re-established from lands formerly administered by the Michigan National Forest, and from other lands acquired under the 1911 Weeks Law with a gross area of 274,910 acres, of which 67,644 acres were in federal ownership. Michigan National Forest discontinued.
6) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit enlarged by 214,865 acres gross. Purchase Unit now measures 489,775 gross acres.
7) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit enlarged by the addition of nearly 52,000 acres.
8) 1935, March 7	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit reduced due to the State of Michigan taking the initiative to acquire tax delinquent lands to add to its own state forest system. As of June 30, 1935, Purchase Unit measures 541,361 gross acres, recalculated in 1936 to be 505,102.
9) 1935, May 28	Public Law 74-81, 48 Stat. 305, (specifically 48 Stat. 307)	Government Island #6 in the Les Cheneaux Island Group (214.25 acres) transferred from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce to the Marquette National Forest, as it was no longer required for lighthouse purposes. National Forest area: 275,193 gross acres.
10) 1938, November 25	*Proclamation 2313, 53 Stat. 2505 3 Federal Register 2799	Boundary enlarged to include lands acquired or with the potential to be acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911, as amended, and other emergency laws of the 1930s. National Forest area increased to 503,174 gross acres including Government Island #6 and Round Island.
11) 1939, January 11	Proclamation 2319, 53 Stat. 2520 4 Federal Register 229	Proclamation 2313 of November 25, 1938 corrected in regard to the revocation of three Executive Orders affecting the forest.
12) 1939, January 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette National Forest Purchase Unit eliminates 2,567 acres – an area that was not included in the National Forest as recently proclaimed.

13) 1939, May 11	Proclamation 2336, 53 Stat. 2541 4 Federal Register 2025	Proclamation 2313 of November 25, 1938 corrected in regard to the proper date of the 1874 Executive Order from October 20 th to the correct date of October 26 th .
14) 1939, June 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged with the addition of Round Island containing 352 acres and Government Island #6, containing 214.25 acres, both of which were included in the National Forest by the proclamation dated November 25, 1938. Purchase Unit and National Forest areas now measure the same 503,174 gross acres.
15) 1943, July 29	Proclamation 2591, 57 Stat. 748 8 Federal Register 10699	Lands acquired or being acquired through exchange with the State of Michigan or under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tennant Act within the boundaries of the Marquette National Forest shall be immediately added to the Marquette upon acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.
16) 1948, October 4	Public Land Order 523 13 Federal Register 5950	Part of Fort Brady Target Range Military Reservation in Section 30 of T. 46 N., R. 4 W., Michigan Meridian, added (277 acres). Such lands to remain subject to military use.
17) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette National Forest Purchase Unit reduced from 504,075 to 493,902 gross acres. Reduction posted in the Commission's 1961 annual report.
18) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051-3052	Boundary modified through the elimination of private lands in the eastern half of T. 43 N., R. 2 W., Michigan Meridian.
19) 1961, July 18	Public Land Order 2438 26 Federal Register 6591	482 acres of public land added in T. 42 N., R. 4 & 5 W., and in T. 43 N., R. 5 W., Michigan Meridian.
20) 1962, February 9	Executive Order 10993 27 Federal Register 1312	Entire forest of 493,902 gross acres transferred to the Hiawatha National Forest to become the Hiawatha's St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie Ranger Districts.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1931: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [February 12, 1931].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in 1930 under the direction of T.W. Norcross, Chief Engineer, from General Land Office survey plats. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931. [Proclamation No. 1938].

1931. Scale, ca. 1:540,000. W85°10' – W84°30'/N46°40' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 15 x 13 cm., on sheet 33 x 21 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, Fort Brady Military Reservation, International, and county boundaries. "Michigan Meridian."

This proclamation re-established the Marquette National Forest with lands formerly administered as the Michigan National Forest and by enlarging the boundaries of the second Marquette to allow for federal land purchases in the area. The proclamation states that the "Fort Brady Target Range Military Reservation, made part of the Michigan National Forest by Executive Order 4243 of June 5, 1925, shall remain subject to military use and be administered in the manner provided by said Executive Order of June 5, 1925."

Holdings: LC; NA

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1938: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated November 25, 1938.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; FS – LP – 17.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

34 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the newly enlarged Marquette National Forest boundaries now extending from Lake Superior south to the shores of Lakes Michigan and Huron along with military reservation boundaries. "Michigan Meridian." National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W85°10' – W84°30'/N46°35' – N46°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

103 x 100 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campsites, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." "Forest Supervisor's headquarters, Munising, Michigan."

Holdings: LC; NA

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1930; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°30'/N46°35' – N46°02'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

52 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campsites, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." "Forest Supervisor's headquarters, Munising, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 69669345

Marquette National Forest and Purchase Unit, Michigan, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°30'/N46°35' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

72 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, military reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campsites, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." "Preliminary Map." Map shows 1933 extension of the Marquette National Forest to the south to Lakes Michigan and Huron.

Holdings: NA

Marquette National Forest and Purchase Unit, Chippewa, and Mackinac Counties, State of Michigan. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.G.W. 9/7/33; revised 1-30-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state forest, and county boundaries together with the shores of Lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan. "Michigan Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1937.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 32 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, special, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp and picnic grounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan and northern Michigan highlighting the location of the Marquette National Forest and Purchase Unit. "Michigan Meridian." Verso is blank.

Holdings: NA

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by R.A.S. April, 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15098 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°35' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 74 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition without compass roses.

National forest "lands in federal ownership and being acquired as of June 4, 1940" shown in green; main and secondary motor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, forest camps, picnic grounds, fish hatcheries, resorts, points of historic interest, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout towers shown in orange; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state game area, state forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, and streams. Includes inset map "Portion of T. 41 N., R. 1 E. Government Island included in Marquette National Forest." "Michigan Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters, Escanaba, Michigan." Public Laws and Proclamations between 1935 and 1939 extended the boundary of the Marquette National Forest south to Lakes Huron and Michigan and eastward to Search Bay in Mackinac County.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 35066110

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.A. Simerl; traced by R.A.S. April, 1940. Engineer Reproduction Plant, The Army War College, Washington, D.C. 15098 1940.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W85°10' – W84°20'/N46°35' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 31 cm. Relief not indicated.

Main and secondary motor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, forest camps, picnic grounds, fish hatcheries, resorts, points of historic interest, and permanent lookout towers shown in orange; lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, military reservation, state game area, state forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, and streams. Includes inset map "Portion of T. 41 N., R. 1 E. Government Island included in Marquette National Forest." "Michigan Meridian." "Supervisors Headquarters, Escanaba, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 35066113

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

See **National Forests in Michigan.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps.

Recreation Map, Hiawatha and Marquette National Forests, Michigan, 1958.

See under Hiawatha National Forest for complete citation.

Recreation Map, Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1961. *See Figure 21*

See under Hiawatha National Forest for complete citation.

MEADE NATIONAL FOREST, MARYLAND 1925-1927

The Meade National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Fort Meade was created in 1917 when the United States Department of War acquired 19,000 acres of land west of Odenton, Maryland to develop a training camp. First known as Camp Annapolis Junction for the nearby railroad junction of the same name, the fort was re-named Camp Admiral at its opening in 1917. Other name changes occurred after the construction of 1,460 buildings on the site when it became Camp George Gordon Meade. Then in the late 1920s it was given the name of Fort Leonard Wood, but by the 1930s it reverted back to Fort George G. Meade. Fort Meade was used as a basic training post and a prisoner of war camp during World War II. In the 1950s, the post became headquarters of the National Security Agency (NSA). Forest Supervisors Headquarters were located in Lynchburg, Virginia, as were the Eustis, Humphreys, and the Lee National Forests in Virginia, all located on Military Reservations, together with Supervisor's Headquarters of the Natural Bridge National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4200 | Established National Forest from part of the Camp Meade Military Reservation.
Area at establishment: 4,725 acres. |
| 2) 1927, December 2 | Executive Order 4776 | Executive Order 4200 of April 10, 1925 rescinded. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Meade National Forest, Maryland, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:30,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 20 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Meade National Forest and Camp Meade Military Reservation. Also shows roadway reserved by the War Department, other roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Executive Order No. 4200.

Holdings: LC; NA

MICHIGAN NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN 1909-1931

This forest was named for its home state. The name "Michigan" is a combination of two Native American words: *mich* meaning great or large and *gama* meaning lake and described Lake Michigan, discovered by Jean Nicolet in 1634. The name of the lake was applied to the territory, the state, and later to the first federal forest located on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. "Established in 1909 from lands withheld from sale as early as 1902, the Michigan National Forest comprised "scattered areas of the poorer timberlands which were considered worthless by private timberland buyers" in the northeastern Lower Peninsula [Huron] and the eastern Upper Peninsula [Marquette]. Most of the forests were either cedar swamps or pine barrens of scrub jack pine that had already burned. [Theodore] Roosevelt made the area a national forest to remove the land from the market and to begin permanent fire and timber management." ⁶³ The Michigan National Forest absorbed the first Marquette National Forest located in the Upper Peninsula in 1915. From 1915 to 1928, the Michigan National Forest occupied land on both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of the state.

Under the terms of the Clark-McNary Act of 1924, the original 1911 Weeks Law was broadened to include timber production to support federal forest land purchases. This opened up the cut and burned over lands in the Great Lakes region as well as in the southern pine forests to land purchases by the federal government. Michigan Governor Alex Groesbeck signed Public Act 312, "Michigan Public Lands – National Forest, Enabling Act" on May 25, 1923 permitting the federal government to purchase forest land within the state. In a memo dated March 7, 1925 addressed to the National Forest Reservation

⁶³ Joseph J. Jones, "Transforming the Cutover: the Establishment of National Forests in Northern Michigan," *Forest History Today*, Spring/Fall, 2001, page 49.

Commission, Secretary of Agriculture, Howard M. Gore recommended the establishment of a purchase unit covering 265,000 acres within and without the boundaries of the Michigan National Forest. Two purchase units were proposed, the Tawas on the Lower Peninsula embracing the Tawas and Mio Divisions, and the Mackinac unit on the Upper Peninsula. The Commission decided at the time, in deference to Commission member and Senator from North Carolina, Lee Slater Overman's objection, that no purchases would be made until the Commission was satisfied by an opinion of the Attorney General that Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act, authorizing forest land purchases for timber production, was legally sufficient. However, Overman was out-voted at the March 31, 1926 meeting and the Tawas Purchase Unit was established at 616,962 gross acres, of which, the Commission considered 482,361 acres suitable for purchase. The Tawas Purchase Unit along with the Superior Purchase Unit in Minnesota were the first units created to promote the production of timber and not to regulate the flow of a river. The first land purchase was also authorized at the March 31, 1926 meeting for 50,080 acres priced at one dollar an acre from the Michigan Agricultural College. The area would, in 1928, become the Huron National Forest. A Marquette Purchase unit of some 28,540 acres completely surrounding the Marquette District of the Michigan National Forest was established by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting of February 18, 1928.

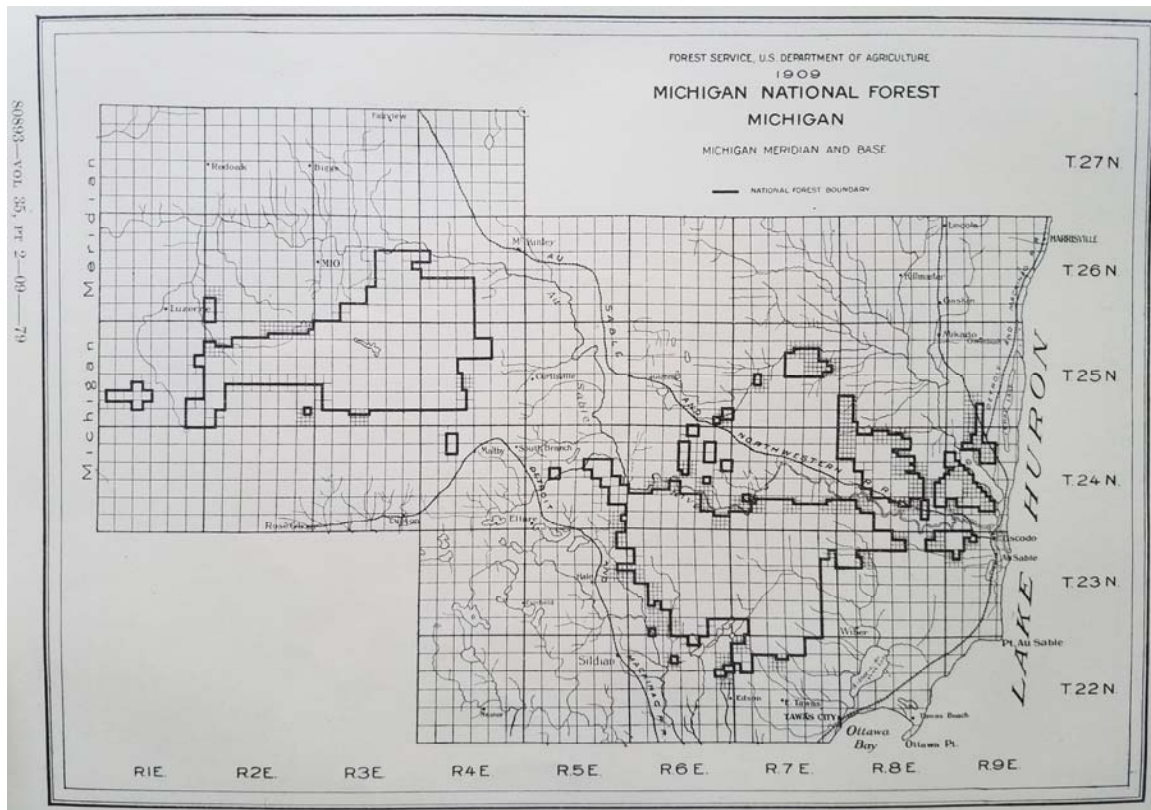


Figure 44: Michigan National Forest as proclaimed on February 11, 1909 illustrating the disconnected nature of the early forest. The western area formed the Mio Ranger District and the eastern area, the Tawas Ranger District. Total area: 132,770 gross acres. The area was later consolidated with new boundaries and federal land ownership expanded through land exchanges with the State of Michigan and purchases until 1928 when the area was separated from the Michigan National Forest and proclaimed the Huron National Forest with 553,441 gross acres, only then, assuming boundaries recognizable today.

After the creation of the Huron National Forest from the Michigan National Forest's Lower Peninsula lands on July 30, 1928, the Michigan National Forest only consisted of its area in the Upper Peninsula, namely the lands of the former Marquette National Forest. On February 12, 1931, the Michigan National Forest was itself discontinued and its lands on the Upper Peninsula once more became the Marquette National Forest. Altogether, there were 14 early national forests in the National Forest System like the Michigan National Forest, named after their home state. As states organized and developed their own state forestry programs, the Forest Service changed the names of all but one of its national forests with a state name. Only the Nebraska National Forest remains.

During the 1922 fiscal year, the Forest Service acquired 11,499 acres from the state of Michigan, which were then added to the Michigan National Forest. This increase was partially offset by a counter transfer of 8,320 acres from the Forest Service to the state of Michigan, which were eliminated from the same forest. Because the Congress had granted the Forest Service authority to consummate land exchanges with the State of Michigan under Public Law 62-247 of July 31, 1912 (37 Stat. 241), no special proclamation or executive order or public law was necessary to effect the exchange. Thus, reference to the exchange does not appear below in the administrative history. Similarly, a 39,000-acre acquisition early in 1928 under the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 is not found below because the land was automatically added to the Michigan National Forest under the terms of Section 6 of the Act.

Forest Supervisor's Headquarters for the both the Michigan and Marquette National Forests were located in Au Sable, Michigan but were soon moved to East Tawas, Michigan, remaining there until late 1928. After the detachment of the Michigan National Forest lands on the Lower Peninsula in 1928, Munising, Michigan served as the Supervisor's Headquarters. This change in the location of its headquarters was altogether appropriate as the Michigan National Forest became exclusively an Upper Peninsula national forest from 1928 until its discontinuation in 1931. The Michigan National Forest was administered and mapped by the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) until January 1, 1929 when the Lake States District (District 9) was established by the Forest Service and administrative authority transferred first to a temporary office in Madison, Wisconsin and then to a permanent home in Milwaukee. Map listings for areas once a part the Michigan National Forest are continued under the Huron National Forest (1928-Present) and the Marquette National Forest (1931-1962) and the Hiawatha National Forest (1962-Present).

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1) 1909, February 11 | *Proclamation 841, 35 Stat. 2222 | Established National Forest on 132,770 gross acres on Michigan's Lower Peninsula. |
| 2) 1912, July 31 | Public Law 62-247, 37 Stat. 241 | Authorizes forest land exchanges between the federal government and the state of Michigan. 1911 resurvey measures the area of the Michigan National Forest at 131,928 gross acres, of which, 62,924 acres were public lands in Forest Service ownership and 69,004 acres in other ownership. |
| 3) 1915, April 6
(effective July 1, 1915) | Executive Order 2163 | The entire Marquette National Forest added upon the discontinuation of the first Marquette. The Michigan National Forest now has divisions on both the Upper and Lower Peninsulas of the state measuring 163,771 gross acres. |
| 4) 1925, June 5 | Executive Order 4243 | Part of Fort Brady Target Range Military Reservation added under the authority of Section 9 of the Clarke-McNary Act (Public Law 68-270, 43 Stat. 653) of June 7, 1924 to become the Brady District of the Michigan National Forest (Marquette Division). Area increased to 170,172 gross acres. |
| 5) 1926, March 31 | National Forest Reservation Commission decision | Establishes Tawas Purchase Unit at 616,962 gross acres to purchase lands on the Michigan National Forest's Lower Peninsula unit. |
| 6) 1928, July 30 | *Proclamation 1844, 45 Stat. 2959 | Original part of the Michigan National Forest on the Lower Peninsula of Michigan eliminated to establish the Huron National Forest and, at the same time, 13,095 national forest acres eliminated from the Lower Peninsula. Michigan National Forest now confined to the Marquette Division located on the Upper Peninsula. Michigan National Forest reduced to 35,563 gross acres. |

7) 1928, February 18	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit established on the Upper Peninsula of Michigan on 278,540 gross acres surrounding the Marquette District of the Michigan National Forest.
8) 1928, September 17	Executive Order 4963	Public lands surrounding the Michigan National Forest in the Upper Peninsula withdrawn from public entry pending a determination as to the advisability of including them in an enlarged national forest.
9) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Marquette Purchase Unit reduced by the elimination of 28,000 acres of dairy land.
10) 1931, February 12	*Proclamation 1938, 46 Stat. 3050	Name changed to the Marquette National Forest, re-establishing the Marquette name (second) with land additions. Name "Michigan" discontinued.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Michigan National Forest, Michigan: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 11, 1909]. See Figure 44

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 841
1909. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
41 x 57 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian and base." Proclamation creates the Michigan National Forest by reserving existing public lands thereby creating a dispersed, discontinuous, and jagged national forest boundary north and west of Tawas City, Michigan on the shore of Lake Huron. In 1928, this portion of the Michigan National Forest became the Huron National Forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 35256229

Huron National Forest, Michigan, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated July 20, 1928.

For complete citation see under Proclamation diagrams for the Huron National Forest, Michigan.

Marquette National Forest, Michigan, 1931: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [February 12, 1931].

For complete citation see under Proclamation diagrams for the Marquette National Forest, Michigan (Second).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Michigan National Forest, Michigan, 1919. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1919. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. [Southern (Huron) portion] W84°21' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°15'; [Northern (Marquette) portion] W85°00' – W84°30'/N46°40' [i.e. 30'] – N46°20' [i.e. 10']. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 70 x 89 cm. Relief not indicated.
Both maps show national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Michigan National Forest, Michigan, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, May, 1918 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced by Phyllis Dennee; revised Oct. 1920. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. [Southern (Huron) portion] W84°23' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°15'; [Northern (Marquette) portion] W85°00' – W84°30'/N46°40' [i.e. 30'] – N46°20' [i.e. 10']. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 35 x 44 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps show national forest boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA

OCLC: 35067419

Michigan National Forest, Michigan, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. [Southern (Huron) portion] W84°25' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'; [Northern (Marquette) portion] W85°00' – W84°30'/N46°30' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 72 x 90 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps shown national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Michigan National Forest, Michigan, 1925. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced by L.S. Good, 1924. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. [Southern (Huron) portion] W84°25' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'; [Northern (Marquette) portion] W85°00' – W84°30'/N46°30' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 maps on one sheet, 35 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Both maps shown national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes inset [Part of Chippewa County, Upper Peninsula, Michigan]. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; NA

OCLC: 35060714

Michigan National Forest, Michigan, 1927. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by M.A.S. and F.E.W.; drawn by M.A.S. Jan. 1 – 1927. Engraved and printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:270,000. [Southern (Huron) portion] W84°23' – W83°18'/N44°45' – N44°10'; [Northern (Marquette) portion] W85°00' – W84°30'/N46°30' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps on one sheet, 34 x 43 cm., folded to 20 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Roads and road numbers shown in red and national forest boundaries accented by red. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of Michigan entitled, "Michigan National Forest in Three Div. highlighting the lands of the Michigan National Forest in red. Because of the discontinuous nature of the Lower Peninsula portion [Huron] of the Michigan National Forest, this area is counted as having two divisions (Mio and Tawas) with the Upper Peninsula portion [Marquette] as the third." Map has "Note – This map compiled January 1, 1927. Forest boundaries subject to change at any time." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "The Au Sable River at Foote Dam." Back title panel has, "U.S. Government Printing Office: 1927."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 393 (September 1927), page 145.

Holdings: Connecticut State Library; Illinois State Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NAL

OCLC: 15063151

**MIDEWIN NATIONAL TALLGRASS PRAIRIE, ILLINOIS
1996-PRESENT**

The Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie was established in 1996 and is the first national tallgrass prairie in the country. It is administered by the U.S. Forest Service as a part of the National Forest System, in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and with the support of hundreds of volunteers and partner agencies, businesses, and organizations.

Located on a portion of the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant, Midewin remained largely closed to the public while the Army cleaned up contamination remaining from decades of TNT manufacturing and packaging. Subsection A of Title 29 of Public Law 104-106 (110 Stat. 594) entitled the “Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995” within the larger “National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996” created the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie by transferring 19,165 acres of land in Illinois from the U.S. Army’s former Joliet Arsenal to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, and mandates that Midewin be managed to meet four primary objectives:

1. To conserve, restore, and enhance the native populations and habitats of fish, wildlife, and plants.
2. To provide opportunities for scientific, environmental, and land use education and research.
3. To allow the continuation of existing agricultural uses of lands within Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie for the next 20 years, or for compatible resource management uses thereafter.
4. To provide recreational opportunities that are compatible with the above purposes.

Under the terms of the 1996 law, on the effective date of the initial transfer of jurisdiction of portions of the Arsenal to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary shall establish the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. The first land transfer from the Army to the Forest Service took place on November 6, 1996 when the Department of the Army signed a Secretariat Memorandum which transferred an initial 15,080 acres that was believed to be free from contamination. This initial transfer was announced in the March 10, 1997 issue of the *Federal Register*. Subsequent land transfers and acquisitions resulted in the current size of Midewin at 18,225 acres, just below the authorized acreage of 19,165 acres. The Forest Service’s *Land Area Report* dated September 30, 2020 shows the gross area of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie measured at 27,566 acres with 9,341 acres in “other” ownership. In 2015, the Forest Service approved the use of 1,200 acres to establish a conservation herd of American Bison. The web page maintained by the U.S. Forest Service does not indicate that a printed paper map for area is available, but in 1999 the U.S. Geological Survey issued four new, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps providing complete coverage of the Midewin as cited below. A trail map of the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie is available for download from the Forest Service’s webpage, a URL is also provided below.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1996, February 10	Public Law 104-106, Title 29 110 Stat. 594	“Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995” transferred the land now known as the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie from the Department of Defense to the U.S. Forest Service for restoration and management.
2) 1996, November 6	Federal Register Notice 62 Federal Register 10830	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers transfers 15,080.53 acres of the former Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to the Forest Service in the initial jurisdictional transfer of land under the “Illinois Land Conservation Act of 1995.” Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie established.
3) 2002, October 25	Federal Register Notice 66 Federal Register 8233	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers transfers 10.5 acres of the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant to the Forest Service in a partial transfer.
4) 2005, September 2	Federal Register Notice 70 Federal Register 56445	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers transfers 2,640 acres of the former ammunition plant to the Forest Service in a partial land transfer.

Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, Illinois

Established 1996. No hard copy Forest Service mapping found.

Area covered by the U.S. Geological Survey’s 1999, 7.5-minute, 1:24,000-scale topographic quadrangles of Illinois entitled: *Channahon Quadrangle*, *Elwood Quadrangle*, *Symerton Quadrangle*, and the *Wilmington Quadrangle*.

Historical coverage of the former Joliet Arsenal, portions of which now form the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, is afforded by the U.S. Geological Survey’s 15-minute, 1:62,500-scale *Wilmington, Illinois* topographic quadrangle, editions of 1954 and earlier.

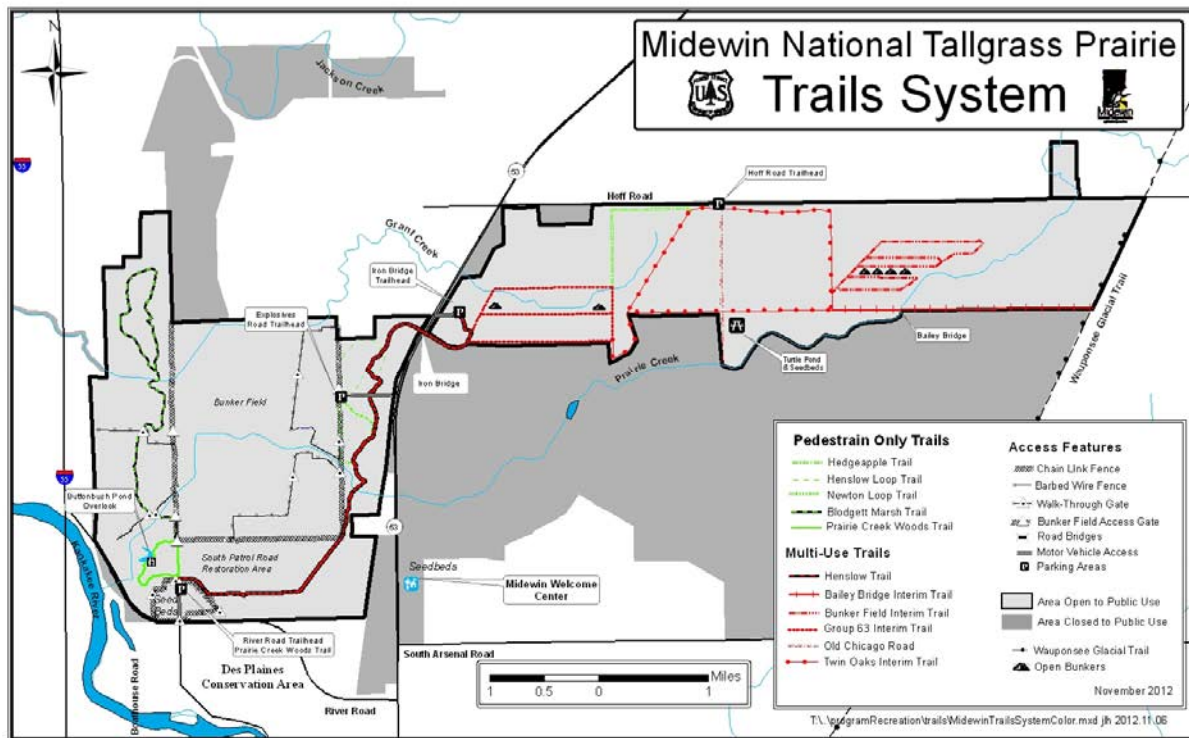


Figure 45: Trails System map for the Midwin National Tallgrass Prairie dated November 6, 2012. Another Forest Service map can be found on the Forest Service web site: https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd551074.pdf

MINNESOTA NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA 1908-1928

A 1908 Act of Congress in the form of an amendment to the law of January 14, 1889 (25 Stat. 642), “An act for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota,” and not a presidential proclamation established the Minnesota National Forest. The 1889 law initiated the process of disbanding the reservations of the Chippewa Nation in favor of allotting reservation land to individual tribal members under the Dawes Act. Native Americans on the reservation were allotted 160 acres and given ownership of that land. Once communally held land had been allotted to Native American heads of households and other eligible individuals, the remaining unallotted land became “surplus” and available for sale or transfer, including to non-Natives.⁶⁴ The 1908 amendment to the 1889 law established the boundaries of the new national forest, set forth procedures for compensating the Chippewa Nation for the sale of timber, and attempted to settle other matters such as Indian allotments within the newly established national forest. The National Archives has an extensive collection of mapping and legal texts, mostly by the U.S. General Land Office, documenting the selection of lands to be included in the Minnesota National Forest before the 1908 Act of Congress in its Boundary Atlas file of Record Group 95. The 1908 act also included a reference, found in other publications, to the historic “Ten Sections” area of the Minnesota National Forest or areas in the vicinity of Cass Lake and Leech Lake. The Congress had authorized the “Forester of the Department of Agriculture” to select ten sections being Townships 144, 145, and 146 North and Ranges 30 and 31 West, Fifth Principal Meridian, in section two of the Act of June 27, 1902. These previously selected ten sections were considered additions to the lands that are described in the 1908 law that established the Minnesota National Forest.

⁶⁴ The process of allotment was set out two years earlier in law by the Dawes Act, also known as the “Dawes Allotment Act” or the “Dawes Severalty Act” of February 8, 1887 (Public Law 49-105, 24 Stat. 388). The Act was implemented on a tribe-by-tribe basis as in the 1889 law addressing the Chippewa Indian Reservation.

In the monthly Forest Service publication, *Field Program for July 1908* Gifford Pinchot explained that, “On May 23 the president approved an act defining the boundaries of the Minnesota National Forest. These boundaries include, as additions, ten sections around Cass Lake, the islands in Cass Lake, and Pine and Sugar Points, with the uncut merchantable timber on them. The total area of these additions is approximately 14,769 acres. Provision is made for payment to the Indians of such amounts as may be found due to them for lands included in the Forest and for the timber left standing. The percentage of seed trees reserved is increased from 5 per cent to 10 percent. The Forest is further consolidated as a result of the provision for the relinquishment to the Forest Service of the Indian allotments. The act further provides that the graves of the Indians within the Forest are not to be disturbed, and permits further use of the lands for this purpose.”⁶⁵

The Minnesota National Forest at establishment on May 23, 1908 embraced 294,752 gross acres. The publication, *National Forest Areas June 30, 1913*, was the first to provide acreage numbers for land owned by the Forest Service and alienated land, or land in state, corporate, or private hands within the boundaries of the national forests. In that report, the Minnesota National Forest measured 294,750 gross acres, of which, 123,335 acres were alienated and 171,415 acres were owned by the Forest Service. On June 30, 1928, just days after the name change of the Minnesota National Forest to the Chippewa National Forest, the Chippewa National Forest enclosed 312,659 gross acres, of which, 120,874 were alienated lands and 191,785 were in Forest Service ownership, reflecting some growth in gross acreage and lands owned by the Forest Service over the course of 20 years.

Management of the national forests of Minnesota and Michigan had been assigned by the Forest Service to District 2, after 1919, referred to as the Rocky Mountain District. By the early 1920s the Rocky Mountain District had completed the task of compiling a black and white, 4-inch administrative maps (1:253,440-scale) conforming to national standards for every forest it administered as well as 2-inch maps (1:126,720-scale) for the majority of its forests. Once the administrative mapping was completed, the District began an effort to issue forest visitor maps for the national forests it administered using the 1:253,440-scale or 4-inch administrative maps as their base. Between 1923 and 1925, 21 forest visitor maps were issued by the Rocky Mountain District using 4-inch administrative maps as base maps dated between 1917 to 1923. Often the forest visitor maps did not have dates or had discrepancies between the compilation date and the publication date. The 1:253,440-scale forest visitor map made by District 2 for the Minnesota National Forest does not have a compilation or a publication date. Since this map had been published by the Government Printing Office, an examination of the GPO’s *Monthly Catalog* notes that this map was issued mid-1924. The map was clearly based on the 1924, 1:253,440-scale administrative map.

The J. Neils Lumber Company incorporated in Sauk Rapids, Minnesota in 1895 and operated in the town of Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on Cass Lake near the Minnesota National Forest, and later, the company expanded its operations into Montana. By 1923, the last log had been processed in Cass Lake and, with no additional timber in the area available for purchase, the Company closed its mill. In 1926, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to accept title to the dam, its appurtenances, and access right of way on the outlet of Cass Lake (Mississippi River) that the company had lawfully constructed and maintained in support of its saw mill operations. The dam is noted on contemporary maps as the Knutson Dam and is located in Section 21 of T. 146 N., R. 30 W., 5th Principal Meridian.

Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters was established at Cass Lake, Minnesota in 1908 where it remained after the forest changed its name to the Chippewa National Forest in 1928. Administration by the Rocky Mountain District (District 2) ended on January 1, 1929 when the Lake States District was established.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1) 1889, January 14 | Public Law, 25 Stat. 642 | Allotment process for the Chippewa Indian Reservations under the Dawes Act of 1887 initiated. (50 th Congress) |
| 2) 1902, June 27, | Public Law 57-175, 32 Stat. 400 | Amends the law of January 14, 1889 by providing procedures for surveying and disposal of surplus lands of the Chippewa Nation, sale of timber, and compensation to Native Americans. Section 2 of the law authorizes the Forester to select ten sections. |

⁶⁵ U.S. Forest Service, *Field Program for July 1908*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1908), p 18.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 3) 1908, May 23 | Public Law 60-137, 35 Stat. 268 | Established National Forest with 294,752 gross acres. |
| 4) 1926, May 22 | Public Law 69-270, 44 Stat. 618 | Authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to accept title to and maintain the dam on the outlet of Cass Lake from the J. Neils Lumber Company, which had closed its operations in the area. |
| 5) 1928, June 22 | Executive Order 4913 | Name changed to Chippewa National Forest without boundary changes. |

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pine Region of Minnesota, Showing Classification of Lands (1901)

See under Section V, Part B Sub-Regional and State Maps, U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

First Selection for Minnesota National Forest Reserve, 1903. (Administrative map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Forestry.

1903. Scale, ca. 1:72,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows surveyed and unsurveyed Townships 144 to 147 North, Ranges 29 to 31 West, Fifth Principal Meridian, or the northwestern corner of the future Minnesota National Forest and includes the original "Ten Sections" selected by the Forester as authorized under the Act of June 27, 1902. Also shows trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota, Act of Congress May 23, 1908. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service].

1908. Scale, ca. 1:90,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 53 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Fifth Principal Meridian.

Holdings: NA

Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota, 1916. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720 ($\frac{1}{2}$ " = 1 mile). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 66 x 56 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, rivers, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 226417703

Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota, 1916. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. ($\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1 mile). No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, railroads, lakes, rivers, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA

OCLC: 152631069

Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1924, from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.S. Good; traced Oct. 1924 by L.S. Good. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W94°40' – W93°50'/N47°40' – N47°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 34 x 33 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian." This map was reprinted sometime during or after 1928 with the title, *Chippewa National Forest, 1924*.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

Minnesota National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

[1924] Scale, ca. 1:158,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

52 x 45 cm., folded to 21 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and Indian Reservation boundaries, settlements, 2 classes of auto highways, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, lookout towers, lakes, rivers, and streams. "Fifth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Minnesota National Forest, Information Map*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a lake and a lone tree. Title panel has, "The National Forests are your Forests" and "Government Printing Office." LC copy date stamped "JUL 26 1924." Map compiled in the District Office in Denver, Colorado when the Minnesota National Forest was part of the Rocky Mountain District.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 354 (June 1924), page 796.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 8733032

**MONONGAHELA NATIONAL FOREST, WEST VIRGINIA – WEST VIRGINIA
1920-PRESENT**

This West Virginia forest was named for the famous river that has its source in the region, the Monongahela. The name is a Native American name meaning "High banks or bluffs, breaking off and falling down at places" or "Place of caving or falling banks."⁶⁶ Forest Supervisor's Headquarters during its years as both a purchase unit and national forest have been located in Elkins, West Virginia. Today, the Monongahela National Forest measures 1,703,667 gross acres, of which, 920,785 is owned by the Forest Service, or 54% of the area within its borders. 782,883 acres are in state, corporate, or private ownership.

The month of March 2007 delivered disastrous floods in the Monongahela River Basin. Downstream at Pittsburg where the Monongahela River meets the Allegheny, the city experienced eight million dollars in flood damage while, in the broader Ohio River Valley, damage was estimated to be about one hundred million dollars and the loss of many lives. The floods were connected to years of widespread destructive tree harvesting and forest fires. In 1908 alone, forest fires burnt an estimated 2,650 square miles of West Virginia. Ushered in by the passage of enabling legislation by the West Virginia legislature, the Monongahela Purchase Area was one of the very first areas established by the National Forest Reservation Commission for the primary purpose of flood control and the protection of navigatable waterways. From 1911 to 1922, the Monongahela Purchase Area included lands only in West Virginia's Grant, Pocahontas, Preston, Randolph, and Tucker Counties, with the largest acreage found in Randolph (352,399) and Tucker (250,194) Counties. On the same day the Commission established the Monongahela Purchase Area, it established another purchase area to protect the and control the waters of the Youghiogheny River, a nearby tributary to the Monongahela River, in Maryland's Garrett County. After 15 years, not a single acre had been acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 on the rather small 80,259-acre Youghiogheny Purchase Unit. The Commission abolished the unit at its January 7, 1926 meeting.⁶⁷

Land acquisition within the Monongahela Purchase Area proceeded slowly largely due to the fact that large land owning timber companies had not finished cutting lumber from their land and was not available for purchase. Furthermore, the

⁶⁶ Hamill Kenny, *West Virginia Place Names: Their Origin and Meaning, Including the Nomenclature of the Streams and Mountains*, (Piedmont, W. Va.: The Place Name Press, 1945), p. 425-426.

⁶⁷ The National Forest Reservation Commission used the term "Purchase Area" from 1911 to mid-1921, after which "Purchase Unit" came to be used by the Commission.

Commission believed that it was inadvisable that the land should be purchased while cutting was in progress due to the heightened fire hazard, unless the owners adopted adequate fire protection measures. Thus, while the Commission routinely increased and reduced the gross acreage of its several purchase areas during its early years, the Monongahela Purchase Area remained untouched at 682,316 gross acres from 1911 to 1921 without changes to its boundaries. By 1920 the Commission had managed to acquire 53,335 acres on the Monongahela Purchase Area, or a mere 7.8% of its land area.

Even though only a fraction of the land base of the purchase area had been acquired, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed the Monongahela National Forest on April 28, 1920. The text of President Woodrow Wilson's proclamation recognized that the Secretary of Agriculture had already designated the Monongahela National Forest. In its first year as a national forest, the boundaries of the Monongahela encompassed 676,966 gross acres, of which 53,335 acres were owned by the Forest Service with another 623,631 acres in "other" ownership. The new national forest also included 23,245 acres in the far northwestern part of Virginia's Highland County that had not yet been acquired by the Forest Service. The map that accompanied Wilson's proclamation includes only "West Virginia" in its title, but the text of the proclamation states "WHEREAS, certain lands within the states of Virginia and West Virginia have been or may hereafter be acquired by the United States..." The boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest included land areas in two states. The coming of the national forest status to the Monongahela in 1920 forced the National Forest Reservation Commission to review the progress of land purchases on the unit at its meetings during the 1921 fiscal year and then to a decision to revise its boundaries in 1922. The boundaries and the gross acreage of the purchase unit and the national forest would not coincide until 1928.

The end of World War I and the economic slowdown that followed, together with the fact that many lumber companies had completed their harvesting of their timber, put large tracts of forest land on the market. The Commission approved the purchase of some 55,000 acres of heavily culled and cut over land on the Monongahela in 1922 alone. The Commission pushed boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest further to the southeast into Virginia's Highland County and eliminated almost 152,000 acres in Randolph County, West Virginia in the Greenbrier River basin. The eliminations were made because land owners had stocked their holdings with spruce for paper mills had been following sustained yield practices. In its 1922 annual report, the Commission wrote: "In order to secure an area of national forest lands of sufficient size for economic administration, it became necessary to incorporate within the purchase unit other lands of a character meeting the requirements of the act of March 1, 1911. This was done by including in the boundaries of the purchase unit lands located partly upon the watershed of the Potomac River and partly upon the Greenbrier River. The area so added amounts to 187,609 acres, making the net increase in the area of the purchase unit 35,661 acres and its total area 717,987 [gross] acres."⁶⁸ With these boundary changes, the Monongahela Purchase Unit became a two-state purchase unit. A first purchase of 10,413 acres in Highland County, Virginia for the Monongahela Purchase Unit was approved by the Commission in fiscal year 1923.

Additional boundary adjustments were made to the Monongahela Purchase Unit by the Commission at its January 8, 1927 meeting, resulting in the unit being moved to the east, further into the Potomac River drainage basin. The expansion took place in Grant (+22,413 acres) and in Pendleton (+62,254 acres) Counties, the easternmost counties in the unit. Spruce Mountain, the highest point in West Virginia, Seneca Rocks, and the famous Smoke Holes country on the south branch and north fork of the Potomac River were included in the extension. An almost equal number of acres were eliminated in Preston and Tucker Counties, which contained a high proportion of farms. The result was a gain of 4,519 acres to the Monongahela Purchase Unit, increasing its gross area to 740,462 acres. In fiscal year 1928, the Commission purchased 10 tracts of land containing some 43,000 acres from lumber companies who had completed their logging operations.

Meanwhile, the Monongahela National Forest had been the beneficiary of the accelerated land acquisition activity of the 1920s by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Gross acreage remained at 676,966, but land owned by the federal government grew from 53,335 acres in 1920 to 193,265 acres in 1929. There were significant boundary changes brought about by Proclamation number 1846 of August 3, 1928. This proclamation ordered the exclusion from the Monongahela Purchase Unit (within the external boundaries of the National Forest), lands which the National Forest Reservation Commission determined to be inadvisable for acquisition, and the addition of new areas offering opportunities for desirable acquisitions, such as the Seneca Rocks Unit of the future Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. Shortly after the proclamation, the Commission adjusted the boundaries of the Monongahela Purchase Unit to match those of the newly revised boundaries of the National Forest. Large acreage eliminations in Tucker (-32,150), Randolph (-10,880), Pendleton

⁶⁸ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1922*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1923), page 12.

(-14,300) and Preston (-3,100) Counties along with some small gains in Highland County, Virginia and in Grant and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia, yielded a total reduction of the purchase unit of 52,262 to arrive at the same gross area as the Monongahela National Forest of 688,200 acres. Both national forest and purchase unit boundaries now coincided.

An enlargement of the Monongahela Purchase Unit by one million acres to the south was made by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its August 30, 1933 meeting, doubling the unit's size to 1,717,000 gross acres. Commission member and Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes noted at this meeting that the Forest Service had examined the one million acres in Virginia and West Virginia for inclusion in the Monongahela Purchase Unit. This total was reduced to approximately 700,000 gross acres with 500,000 acres considered suitable for purchase. Ickes moved and without objection the Commission approved adding the entire 1 million acres and postponing the actual selection of the 500,000 acres designated for purchase to a later time. An additional 10,088 acres were added to the purchase unit in 1935. Viewing Figure 6, above, a map dated 1934, one can see the million acre expansion of the Monongahela Purchase Unit. The purchase unit not only occupies the area in green, or the proclaimed boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest, but also the large extension, shown in orange, to the south. Forest land acquisition leaped forward during the years 1932 to 1936, from 271,161 acres (10,414 of which being in Virginia) to 605,196 acres on June 30, 1936 without any lands in Virginia.

Existing national forests as well as purchase units in the Appalachian Mountains built from lands acquired under the Weeks Law underwent major reorganizations in 1936, first by presidential proclamation closely followed by actions of the National Forest Reservation Commission. On April 28, 1936, by proclamation, the George Washington National Forest was reorganized with the Virginia lands of the Monongahela National Forest being added and most, but not all, of the West Virginia lands of the George Washington National Forest transferred to the Monongahela. Lands purchased under the Weeks Law for both forests were added in their respective proclamations. At its June 30, 1936 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved a recommendation that the name Monongahela be applied to one unit in West Virginia with boundaries and gross acreage equal to those of the proclaimed Monongahela National Forest of April 28, 1936. As of the date of the proclamation, the Monongahela National Forest ceased to be a national forest occupying land in two states.

The addition of the Virginia lands of the Monongahela National Forest to the George Washington National Forest represented the continuing effort of the Forest Service to adjust national forest boundaries to conform to state boundaries and a parallel effort to have national forest and purchase unit boundaries coincide. The reasons often cited for transfers of this kind were the ease of administration as it simplifies state-federal relations, records, and accounts, and payments to counties of forest receipts. Even after the 1936 addition of the Virginia lands of the Monongahela, the George Washington National Forest still managed lands in West Virginia.

Twenty years later, in 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission eliminated some and reduced most every purchase unit throughout the nation due to inactivity, low annual appropriations from Congress, and the need to consolidate Forest Service land holdings for more efficient administration. The Commission's effort did not affect the Monongahela Purchase Unit. It remained completely intact at 1,641,975 gross acres. However, five years earlier in fiscal year 1951, the Commission reduced the Monongahela Purchase Unit by 31,772 acres by eliminating acreage in each of the nine West Virginia counties occupied by the Monongahela Purchase Unit. This 2% reduction in the land area of the unit was not addressed in the text of the Commission's 1951 annual report, but were found in the statistical tables for that year. The Monongahela, like most every other purchase unit, shared the long period from 1941 to 1965 when modest Congressional appropriations permitted only limited forest land purchases under the Weeks Law.

Three expansions of the Monongahela Purchase Unit were made by the Commission so that Land and Water Conservation Fund Act appropriations could be used to acquire recreation lands, such as lands purchased in 1967 for the Highlands Scenic Drive and those lands to enhance the scenic and recreation values of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. Over 55,000 acres were purchased by the Commission to increase and improve recreation opportunities on the Monongahela National Forest, until the advent of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, which transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and terminated the Commission. The Commission had been the entity that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding.

After the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, the Monongahela Purchase Unit was continued as a 22,639-acre area, of which 5,986 acres had been acquired by the Forest Service. These numbers for the unit as recorded in the annual *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service remained unchanged from 1976 to 2009 and ceased to appear in the *Report* in the 2010 issue. Two other purchase units on the Monongahela National Forest appeared in the pages of the

Report. The Secretary of Agriculture announced in the July 7, 1992 issue of the *Federal Register* that the 6,169-acre Dolly Suds North Purchase Unit had been established in Tucker County, West Virginia on June 8, 1992. As first listed in the *Land Areas Report*, the Forest Service had acquired the entire 6,169-acre tract of the Dolly Suds North Purchase Unit. The Unit continued to be listed in the *Report* as entirely acquired until it disappeared from the 2009 issue. New purchase units were usually listed in the “Notices” section of the *Federal Register*, but a few were not. One of these that was not announced in the *Federal Register* was the 7,386-acre Greenbrier Purchase Unit. Since it was not announced and described in a “Notice” we can only assume that the Forest Service located the purchase unit somewhere in Greenbrier County. The Greenbrier unit first appear in the *Land Areas Report* in 2004, with 6,812 acres in Forest Service ownership and 573 in “other” ownership. In 2005, and additional 140 acres had been acquired and in 2006, 11 more acres were added. The last listing of the Greenbrier came in 2008 with a unit measuring 7,386 acres, 6,964 acres owned by the Forest Service and 422 in other ownership when it ceased to be listed at all in 2009. These more recent purchase units were most likely established to facilitate recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964, even though their announcements, when they did appear in the *Federal Register*, cited watershed protection as their purpose.

The Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area was the first national recreation area created on lands of the National Forest System and assigned to the Forest Service for management. Public Law 89-207 (79 Stat. 843) of September 28, 1965 ordered the Secretary of Agriculture to “designate as soon as practicable after this Act takes effect the Spruce Knob – Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area within and adjacent to, and as part of, the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia, not to exceed in the aggregate one hundred thousand acres comprising the area including Spruce Knob, Smoke Hole, and Seneca Rock...” The recreation area consists of two parts, the Seneca Rocks Unit and the Spruce Knob Unit, together measuring 99,824 gross acres, of which 57,511 acres are owned by the Forest Service and 42,313 acres are owned by others.

The 1975 law popularly known as the “Eastern Wilderness Areas Act” (Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096) brought the first wilderness areas to the Monongahela National Forest. The law created the 10,215-acre Dolly Suds Wilderness and the 20,000-acre Otter Creek Wilderness Areas in the northern portion of the forest. Also created under the 1975 law were 17 “Wilderness Study Areas,” one of which was the 36,000-acre Cranberry Wilderness Study Area. On January 13, 1983, the Congress passed an act “To designate certain lands in the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia as wilderness...” (Public Law 97-466, 96 Stat. 2538). In this law, Congress took the results of the examination of the Cranberry Wilderness Study Area and created the 35,600-acre Cranberry Wilderness (surveyed at 35,864 acres). The 1983 law also established the 6,100-acre Laurel Fork North Wilderness (surveyed at 6,055 acres), and the 6,100-acre Laurel Fork South Wilderness (surveyed at 5,997 acres). This law included provisions for the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire non-federal coal and other mineral deposits within the Cranberry Wilderness as well as those contiguous to the boundaries of the wilderness area, and to compensate the counties of Pocahontas and Webster for foregone property tax revenues and other taxes as a consequence of the federal acquisition of coal and mineral rights.

The mammoth “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” represented a move forward on long delayed public land measures for all federal agencies managing federal lands, including actions on the Monongahela National Forest. Subtitle A – “Wild Monongahela Wilderness” (sections 1001-1004) of the 2009 act, created new wilderness areas: the 5,147-acre Big Draft Wilderness, the 6,794-acre Roaring Plains West Wilderness, and the 6,037-acre Spice Run Wilderness Area. The law also added 11,951 acres to the existing Cranberry Wilderness Area, increasing the area to 47,742 acres, added 7,156 acres to the existing Dolly Suds Wilderness, now expanded to 17,777 acres, and increased the Otter Creek Wilderness Area by 698 acre, bringing the Otter Creek up to 20,705 acres. Finally, the boundary of the Laurel Fork South Wilderness Area was modified to eliminate 2 land parcels totaling 157 acres, reducing the area of the Laurel Creek South Wilderness from 5,997 acres to 5,840 acres. The boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest were confirmed under this law and the area within these confirmed boundaries were declared eligible for expenditures under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. In the last section of the law, the Secretary of Agriculture was ordered to “develop a plan to provide for enhanced nonmotorized recreation trail opportunities on lands not designated as wilderness within the Monongahela National Forest.” The 119,311 acres of wilderness in the Monongahela National Forest represent 6.3% of the total gross area of the national forest and 11.4% of the total acreage owned by the Forest Service.

The Fernow Experimental Forest was established on 3,640 acres in the Ellick Run watershed on March 28, 1934, to address water quality, water quantity, and timber quality issues. Expanded to 4,548 acres in 1974, it embraces an area of second growth Appalachian hardwoods that are representative of about 13 million acres of the Appalachian forest type in West Virginia and adjacent states. It is located in Tucker County, West Virginia, about three miles south of the town of Parsons on

land purchased in 1915 under the Weeks Law of 1911. The experimental forest was named after Bernhard E. Fernow, a German-born forester who pioneered scientific forestry in the United States.

All mapping of the Monongahela National Forest was done by the Eastern Region (Region 7) from 1920 to 1966 when the forest was transferred to Region 9 in a reorganization of the national forests in the northeastern United States. After 1966, the newly enlarged and renamed Region 9, the new Eastern Region based in Milwaukee Wisconsin, constructed maps for the Monongahela National Forest.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela Purchase Area established on 682,316 acres in West Virginia.
2) 1920, April 24	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, designates the Monongahela National Forest.
3) 1920, April 28	*Proclamation 1561, 41 Stat. 1792	Established National Forest with lands in West Virginia from the Monongahela Purchase Unit and in Virginia's Highland County where no land had yet been acquired. Area measures 676,966 gross acres in two states.
4) Fiscal Year 1922	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	151,948 acres eliminated in Randolph County and 165,281 acres added in Pendleton and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia and 22,667 acres added in Highland County Virginia. The Monongahela Purchase Unit is now a two-state unit with 717,987 gross acres.
5) Fiscal Year 1924	National Forest Reservation	Increases acreage in Grant, Pocahontas, Preston, and Tucker Counties, West Virginia and reduces acreage in Pendleton and Randolph Counties, West Virginia and in Highland County, Virginia for an overall increase of 17,956 acres. Purchase Unit area now measured at 735,943 gross acres.
6) 1927, January 8	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	84,667 acres added in Grant and Pendleton Counties in the North Fork and Cave Mountains and reduced in Preston and Tucker Counties by 80,148 acres. Result: Monongahela Purchase Unit enlarged by 4,519 acres to 740,462 gross acres.
7) 1928, August 3	*Proclamation 1846, 45 Stat. 2961	103,550 acres added primarily in the Potomac River Basin and 98,100 acres eliminated mostly farmland on the north, west, and on the periphery of the forest. National Forest area increased by 11,234 acres for a total of 688,200 gross acres.
8) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela Purchase Unit reduced by 52,262 acres primarily in the northwestern portion of the unit. Unit now totals 688,200 acres with boundaries coinciding with those of the Monongahela National Forest.
9) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	One million acres added to the Monongahela Purchase Unit of which 500,000 acres were considered suitable for purchase and would be selected at a later date. Purchase Unit Area: 1,717,000 gross acres.

10) 1935, August 23	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	10,880 acres added to the Monongahela Purchase Unit.
11) 1936, January 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela Purchase Unit boundaries expanded to include 8,691 acres purchased, but lying outside the established boundaries.
12) 1936, April 28	Proclamation 2166, 49 Stat. 3510 1 Federal Register 345-347	Virginia portion of the Monongahela National Forest in Highland County transferred to the George Washington National Forest. Most of the West Virginia lands of the George Washington National Forest transferred to the Monongahela National Forest. Gross area stands at 1,673,652 acres absorbing the entire Monongahela Purchase Unit. No longer a two-state forest, Monongahela National Forest occupies lands only in West Virginia.
13) 1936, June 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela Purchase Unit's boundaries boundaries officially made the same as and the Monongahela National Forest's boundaries as proclaimed on April 28, 1936.
14) Fiscal Year 1951	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela Purchase Unit reduced by 31,772 acres to 1,641,974 gross acres.
15) 1965, September 28	Public Law 89-207, 79 Stat. 843	Spruce Knob – Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area authorized, the first recreation area created by Congress to be administered by the Forest Service.
16) 1966, July 6	Federal Register Notice 31 Federal Register 9470	100,000 acres of land set aside by the Secretary of Agriculture for the Spruce-Knob – Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as authorized by Public Law 89-207 of September 28, 1965.
17) 1967, June 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela National Forest Purchase Unit expanded by 13,400 acres in two small areas (Area A & B) both areas associated with the Highland Scenic Drive to protect scenic values and eligible for acquisition with Land and Water Conservation Funds.
18) 1967, November 6	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela National Forest Purchase Unit expanded by 6,900 acres on the headwaters of the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac River to enhance scenic and recreation values of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area.
19) 1969, January 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Monongahela National Forest Purchase Unit extended by 61,000 acres above the proposed Rowlesburg Dam (Cheat River) in order to acquire lands under the Weeks Law funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The dam was not built due to local resistance and cost.
20) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Establishes the Dolly Sods Wilderness and the Otter Creek Wilderness on the Monongahela National Forest.

21) 1983, January 13	Public Law 97-466, 96 Stat. 2538	Establishes the Cranberry Wilderness, Laurel Fork North Wilderness, and the Laurel Fork South Wilderness.
22) 1987, December 22	Public Law 100-202 101 Stat. 1329-239	Boundary of the Cranberry Wilderness revised. Area remains unchanged at 35,864 acres.
23) 1992, June 8	Federal Register Notice 57 Federal Register 29861	Established the 6,169 acre Dolly Sods North Purchase Unit in Tucker County for watershed protection.
24) 2009, March 30	Public Law 111-11, 123 Stat. 991 Specifically 999-1002	The “Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009” establishes the Big Draft Wilderness, the Roaring Plains West Wilderness, and the Spice Run Wilderness Areas. Adds 11,951 acres to the existing Cranberry Wilderness; adds 7,156 acres to the existing Dolly Sods Wilderness; adds 698 acres to the existing Otter Creek Wilderness. Modifies the boundary of the Laurel Fork South Wilderness to exclude two land parcels. Confirms boundaries of the Monongahela National Forest.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1920: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 28, 1920.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, January 1920 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W80°10' – W79°10'/N39°25' – N38°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 52 x 37 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest boundary shown in dark green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:253,440-scale used as a base to show the boundaries of the new Monongahela National Forest established by Proclamation No. 1561.

Holdings: Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 50740030

Monongahela National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1928: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Aug. 3, 1928.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, January, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys, by G.P. Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised by G.P. Hilton and S.L. Acker, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 61 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green; land “Eliminations” shown in solid orange; land “Additions” shown in a hatched orange pattern. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:126,720-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 1846. This Proclamation added the area destined to become the Seneca Rocks Unit of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area.

Holdings: Ball State Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 51953769

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1936: Map depicting National Forest boundaries as established by Proclamation dated April 28, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by G.P. Hilton; traced by R.S. Shaw, J.A. Radziszewski, and E.E. Williams, August 1935; revised by F.M. Piniera, March 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°35' – W79°10'/N39°20' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 138 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries; land "Additions" shown in an orange cross-hatched pattern; and shows lands "Transferred from the Monongahela National Forest to the George Washington National Forest" in an orange hatched pattern. Also shows towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Boundary notes" in the lower right margin.

This map is a standard Forest Service administration map at 1:126,720-scale used as a base to show the land and boundary changes ordered by Proclamation No. 2165. This Proclamation added the Monongahela Purchase Unit and transferred to the George Washington National Forest the only portion of the Monongahela National Forest in the State of Virginia – the far northwest corner of Highland County.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia and Virginia, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Jan., 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by George Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 76 x 59 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green and "land acquired or being acquired" shown in light green. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NAL

Monongahela National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, January, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.P. Hilton; traced by E.L. Mehurin; revised by G.P. Hilton and S.L. Acker, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without compass roses.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green and "lands acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; main and secondary motor highways, compass roses centered on forest lookout stations, and camp grounds shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Monongahela National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1929. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:160,000. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 46 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Main highways and secondary motor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, camp grounds, and shelters shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text by C.L. Perkins, Feb. 1930 and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia and Virginia*. Panel illustration, black & white photograph captioned "Seneca Rocks." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued February, 1930."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 423 (March 1930), page 677.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 54483105

Monongahela National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1931. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by G.P. Hilton; revised and traced by G.P. Hilton, 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 84 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red and orange overlays and in an edition without red compass roses.

National forest boundaries shown in dark green and "lands acquired or being acquired" shown in light green; compass roses, main and secondary motor highways and camp grounds shown in red; Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district names and boundaries, and telephone lines shown in orange. Also shows state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by G.P. Hilton: revised and traced by R.S. Shaw, J.A. Radziszewski, and E.E. Williams, Aug. 1935. 1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°00' – W79°10'/N39°15' – N38°25'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 84 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

"Lands acquired or being acquired" shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

Monongahela Purchase Unit, Virginia and West Virginia, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°40' – W79°35'/N38°55' – N37°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 107 x 87 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, lands acquired or being acquired, state forests and parks, roads, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. The map shows the portion of the Monongahela Purchase Unit located between the town of White Sulphur Springs in the south and Elkins in the north forming the future southwestern portion of the forest. This southern extension of the Monongahela Purchase Unit was later formally added to the Monongahela National Forest by Proclamation 2166 of April 28, 1936 and included the future Cranberry Back Country area.

Holdings: LC

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1924 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys, by G.P. Hilton: traced by R.S. Shaw, J.A. Radziszewski, and E.E. Williams, August 1935; revised by F.M. Piniera, March 1936. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. Map reprinted 1943 by the "Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 8/43 SL 1943."

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°35' – W79°10'/N39°20' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 138 x 107 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes "Boundary notes" in lower right corner. Map reflects all land and boundary changes ordered Proclamation No. 2166 of April 28, 1936 including the transfer of the Monongahela's lands in Virginia to the George Washington National Forest, thus becoming a one state national forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 37617210

Map of the Northern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

1936. Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 25 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest and recreation possibilities. Includes "Key map" of the region showing the location of the Monongahela National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A scenic entrance to Rugged Hill Castle Rock – in the Lower Smokeholes." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued, September, 1936." Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 503 (November 1936), page 1201. Holdings: NA; NAL

Map of the Southern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

[1938?] Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 25 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest and recreation possibilities. Includes "Key map" of the region showing the location of the Monongahela National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps.

Text and black & white drawings on verso. Panel title: *Map of the Southern Portion, Monongahela National Forest*.

Panel drawing, captioned, "Near White Sulphur Springs." Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Forest Supervisor, Elkins, West Virginia."

Holdings: NAL

Monongahela National Forest, Gauley Ranger District, West Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C., from Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by A.B. Diaz, 1938; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1938, checked by W.R. Hodgson; status to date, Aug. 19, 1938. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°40' – W80°08'/N38°32' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 101 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings (Color): LC; NA (Black & white): Western Michigan Univ.; NA

OCLC (Black & white): 50065316

Monongahela National Forest, Gauley Ranger District, West Virginia, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office by A.B. Diaz from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other maps; traced by R.S. Shaw, July, 1938.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W80°40' – W79°58'/N38°32' – N38°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 30 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NAL

OCLC (as a 5 map set with other 1:180,000-scale Ranger District maps, 1938-1940): 137370699

Monongahela National Forest, Cheat Ranger District, West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by A.B. Diaz - 1939; traced by R.S. Shaw - 1939; checked by S. LoJacono; status to date, October 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W79°50' – W79°25'/N39°20' – N38°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 30 x 24 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NAL

OCLC (as a 5 map set with other 1:180,000-scale Ranger District maps, 1938-1940): 137370699

Monongahela National Forest, Greenbrier Ranger District, West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service surveys, U.S.G.S. and other maps by W.R. Hodgson and R.S. Shaw - 1938; traced by R.S. Shaw - 1939; checked by S. LoJacono; status to date September 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W80°03' – W79°35'/N38°55' – N38°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 28 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NAL

OCLC (as a 5 map set with other 1:180,000-scale Ranger District maps, 1938-1940): 137370699

Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Washington, D.C., from U.S.G.S. maps and Forest Service surveys by A.B. Diaz; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1938; checked by W.R. Hodgson, Jan. 1939; status by S. LoJacono to date, Feb. 1, 1939. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°21' – W79°48'/N38°34' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 131 x 87 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without red compass roses.

Compass roses centered on forest lookout stations. National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA; Univ. of Arizona

Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, West Virginia, 1939. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W80°21' – W79°48'/N38°34' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 48 x 32 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state park, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NAL

OCLC (as a 5 map set with other 1:180,000-scale Ranger District maps, 1938-1940): 137370699

Map of the Northern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1939. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

[1939] Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 25 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest and recreation possibilities. Includes "Key map" of the region showing the location of the Monongahela National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps.

Verso of the map is blank.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 539 (November 1939), page 1536.

Holdings: personal collection

Map of the Southern Portion of the Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1939. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest, Elkins, West Virginia. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

[1939] Scale, ca. 1:275,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 36 x 25 cm., folded to 21 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and state park boundaries, fire lookouts, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, rivers lakes, and streams, and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest and recreation possibilities. Includes "Key map" of the region showing the location of the Monongahela National Forest and the coverage of these two (Northern Portion & Southern Portion) pictorial maps.

Verso of the map is blank.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 539 (November 1939), page 1536.

Holdings: personal collection

Monongahela National Forest, Cheat Ranger District, West Virginia, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service surveys and U.S.G.S. maps by A.B. Diaz, 1939; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1939; checked by S. LoJacono; status to date, October 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°50' – W79°25'/N39°20' – N38°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 83 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA

Monongahela National Forest, Greenbrier Ranger District, West Virginia, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C. from Forest Service surveys, U.S.G.S. and other maps by W.R. Hodgson and R.S. Shaw, 1939; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1939; checked by S. LoJacono; status to date September 1, 1939 by S. LoJacono.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W80°03' – W79°35'/N38°55' – N38°20'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

117 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Location grid with grid letters and numbers shown in orange; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations shown in red; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings (Color): LC; (Black & white): NA

Monongahela National Forest, Potomac Ranger District, West Virginia, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Washington D.C. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by A.B. Diaz, 1939; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1940; status to date, July 31, 1940 by S. LoJ.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. W79°40' – W79°10'/N39°05' – N38°32'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 28 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; NAL

OCLC (as a 5 map set with other 1:180,000-scale Ranger District maps, 1938-1940): 137370699

Monongahela National Forest, Potomac Ranger District, West Virginia, 1941. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office Washington D.C. from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by A.B. Diaz, 1939; traced by R.S. Shaw, 1940; status to date, May 1, 1941 by S. LoJ.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W79°40' – W79°10'/N39°05' – N38°32'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Color. 105 x 76 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Location grid with grid letters and numbers shown in orange; compass roses centered on forest lookout stations and plantation areas shown in red; national forest land acquired or being acquired shown in gray. Also shows national forest, game refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads and road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC (both color and black & white); NA (Black & white)

Sportsman's Map of National Forests in West Virginia.

U.S. Forest Service and West Virginia Department of Natural Resources cooperating.

1956. Scale, ca. 1:153,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 55 x 86 cm., folded to 19 x 11 cm. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Standard Forest Service administrative map at 1:126,720 reduced to ca. 1:153,000 in two sections (North half – South half) showing national forest land and boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation areas, game refuges, state forests and state parks, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes adjoining portions of the George Washington National Forest in Virginia, text, and photographs.

Also issued in a black & white edition. Panel title. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned view of black bear near large oak tree

and on the back cover, rhododendrons. Alternative title: *Hunting and Fishing West Virginia's National Forests*. Base map appears to be the administrative map of 1936 cited above.

Holdings: Ball State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 60340801

Facts About...Monongahela National Forest, [1961] (Forest Visitor booklet with sketch map and illustrations)

SEE under Bibliography: c. U.S. Department of Agriculture & U.S. Forest Service – Monographs

This is the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia [1964] (Forest Visitor booklet with maps and illustrations)

SEE under Bibliography: c. U.S. Department of Agriculture & U.S. Forest Service - Monographs

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1967 (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W80°45' – W79°10'/N39°20' – N37°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 77 x 62 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest lands shown in green; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; special area boundaries, main and secondary highways, recreation sites, trail shelters, historic sites, and points of interest shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national recreation area, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Recreation site index" and "Key Map" of West Virginia highlighting the location of the Monongahela National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and blue & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Monongahela National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of family enjoying a fall forest vista. Title panel has "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Elkins, West Virginia."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Frostburg State Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 9196490

Monongahela National Forest (North Half), West Virginia, 1969 (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1969 field examinations.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°30' – W79°10'/N39°22' – N38°30'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 114 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; strip mines shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of West Virginia highlighting the location of the north half of the Monongahela National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Detroit Public Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Utah State Univ.; NA

OCLC: 6065615

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1970 (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W80°45' – W79°10'/N39°20' – N37°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 64 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet).

National forest lands shown in green; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; special area boundaries, main and secondary highways, recreation sites, trail shelters, historic sites, and points of interest shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, national recreation area, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Recreation site index" and "Key Map" of West Virginia highlighting the location of the Monongahela National Forest

in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Monongahela National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of waterfall. Title page has "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Elkins, West Virginia."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 913 (February 1971), page 53.

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5496883

Monongahela National Forest (South Half), West Virginia, 1971. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1971 field examinations.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W80°40' – W79°10'/N38°35' – N37°50'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 82 x 115 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Map reprinted 1980 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1980-750-389.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road and trail numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; strip mines shown in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of West Virginia highlighting the location of the south half of the Monongahela National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways and "Source Diagram." "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5571292

Monongahela National Forest, West Virginia, 1975. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 27*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-652-199.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographical coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 37 x 27 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated. Often reprinted.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways, recreation site information, points of interest, and historic sites shown in red; state forest and National Recreation Area boundaries shown in gray; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, and road numbers. Includes recreation site index and color vicinity map.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Monongahela National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of family picnicking and swimming by a lake. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Elkins, West Virginia."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 977 (June 1976), page 141.

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5477199

**NICOLET NATIONAL FOREST, WISCONSIN
1933-PRESENT**

The Nicolet National Forest bears the name of the early French explorer, Jean Nicolet who entered the region in 1634 and is credited with the discovery of Lake Michigan. This national forest's Lakewood-Laona Ranger District (former Oconto Purchase Unit) includes some of the territory which was decimated by the great Peshtigo forest fire of 1871. On December 12, 1928, the National Forest Reservation Commission established three purchase units in Wisconsin after enabling legislation passed into Wisconsin law on July 3, 1925: the Flambeau (157,242 gross acres), the Moquah (111,434 gross acres), and the Oneida (140,810 gross acres) Purchase Units. Headquarters for all three units were located in Park Falls, Wisconsin. The original 1925 law restricted federal land purchases in the state for national forest purposes to 200,000 and then changed to 500,000 total acres in the State of Wisconsin, thus the first three purchase units as created by the Commission in 1928 were all relatively small due to the acreage restriction. On September 3, 1929, Wisconsin's governor signed an act authorizing the federal government to purchase up to 1,000,000 acres for national forest purposes. During the 1933 Wisconsin legislative session, the number of permitted acres the federal government could acquire was once more increased to 2,000,000 acres.

Land acquisition on the three purchase units in Wisconsin proceeded quickly, the first such purchase being a large tract offered by the Thunder Lake Timber Company. By June 30, 1930, the Commission reported that 161,910 acres had been acquired on the units: 60,000 acres on the Moquah, 42,729 acres on the Oneida, and 58,523 on the Flambeau, for an average price of \$1.59 per acre. Most of the land had been cut or burned over or otherwise in distress. The Commission increased the area of the Oneida Purchase Unit by 68,055 acres at its March 10, 1932 meeting. These first three purchase units as established in 1928, the Flambeau, Moquah, and Oneida, formed the blocks of land that went into the Nicolet National Forest as proclaimed on March 2, 1933. The Nicolet National Forest at creation embraced an area of 466,254 gross acres in three units, with 218,086 acres acquired under the Weeks Law and 1,342 acres from the public domain. An additional 32,437 acres had, at that time, been approved for purchase. The Oneida Purchase Unit became the Argonne Division of the Nicolet National Forest (Argonne Purchase Unit) on the same day as the national forest was proclaimed.

A year before the establishment of the Nicolet National Forest in March of 1933, three additional purchase Units in Wisconsin had been put in place by the National Forest Reservation Commission. On March 10, 1932, the Commission established the Chequamegon (361,497 gross acres), Mondeaux (171,832 gross acres), and Oconto (203,418 gross acres) Purchase Units, and each experienced a rapid rate of forest land acquisition. By the end of fiscal year 1933 (June 30, 1933) over 46% of the land within these three units had been acquired by the Commission for national forest purposes.

With six vibrant purchase units, three within the proclaimed Nicolet National Forest, the Forest Service and President Franklin Roosevelt agreed to rearrange the six units and establish a second national forest in Wisconsin. On November 13, 1933, the President issued Proclamation No. 2060 reorganizing the existing Nicolet National Forest. The lands of two 1932 purchase units, the Mondeaux and the Oconto were added to the 1928 Argonne (former Oneida) Purchase Unit to establish a new Nicolet National Forest. On the same day, under Proclamation No. 2061, the President created the Chequamegon National Forest consisting of two, 1928 purchase units, the Flambeau and Moquah, together with the 1932 Chequamegon Purchase Unit to establish the Chequamegon National Forest. The two national forests of Wisconsin each occupied the lands of three purchase units. This would change the next year.

In 1934, the Nicolet National Forest transferred lands of the former Mondeaux Purchase Unit to the Chequamegon (later become the Medford Ranger District) as the Mondeaux unit was geographically closer to the Chequamegon National Forest. Thus, of the original six Wisconsin purchase units, two formed the Nicolet: the Argonne and Oconto Purchase Units; and four made up the Chequamegon: Chequamegon, Flambeau, Moquah, and Mondeaux units. Also in 1934, the National Forest Reservation Commission decided to enlarge the Argonne Purchase Unit to 542,434 gross acres and the Oconto Purchase Unit to 444,194 gross acres. These enlarged purchase unit areas are shown in Figure 46 in orange on the north, east, and south sides of the proclaimed Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin, shown with light green.

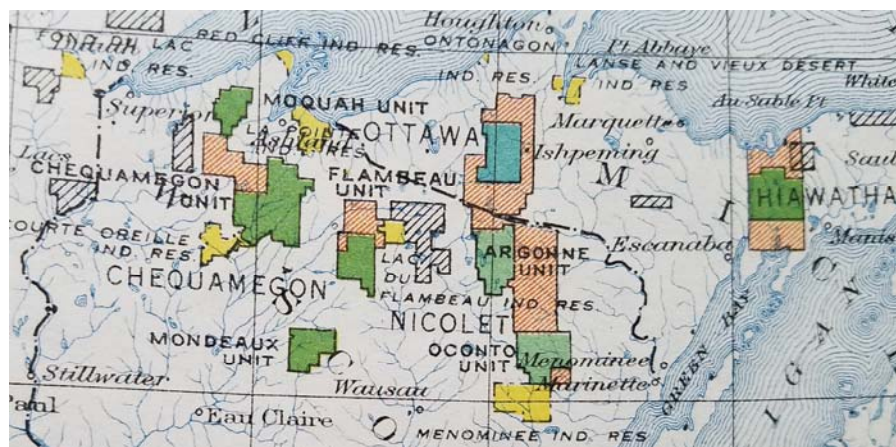


Figure 46: Northern Wisconsin in 1934 showing the two national forests in the state, the Nicolet in the east and the Chequamegon in the west. The Argonne (former Oneida) and the Oconto Units make up the Nicolet National Forest in this view. The Chequamegon National Forest includes four units shown in dark green: the Moquah Unit in the far north, and the Chequamegon, Flambeau, and Mondeaux Units. The Mondeaux Unit had been a part of the Nicolet as defined by the Proclamation of November 13, 1933, but had been transferred to the Chequamegon in October of 1934.

By the time of the 1936 presidential proclamation, the Nicolet embraced the lands of two of the former Purchase Units, the Argonne and Oconto. The 1936 proclamation enlarged the boundaries of the national forest by adding the areas shown in orange (Figure 46) outside the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest. At its June 10, 1937 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission ratified the enlarged boundaries by merging both purchase units underlying the Nicolet National Forest by creating the Nicolet National Forest Purchase Unit with boundaries and a gross acreage that coincided with those of the national forest. With expanded boundaries and land acquisitions, both the Argonne and the Oconto areas were joined into one contiguous national forest area (Figure 47). Due to the fact that the early purchase units and the formation and changes to the Chequamegon National Forest affected the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest, the Chequamegon's early administrative history before 1935 is presented here under the Nicolet's administrative history as well.

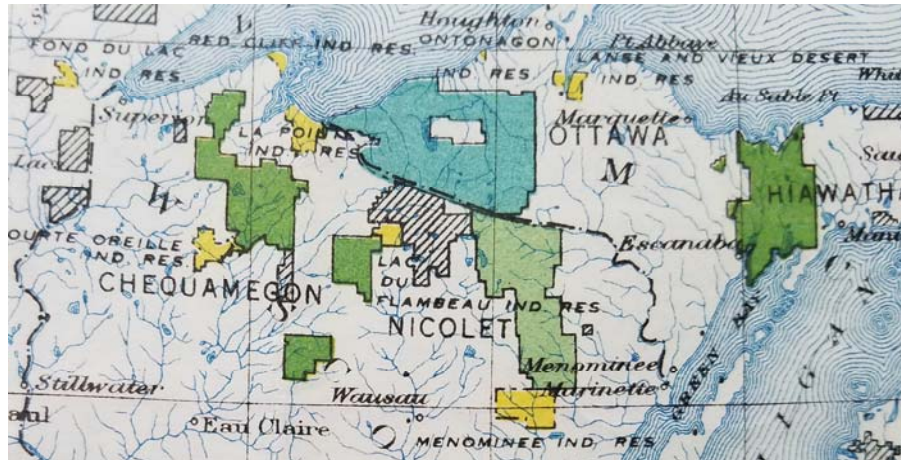


Figure 47: Wisconsin national forests in 1939. The Nicolet National Forest and its underlying purchase unit have become one enlarged north-south trending property from the Michigan-Wisconsin state line to the Menominee Indian Reservation. The two national forests in Wisconsin have absorbed their underlying purchase units (except the northern portion of the Flambeaux Purchase Unit in Iron County, Wisconsin in the case of the Chequamegon), shown in orange on the 1934 map in Figure 46.

Meanwhile, the Farm Security Administration had been actively purchasing unproductive and abandoned farm land in the area of the Nicolet National Forest. With the addition of the Crandon Land Utilization Project in January of 1938 and further additions in 1938 and 1940, together with the land purchasing program of the National Forest Reservation Commission between June 1937 and June 1941, total federal land within the boundaries of the Nicolet National Forest increased by over 103,000 acres to 569,172 total acres in federal ownership. The gross area of the Nicolet National Forest itself increased by only 365 acres. Another addition of 680 acres acquired in the 1930s and assigned to the Wisconsin Rural Rehabilitation Corporation was authorized to be transferred to the Nicolet National Forest under an Act of Congress in 1948 and actually transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture a year later. Both the Congress and the Secretary directed the Chief of the Forest Service to use the acreage in Township 33 North, Range 9 East, Fourth Principal Meridian, "insofar as practicable...as an experimental or demonstration forest." However, the land, located 23 miles distant from the border of the Nicolet National Forest, now is a part of the Langlade County Forest just west of Elcho, Wisconsin. The Langlade County Forest of over 130,000 acres originated with the county acquiring tax delinquent lands in the 1930s. The Forest Service in all probability exchanged the 680 isolated acres it acquired in 1949 with the county for lands owned by Langlade County adjacent to the Nicolet National Forest, or simply donated the lands to the county to manage.

The National Forest Reservation Commission together with the Forest Service, reviewed all purchase units created by the Commission since 1911 and recommended that several be abolished and the majority reduced. The Nicolet Purchase Unit was reduced by about 47,000 acres, but the reduction was not posted until 1961 when an executive order similarly reduced the Nicolet by the same number of acres. The gross acreage of the Nicolet National Forest and the Nicolet Purchase Unit was adjusted so that both measured 941,799 acres. After the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, the Nicolet Purchase Unit was not one that was carried over by the Forest Service, nor did the Forest Service create another purchase unit on the Nicolet. During the time in which the Commission adjudicated the Forest Service's share of recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Commission purchased 13,241 acres in Wisconsin with about one-third of the acreage purchased on the Nicolet National Forest.

The first wilderness areas on the Nicolet National Forest were established under Public Law 95-494 (92 Stat. 1648) of October 21, 1978. This law designed two wilderness areas on the Nicolet National Forest and nothing more. It could have been named “The Nicolet National Forest Wilderness Act,” instead of its real title, “To designate certain lands in the State of Wisconsin as wilderness.” Wilderness areas designated by the act were the 5,886-acre Blackjack Springs Wilderness (surveyed at 5,912 acres) and the 7,315-acre Whisker Lake Wilderness (surveyed at 7,345 acres with 75 acres in ownership other than the Forest Service). The “Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984,” which became law on June 19, 1984 (Public Law 98-321, 98 Stat. 250), established the 20,104-acre Headwaters Wilderness (now surveyed at 22,100 acres, with 53 acres in private ownership). The Headwaters Wilderness Area is organized into three contiguous units, the Kimball Creek, Headwaters of the Pine, and Shelp Lake areas divided by the Pine River Road and the Giant Pine Road that cross the wilderness area. The headwaters of Pine River, a legally protected Wisconsin State Wild River, lie within the area. The Giant Pine Grove and Shelp Lake, where some of the largest and oldest trees of Nicolet National Forest grow are found in the southern section of the Headwaters Wilderness Area.

The 6,500-acre Argonne Experimental Forest is located 25 miles east of Rhinelander in Forest County, Wisconsin. It was established in 1947 by the Forest Service’s Northern Research Station to help bring second growth hardwood forests of the Lake States under scientific management by studying tree growth, stand development, effects of various logging practices, tree quality, and regeneration.

Between 1953 and 1955, the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lake states, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Nicolet National Forest based on aerial photographs taken in 1948 and 1951. Sheets in the series were entitled, *1948 [or] 1951 Timber Survey, Nicolet National Forest... Wisconsin* based on the year the photographs were taken for that sheet. These maps were “compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” between 1952 and 1955 and issued between 1953 and 1955. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles at 1:31,680-scale show national forest land in green, dominant vegetation/land cover types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., with notes as to tree size and density. Due to their thematic nature, they fall outside the domain of this work, so a full citation to this map series is not provided here. Another separate Timber Survey was made for the Chequamegon National Forest in Wisconsin as well as other national forests of Region 9. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 52 sheets covering the Nicolet National Forest is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort was dedicated to producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production eclipsed work on other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps during this time. Figure 18 above shows the Big Sand/Kentuck Lake area of the Nicolet National Forest (T. 41 N., R. 12 E., 4th P.M.)

The 1974 *Laona Ranger District Recreation Map* appears to be a single map without other similar recreation maps issued for the other ranger districts of the Nicolet at the time, namely the Eagle River, Florence, Lakewood, and Three Lakes. However, many libraries have cataloged a series of four special fishing maps (1978-1981) based on the ranger districts of the Nicolet National Forest, namely, the Eagle River, Florence, Lakewood, and Laona. Only the Eagle River Ranger District map was distributed by GPO and is generally held by libraries (Three Rivers Ranger District had probably been absorbed by the Eagle River and Laona by the time these fishing maps were issued—1985 FS Directory).

Headquarters for the Nicolet National Forest upon its establishment were located in Park Falls and were moved to Rhinelander in 1934. To improve efficiency and effectiveness, the Chequamegon and the Nicolet National Forests were administratively combined in 1993 and are now known as the Chequamegon – Nicolet National Forest. Today, the headquarters for the administratively combined forests is located in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, the former headquarters of the Nicolet National Forest. The Nicolet National Forest embraces 963,025 gross acres in 2020, of which, 662,741 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or approximately 69% of the land within national forest boundaries.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Commission establishes the Oneida Purchase Unit in Oneida and Villas Counties, the Flambeau Purchase Unit in Price County, and the Moquah Purchase Unit in Bayfield County.
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2) 1929, June 17	Executive Order 5138	Public lands in northern Wisconsin withdrawn from entry pending their classification for possible inclusion in a national forest.
3) 1932, March 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Oneida Purchase Unit enlarged by 68,055 acres along its entire eastern boundary. Commission establishes the Oconto Purchase Unit in Oconto and Langlade Counties, the Mondeaux Purchase Unit in Taylor County, and the Chequamegon Purchase Unit in Ashland and Sawyer Counties.
4) 1932, October 1	Executive Order 5929	Additional public lands in northern Wisconsin withdrawn from entry pending their classification for possible inclusion in a national forest.
5) 1933, March 2	*Proclamation 2035, 47 Stat. 2561	Nicolet National Forest established with lands purchased on the Argonne (formerly Oneida - name changed by this Proclamation), the Flambeau, and Moquah Purchase Units and from lands added from the public domain. External boundaries embrace 466,254 gross acres of acquired land and lands to be acquired in the future.
6) 1933, November 13	*Proclamation 2060, 48 Stat. 1715	Mondeaux and Oconto Purchase Units added to the land base (Argonne Unit) of the Nicolet National National Forest. Moquah and Flambeau Units transferred to establish the Chequamegon National Forest.
7) 1933, November 13	*Proclamation 2061, 48 Stat. 1716	Chequamegon National Forest established with lands purchased on the Chequamegon Purchase Unit and from lands formerly administered by the Nicolet National Forest (Flambeau and Moquah Purchase Units) and from the public domain. Proclamation also ratifies the addition of the Oconto and Mondeaux Purchase Units to the Nicolet National Forest.
8) 1934, March 26	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Argonne Purchase Unit enlarged to 542,434 gross acres and the Oconto Purchase Unit enlarged to 444,194 gross acres. The Chequamegon and Flambeau Purchase Units on the Chequamegon National Forest are also enlarged.
9) 1934, October 27	Executive Order 6886	Mondeaux Division (later the Medford Ranger District) transferred to the Chequamegon National Forest.
10) 1936, May 5	Executive Order 7359 1 Federal Register 397	89 acres added in Section 2 of T. 36 N., R. 8 E., 4 th Principal Meridian to the west of Rhinelander, Wisconsin for a tree nursery and made part of the Nicolet National Forest.
11) 1936, December 31	*Proclamation 2219, 50 Stat. 1807 2 Federal Register 29-32 Map: 1 FR 31	National Forest area increased to 985,400 gross acres (466,154 acres owned by the Forest Service) absorbing the entire Argonne and Oconto Purchase Units into one contiguous Nicolet National Forest.

12) 1937, June 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Nicolet National Forest Purchase Unit created by combining the Argonne and Oconto purchase units to one Nicolet Purchase Unit underlying the Nicolet National Forest, thus ratifying Proclamation 2219 of December 31, 1936.
13) 1938, January 17	Proclamation 2269, 52 Stat. 1532 3 Federal Register 145	Lands acquired under the Farm Security Administration (Crandon Land Utilization Project – 10,498 acres) added to the Nicolet National Forest.
14) 1938, October 14	Proclamation 2302, 53 Stat. 2488 3 Federal Register 2495	Land acquired by the Farm Security Administration since Proclamation 2269 of January 17, 1938 and lands acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 added to the Nicolet National Forest.
15) 1940, July 12	Proclamation 2415, 54 Stat. 2716 5 Federal Register 2585	Land acquired under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 added. Area: 985,765 gross acres, 569,172 acres owned by the Forest Service.
16) 1948, June 19	Public Law 80-719, 62 Stat. 534	Land transfer of 680 acres from the Wisconsin Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to the Nicolet National Forest authorized.
17) 1949, May 13	Secretary of Agriculture Order #6 14 Federal Register 2647	Wisconsin Rural Rehabilitation Corp. lands in Sections 16, 17, & 22, T. 33 N., R. 9 E., 4 th Principal Meridian, added by the authority of Public Law 80-719, of June 19, 1948. Gross area now stands at 988,539 acres; 627,198 owned by the Forest Service.
18) 1952, July 15	Executive Order 10374 17 Federal Register 6457	Land acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and under the Weeks Law of 1911 added.
19) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Approximately 47,000 acres in the purchase unit eliminated. Reduction posted in the Commission's 1961 annual report.
20) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051 & 3053	Boundary modified through elimination of private lands in T. 37 N., R. 14 E. and in Ts. 38, 39 & 40 N., R. 16 E., 4 th Principal Meridian. Gross acreage reduced to 941,799 acres (640,448 acres owned by the Forest Service), ratifying the Commission's decision of April 17, 1956.
21) 1978, October 21	Public Law 95-494, 92 Stat. 1648	Establishes the Blackjack Springs Wilderness Area and the Whisker Lake Wilderness Area.
22) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-321, 98 Stat. 250	"Wisconsin Wilderness Act of 1984" establishes the Headwaters Wilderness.
23) 2006, December 12	Public Law 109-387 120 Stat. 2685	Authorizes the Forest Service to sell 176 acres of land to the town of Laona, Wis. for \$300,000 and to sell 173 acres to the town of Wabeno for \$320,000. Land to be used as industrial parks by the two towns.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Nicolet National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Mar. 2, 1933.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.

1933. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 1 page of text with 3 maps, each 20 x 14 cm, folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

All three maps show national forest and county boundaries. The Argonne Unit shows the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. "4th Principal Meridian." Booklet style Proclamation without page numbers. Proclamation No. 2035 established the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin from land on three purchase units established in 1928.

Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W89°15' – W88°40'/N46°05' – 45°35'. This is the former Oneida Purchase Unit, the core of the future enlarged Nicolet National Forest. [Page 2]

Nicolet National Forest, Flambeau Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W90°30' – W90°00'/N46°00' – N45°30'. In November of 1933, the Flambeau Unit was transferred from the Nicolet National Forest to establish the Chequamegon National Forest. [Page 3]

Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale ca. 1:400,000. W91°25' – W91°00'/N46°50' – N46°25'. In November of 1933, the Moquah Unit was transferred from the Nicolet National Forest to establish the Chequamegon National Forest. [Page 4]

Holdings: LC; NA

Nicolet National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 13, 1933.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1933.

1933. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 2 pages of text with 3 maps, each 20 x 14 cm, folded to 27 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

All three maps show national forest and county boundaries. The Argonne Unit shows the boundary between Wisconsin and Michigan. "4th Principal Meridian." Booklet style Proclamation without page numbers. Proclamation No. 2060 transferred the Flambeau and Moquah Units of the Nicolet National Forest to the Chequamegon National Forest and added two purchase units, the Oconto and Mondeaux units, established in 1932, to the Nicolet National Forest.

Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:500,000. W89°15' – W88°40'/N46°05' – 45°35'. [Page 3]

Nicolet National Forest, Oconto Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale, ca. 1:475,000. W88°50' – W88°10'/N45°30' – N45°00'. Former purchase unit made part of the Nicolet National Forest by this proclamation. [Page 4]

Nicolet National Forest, Mondeaux Unit, Wisconsin, 1933... Scale ca. 1:425,000. W90°45' – W90°18'/N45°25' – N45°05'. Former purchase unit made part of the Nicolet National Forest by this proclamation and later transferred to the Chequamegon National Forest by Executive Order 6886 of October 27, 1934. [Page 5]

Holdings: NA

Chequamegon National Forest..., Wisconsin, 1933: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Nov. 13, 1933.

For complete citation to proclamation 2061 that established the Chequamegon National Forest see above under the Chequamegon National Forest.

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 31, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 2219.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:475,000. W89°30' – W88°00'/N46°10' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 48 x 36 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state and county boundaries and land added by this proclamation. Land added unites the former separate Argonne and Oconto Units. National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Moquah Purchase Unit, Wisconsin, 1931. (Administrative map)

[U.S. Forest Service]; compiled by D.R. Ball and E.L. Mehurin; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Feb., 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°25' – W90°50'/N46°50' – N46°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, county forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." The Moquah Division of the Nicolet National Forest was transferred along with the Nicolet's Flambeau Division to establish the Chequamegon National Forest in November of 1933.

Holdings: NA

Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Division, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office and Washington Office, 1931 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by R.C. Iverson and E.L. Mehurin.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°20' – W88°40'/N46°05' – N45°35'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 45 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes and principal rivers and streams shown in blue. Also shows national forest, game refuge, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Division, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office and Washington Office, 1931 from G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by D.R. Ball and E.L. Mehurin; traced 1931 by E.L. Mehurin.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W91°25' – W90°50'/N46°50' – N46°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 43 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, county forest, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." The Moquah Division of the Nicolet National Forest was transferred along with the Nicolet's Flambeau Division to establish the Chequamegon National Forest in November of 1933.

Holdings: NA

Nicolet National Forest, Oconto Division, Wisconsin, 1933. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisc., from G.L.O. plats and county maps, by R.A. Simerl, November 1933.

1933. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 92 x 93 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1936. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:580,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 34 x 25 cm., folded to 17 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Nicolet National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of the "State of Wisconsin" highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest. Map shows the Forest Supervisors Headquarters in Rhineland, Wisconsin in its correct geographic relationship to the Nicolet National Forest.

Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a forest lake through the trees. Title panel has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Supervisor Rhineland, Wisconsin."

Holdings: NA

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis. from county maps,

G.L.O., G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by R.A. Simerl, May 1937. Printed by the Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°20' – W88°10'/N46°10' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 121 x 85 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lakes and principal rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, and minor rivers and streams. Includes inset of the town of Rhinelander, site of the Supervisor's headquarters of the Nicolet National Forest and a U.S.F.S. tree nursery. "Fourth Principal Meridian." The Nicolet National Forest greatly expanded between the years 1933 and 1937. From its center around the town of Argonne the Nicolet expanded north to the Wisconsin/Michigan border and south to the boundary of the Menominee Indian Reservation.

Holdings: LC; NA

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from county maps, G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys; traced by R.A. Simerl, May 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°20' – W88°10'/N46°10' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 61 x 43 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition.

Lakes and principal rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, and minor rivers and streams. Includes inset of the town of Rhinelander, site of the Supervisor's headquarters of the Nicolet National Forest and a U.S.F.S. tree nursery. "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA

OCLC: 34802856

Nicolet National Forest, Vilas, Oneida, Florence, Forest, Langlade and Oconto Counties, State of Wisconsin, 1937.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 7-24-37.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:680,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Rivers lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1940.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:575,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 27 x 20 cm., folded to 16 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Nicolet National Forest shown in green. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest. Public land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Captioned photographs on verso. Panel title: *The Nicolet National Forest, Northeastern Wisconsin*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a forest lake with birches on the shore. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Supervisor, Rhinelander, Wis."

Holdings: NAL

Recreation Map of Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1952. See Figure 20

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 17 cm., on sheet, 46 x 33 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Lands of the Nicolet National Forest shown in green. Also national forest, Indian Reservation, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, recreation site information, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest. Public land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian. Text and black & white photographs surround map. "Area within national forest boundary is approximately 63% national forest land."

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color (green) photograph of a mature stand of eastern hardwoods. Panel title also has, "Forest Supervisor, Rhinelander, Wis."

Holdings: personal collection

Recreation Map, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1959. See Figure 21 – reprint edition

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959. Hustung Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959. Map reprinted in 1962 with “Litho in U.S.A DLC—62.”

1959. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°10' – W88°20'/N46°05' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest area in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation site information in red; major lakes and rivers in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, lookout towers and streams. Includes listing of “Developed Recreation Areas,” illustrations, and key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest in green. “Forest Service Class E Map.” Public land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and sepia illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of children and adults enjoying the lakeshore. Title panel has, “Forest Supervisor, Rhinelander, Wis.”

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC

OCLC: 12604508

Nicolet National Forest, Vilas, Oneida, Florence, Forest, Langlade, and Oconto Counties, State of Wisconsin, 1961.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS Milwaukee, Wis. 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:650,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state forest, Indian Reservation, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads and major waterways. Includes diagram of a “Typical Twp.” “4th Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1963.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1959; revised 1963. Agriculture (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°10' – W88°20'/N46°05' – N45°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 33 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest land in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and recreation site information in red; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored, lakes and rivers in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, lookout towers, and streams. Includes listing of “Developed Recreation Areas,” illustrations, and key map of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest. “Forest Service Map Class C.” Public land grid based on the Fourth Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of speedboat on a lake. Title panel has, “Forest Supervisor, Rhinelander, Wisconsin.”

Holdings: LC

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from U.S. Forest Service maps, aerial photographs, and 1966 field examination.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°20' – W88°10'/N46°15' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 117 x 79 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land as of January 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, trails, railroads, minor roads, recreation sites, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes “Key Map” of Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Fourth Principal Meridian and [for adjacent areas in Michigan] Michigan Meridian.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 6188792

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°20' – W88°10'/N46°15' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways, trails, and recreation site information shown in red; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Recreation Sites Index" and key map entitled "National Forests in Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a shallow lake inlet. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rhinelander, Wisconsin."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 68802223

Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Forest Service maps; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°20' – W88°10'/N46°15' – N45°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 42 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green; main and secondary highways, snowmobile trails, high water canoe routes, and recreation site information shown in red; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; built-up areas shown in bright yellow water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Recreation Sites Index" and key map entitled "National Forests in Great Lakes Area" highlighting the location of the Nicolet National Forest in green. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of canoes on a quiet waterway. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rhinelander, Wisconsin."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 927 (April 1972), page 47.

Holdings: NA; LC and 15 other libraries

OCLC: 5569547

Laona Ranger District, Nicolet National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Nicolet National Forest, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Rhinelander, Wisconsin; maps compiled 1974 by Geometronics; U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 26 cm., on sheet, 45 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

In red are shown special area boundaries, McCaslin Mountain Area, Peshtigo Auto Trail, Peshtigo River Canoe Trail, and the 100 Mile Nicolet Snow Safari Trail overprinted onto a black, white & grey administrative map of the Laona Ranger District. Also includes text describing the trails and tour with drawings.

On verso, three maps highlighting areas of particular recreational importance: Area A "Catwillow Creek;" Area B "Little Star Lake;" Area C "Colburn Creek." Includes location diagram, legend and text. Panel title: *Laona Ranger District, Recreation Map*. Panel illustration, two uncaptioned black & white photographs of deer.

Holdings: personal collection

**OTTAWA NATIONAL FOREST, MICHIGAN
1931-PRESENT**

The Ottawa National Forest, the westernmost national forest on Michigan's Upper Peninsula, was named for the Ottawa Indian Nation. The word, Ottawa (from *ādāwe*, 'to trade', 'to buy and sell,') is a term common to the Cree, Algonkin, Nipissing, Montagnais, Ottawa, and Chippewa, and applied to the Ottawa because in early traditional times and also during the historic period they were noted among their neighbors as intertribal traders and barterers. From 1931 until 1935, the Forest Supervisor's headquarters for the three national forests and their purchase units in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan,

the Ottawa, Hiawatha, and Marquette, all were located in Munising, Michigan. On February 28, 1935, the Ottawa National forest took its headquarters to the town of Ironwood, Michigan on the border with Wisconsin and closer its land base, while both the Hiawatha and Marquette relocated their headquarters to Escanaba on the shores of Lake Michigan. Ironwood remains the Supervisor's Headquarters for today's 1,552,503-gross acre Ottawa National Forest. The Forest Service owns 993,046 acres within the forest's boundaries (64%) and another 559,457 acres are in state, corporate, or private ownership.

The National Forest Reservation Commission investigated the potential of a purchase unit in the far western part of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan during fiscal year 1928 and enough acreage suitable for acquisition for national forest purposes was identified to establish, in the following fiscal year, a Keweenaw Purchase Unit in Iron and Houghton Counties. The new Keweenaw Purchase Unit, designated on December 12, 1928, held 161,795 acres and, in the same fiscal year it was established, the Commission purchased 5 tracts totaling 34,569 acres at an average price of \$1.60 per acre from the Von Platen-Fox Company. In its annual report of 1929, the Commission described the first land purchases as not having "suffered the severity of burn that has been general in the other three units in Michigan and will have a particularly high demonstrational value, as it is possible to improve the condition of the stands that already exist."⁶⁹ The following year, the Commission expanded the Keweenaw Purchase Unit by 90,756 acres to the west with new lands in Gogebec and Ontonagon, as well as increases in Houghton and Iron Counties. Now measuring 252,531 gross acres, the Commission noted that the expansion "rounded out the boundaries [of the Keweenaw Purchase Unit] offering a greater diversification of soil and type conditions and will reduce the unit cost of administration and will make the protection problem more practicable. It also will permit the more logical and orderly development of plans for the unit."⁷⁰ With the Forest Service ready to establish an Ottawa National Forest, giving national forest status to the lands acquired and yet to be acquired, the National Forest Reservation Commission decided to change the name of the Keweenaw Purchase Unit to the Ottawa Purchase Unit without change in boundaries.⁷¹ With approximately 32% of the land acquired or being acquired, President Hoover proclaimed the Ottawa National Forest on January 27, 1931. At this time, the Ottawa National Forest and the Ottawa Purchase Unit both measured 252,551 gross acres, extending from T. 45 N. to T. 48 N. and R. 36 W. to R. 38 W., Michigan Meridian.

In its annual report for fiscal year 1933 under the heading, "Interesting Developments Subsequent to Close of Fiscal Year" the Commission noted that "Many of the existing purchase areas obviously were deficient in area and inadequate to fully serve the purposes for which they were created or to permit their most economical administration. The Commission therefore gave its approval to the following additions: Ottawa unit, 464,435 acres."⁷² This expansion of the Ottawa Purchase Unit occurred at the Commission's August 30, 1933 meeting, expanding the purchase unit in four counties and into Baraga County for the first time. In Figure 6, as well as Figures 33 and 46, on a map dated 1934, the expansion is represented in the orange color surrounding the Ottawa National Forest, which is shown in green. Previously, both the national forest and the purchase unit measured the same 252,551 gross acres. After the expansion, the Ottawa Purchase Unit embraced 717,553 gross acres and the Ottawa National Forest remained the same.

The proposed Lake Gogebic Purchase Unit, west and adjacent to the existing Ottawa Purchase Unit, made for considerable discussion during the January 21, 1935 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The proposed purchase unit was quite large and was estimated to cost from between seven and eight million dollars with a price per acre between \$2 to \$2.50. The area included lands in a severely depressed area. The creation of the unit, Regional Forester Earl W. Tinker noted, would give some 20,000 people reason to stay in the area by the assurance of a continued livelihood. Tinker also informed the Commission that the proposed unit would measure about one million acres and that its establishment as a purchase unit had been requested by the governors of the three Lake States to stop the process of economic desperation of the people in the area. The Gogebic Purchase Unit was approved by the Commission on January 21, 1935, and consisted of 1,026,330 gross acres. Soon thereafter, the Commission decided to merge the Gogebic Purchase Unit into the Ottawa Purchase Unit to improve management and increase administrative efficiencies. The enlarged Ottawa Purchase Unit measured 1,742,622 gross acres, of which,

⁶⁹ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1929*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1929), page 40.

⁷⁰ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1930*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1930), page 31.

⁷¹ The Office of the Chief Forester solicited suggestions for names for three purchase units on the Upper Peninsula. Ottawa was the favorite name put forward for consideration. See David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA Forest Service, Region 9, 1997), page, 74.

⁷² National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1933*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1934), page 32.

1,523,050 acres were considered suitable for acquisition. The expansion extended the Ottawa Purchase Unit to the shores of Lake Superior in Gogebic County and created a “window” of private agricultural land from Topaz to Paynesville in Ontonagon County, which remains a feature of the Ottawa National Forest (Figures 7 through 12).

Forest Service Chief, Ferdinand A. Silcox, addressed the Commission at its June 30, 1936 meeting asking after the status of certain tracts of timber land which had been before the Commission for some time without decision. One such tract outside of the Ottawa Purchase Unit was the Basswood area in Michigan, an island of private land in Iron County. The Commission members decided to approve some and to postpone decisions other units due to the uncertainty of future funding and the sense that the Commission should continue to spread the appropriated funds around as widely as possible for purchases in existing Purchase Units. The Commission decided not to include the Basswood area within the Ottawa Purchase Unit because the area was then involved with a Resettlement Project and the Sylvania area held more importance.

As of June 30, 1936, the National Forest Reservation Commission had been able to acquire 335,846 acres and had approved for purchase another 191,800 acres on the Ottawa Purchase Unit. As was done in so many other instances in 1936 and 1937, existing national forests absorbed their larger purchase units by expanding their boundaries. With the presidential proclamation of January 11, 1937, the Ottawa National Forest absorbed the entire Ottawa Purchase Unit outside of its proclaimed boundaries of January 27, 1931, which also made the boundaries of the Ottawa Purchase Unit the same as the newly enlarged National Forest as shown in Figures 7, 34 & 47. The Ottawa National Forest now embraced most of the western corner of the Upper Peninsula in Michigan and the national forest boundaries contained the “window” of private land, largely farmland, in Ontonagon County. The 1937 proclamation included the lands in the Basswood area, some 340 acres, which were removed by a Public Land Order dated March 17, 1947.

The National Forest Reservation Commission together with the Forest Service, reviewed all purchase units created by the Commission since 1911 and recommended that several be abolished and the majority of the units be reduced. The Ottawa Purchase Unit was reduced by nearly 238,000 acres, but the reduction was not posted until 1961, in conjunction with a Public Land Order that similarly reduced the Ottawa National Forest by the same number of acres. The gross acreage of the Ottawa National Forest and the Ottawa Purchase Unit was adjusted for both areas to measure 1,505,334 gross acres. Land eliminations were made along the Ottawa National Forest’s northern boundary and Lake Superior shoreline, including the area now known as Porcupine Mountains State Park. Other eliminations occurred around Ironwood, Michigan and in the extreme western portion of Gogebic County.

After the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976, the Ottawa Purchase Unit was not one that was carried over by the Forest Service, but the Forest Service did create four new purchase units on the Ottawa on March 20, 1992. All four units were located in Ontonagon County: the 3,458-acre Military Hill Purchase Unit (1,544 acres acquired); the 1,339-acre North Ewen Purchase Unit (923 acres acquired); the 2,470-acre Paynesville Purchase Unit (1,754 acres acquired); and the 2,535-acre South Ewen Purchase Unit (1,574 acres acquired). As of September 30, 2020, the four units are still active according to the Forest Service’s *Land Areas Report*. Between 1965 and 1976 when the Commission adjudicated the Forest Service’s share of recreation land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Commission purchased 71,080 acres of recreation-oriented lands in Michigan, second only to the State of Virginia’s 127,032 acres purchased with Land and Water Conservation Funds. The Commission approved for purchase nearly 30,000 acres for the benefit of the Ottawa National Forest alone, primarily due to the acquisition of 20,626 acres known as the Sylvania Tract.

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the purchase of the Sylvania Tract at its meeting of August 24, 1965, using appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. At \$5,740,000, it was the largest purchase made using the Fund. It was well publicized, with the First Lady, Ladybird Johnson, the Secretary of Agriculture, Orville L. Freeman, and Vice-President Hubert Humphrey coming to the Ottawa National Forest to dedicate the Sylvania Recreation Area. The tract is located primarily in T. 44 N., R. 40 W., Michigan Meridian bordering the Michigan-Wisconsin state line completely within the boundaries of the Ottawa National Forest. The land had long been in private hands and had not been logged over. It contained nearly 4,000 acres of lakes, was rich in fish and wildlife, and had the potential to provide an abundance of recreation opportunities. It was purchased from the Fisher and Christianson estates. Acquisition of the Sylvania Tract was consummated when the Commission approved the purchase at its June 15, 1966 meeting and when the Region 9 Forester, George S. James and Ottawa National Forest Supervisor, Michael W. Kageorge took possession of the tract on July 28, 1966. Most of the Sylvania Tract is now preserved as the 18,445-acre Sylvania Wilderness Area. Another significant purchase made by the Commission using appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund was the 2,030-acre purchase within the Sturgeon River Study Area on June 25, 1976. The land purchased was later made part of the Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness Area.

All three wilderness areas on the Ottawa National Forest were so designated on December 8, 1987, under the “Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987” (Public Law 100-184, 101 Stat., 1274). The Sylvania Wilderness originated in the Sylvania Tract purchased in 1966 using Land and Water Conservation Act appropriations. It measures 18,445 acres with 3,247 private lands within its borders and includes 36 named lakes, virgin hardwood lumber, and unspoiled beauty. The lands of the 16,725-acre Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness were lands purchased under the Weeks Law and its amendments as well as under the Land and Water Conservation Act. Within its boundaries is the 351-acre Sturgeon River Gorge Research Natural Area established in November, 2012. As for the McCormick Wilderness Area, the Forest Service has written, “Three generations of McCormicks, the descendants of Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaping machine, held the deed to this area before Gordon McCormick willed the land to the U.S. Forest Service. The McCormick Wilderness has recovered from the logging era that ended in the early 1900s.”⁷³ The land was willed to the Forest Service and on August 2, 1968, the Secretary of Agriculture issued an Order adding the 16,850 acres of the McCormick land to the Ottawa National Forest. The donated land in T. 49 & 50 N., R. 29 & 30 W., Michigan Meridian, is located about 40 miles east and outside the boundary of the Ottawa National Forest an isolated wilderness area of 17,184 acres with 291 acres, a legacy of generosity of the McCormick family.

Soon after accepting the donation, the Forest Service established the McCormick Experimental Forest on the entire tract. The area is labeled “McCormick Experimental Forest” in the title and map coverage is provided by an inset map on the 1975 Class A administrative map made for the Ottawa National Forest. In 1971, the Forest Service agreed to create the McCormick Research Natural Area on 3,675 acres, or the northeastern portion of the McCormick property (all of T. 50 N., R. 29 E., Michigan Meridian). The area includes Lake Margaret, Bulldog Lake, and the lower portion of the Yellow Dog River, designated as the Yellow Dog Wild and Scenic River. The creation of the McCormick Wilderness Area in 1987 did not end the Experimental Forest or the Research Natural Area. A 2004 publication of the Northeastern Research Station, *Experimental Forests and Ranges of the USDA Forest Service*, includes a description of the McCormick Experimental Forest with the same level of treatment as given to all other experimental forests the publication describes, as does a poster-type map dated 2008, *Experimental Forests and Ranges*, published by the Pacific Northwest Research Station.⁷⁴ However, the current information supplied by the Northern Research Station’s webpage does not list the McCormick Experimental Forest as one of its 22 official and 2 cooperating experimental forests. The McCormick Research Natural Area is still a designated area.⁷⁵

Segments of six rivers within the boundaries of the Ottawa National Forest were named to the National Wild and Scenic River System under the “Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991” which passed Congress on March 3, 1992 (Public Law 102-249, 106 Stat. 45). Two of the rivers, the Sturgeon and the Yellow Dog, are within the boundaries of the Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness and the McCormick Wilderness respectively.

Between 1949 and 1952 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lakes area, compiled a set of “Timber Survey” maps covering the Ottawa National Forest based on aerial photography taken in 1947. Sheets in this series were entitled, *1947 Timber Survey, Ottawa National Forest..., Michigan*. These maps were “compiled at the Office of the North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” in 1949, 1950, 1951, and 1952 and issued between 1950 and 1953. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles, had a scale of 1:31,680 or one half mile to the inch and identified dominant vegetation types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., annotated as to the size and density of the vegetation type. Due to their thematic nature, they fall outside the domain of this work, so a full citation to this map series is not provided here. Other separate timber surveys were produced at about the same time for Michigan’s other national forests, the Hiawatha, Huron, Manistee, and Marquette. The map set is not cataloged in the national bibliographic database, WorldCat, but a collection of 80 sheets is held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. So much cartographic effort and resources were dedicated to producing these thematic maps by the North Central Region from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not issued during this time. A sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

⁷³ <https://www.fs.usda.gov/recarea/ottawa/recarea/?recid=12361>

⁷⁴ Mary Beth Adams, et al., *Experimental Forests and Ranges of the USDA Forest Service*, (Newtown Square, Pa.: USDA Forest Service, Sept. 2004), General Technical Report; NE-321 & *Experimental Forests and Ranges*, (Corvallis, Ore.: Pacific Northwest Research Station, Jan. 2008). Illustrated poster-map of the United States with text and illustrations on verso detailing the establishment, development and present-day organization of experimental forests and ranges.

⁷⁵ In 2006 the North Central and Northeastern Research Stations merged to form the Northern Research Station.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1928, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Keweenaw Purchase Unit established on 161,795 acres in Iron and Houghton Counties, Upper Peninsula, Michigan.
2) 1930, May 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Keweenaw Purchase Unit expanded eastward into Gogebec and Ontonagon Counties by an addition of 90,756 acres. Area increased to a gross area of 252,551 acres.
3) 1930, December 3	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Keweenaw Purchase Unit name changed to the Ottawa Purchase Unit.
4) 1931, January 27	*Proclamation 1932, 46 Stat. 3044	Established National Forest from lands purchased under the Weeks Law of 1911.
5) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ottawa Purchase Unit enlarged by 465,000 acres to 717,553 gross acres.
6) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ottawa Purchase Unit enlarged by 15,000 acres. Gogebic Purchase Unit established at 1,026,330 gross acres adjacent to the Ottawa Purchase Unit.
7) 1935, March 25	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Gogebic Purchase Unit added to the Ottawa Purchase Unit to facilitate administration.
8) 1937, January 11	*Proclamation 2220, 50 Stat. 1808 2 Federal Register 87 Map: 2 FR 89	Unreserved public lands added and boundaries enlarged to permit greater land purchases under the Weeks Law and other emergency relief acts of the Depression era. Gross area of the Ottawa National Forest increased to 1,742,628, the same area as the Ottawa Purchase Unit.
9) 1943, July 29	Proclamation 2591, 57 Stat. 748 8 Federal Register 10699	Lands acquired or being acquired through exchange with the State of Michigan or under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 within the boundaries of the Ottawa National Forest shall be immediately added to the Ottawa upon acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture.
10) 1947, March 17	Public Land Order 357 12 Federal Register 1943	Part of Proclamation 2220 of January 11, 1937 revoked, eliminating 340 acres in Sections 19 & 30 of T. 44 N., R. 36 W. and in Section 24 of T. 44 N., R. 37 W., Michigan Meridian – Basswood area.
11) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Ottawa Purchase Unit reduced by 237,631 acres in the west and northwest parts of the unit. Reduction posted in the Commission's 1961 annual report.
12) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051 & 3053	Boundary modified through the elimination of private lands along the northern and western boundaries of the Ottawa National Forest. Gross area reduced to 1,505,334 acres, matching the area of the Ottawa Purchase Unit.

13) 1968, August 2	Secretary of Agriculture Order 33 Federal Register 11304	16,850 acres added in T. 49 & 50 N., R. 29 & 30 W., Michigan Meridian, outside the boundaries and to the east of the Ottawa National Forest. Area willed to the U.S. Forest Service by the heirs of Cyrus McCormick. In 1987 area became the McCormick Wilderness Area.
14) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established and assigned to the National Park Service for management. Route crosses the northern part of the Ottawa National Forest, turning south through the forest before entering Wisconsin.
15) 1987, December 8	Public Law 100-184 101 Stat., 1274	"Michigan Wilderness Act of 1987" establishes the McCormick Wilderness, the Sturgeon River Gorge Wilderness, and the Sylvania Wilderness on the Ottawa National Forest.
16) 1992, March 3	Public Law 102-249, 106 Stat. 45	"Michigan Scenic Rivers Act of 1991" adds a 14 mile section of the Black River, a 157.4 mile segment of the Ontonagon River, a 51 mile segment of the Paint River, a 57 mile segment of the Presque Isle River, a 25 mile segment of the Sturgeon River, and a 4 mile section of the Yellow Dog River to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be managed by the U.S. Forest Service.
17) 1992, March 20	Federal Register Notice 57 Federal Register 20451	Established the 3,458 acre Military Hill the 2,470 acre Paynesville, the 1,339 acre North Ewan, and the 2,535 acre South Ewan Purchase Units, all in Ontonagon County for watershed protection.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1931: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated [January 27, 1931].

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled under the direction of T.W. Norcross, Chief Engineer, from General Land Office survey plats, 1930. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:425,000. W89°15' – W88°35'/N46°40' – N46°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 21 x 18 cm., folded with text, 33 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest boundary on a public land and geographic grid. Proclamation 1932 established the Ottawa National Forest. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: LC; NA

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Jan. 11, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. [Proclamation] No. 2220.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:425,000. W90°25' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 36 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and the very large expansion of the Ottawa National Forest boundaries. "Michigan Meridian." National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.E. Sizer; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°20' – W88°38'/N46°40' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 116 x 100 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, streams and marshes, ranger stations, fire lookouts, and other structures. Lakes shown in blue. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1932. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1930 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.S. Meekham; traced by F.E. Sizer, 1930; revised 1931. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1932. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°20' – W88°38'/N46°40' – N46°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

58 x 50 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses centered on forest lookout stations. Shows national forest, state, state park, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, streams and marshes, ranger stations, fire lookouts, and other structures. Lakes shown in blue. Forest centered on the town of Kenton, Michigan and is almost square. "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; NA; NAL

OCLC: 69661689

Ottawa National Forest and Purchase Unit, Ontonagon, Houghton, Baraga, Gogebic, and Iron Counties, State of Michigan. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; F.D.M. 1-29-35.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 121 x 27 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries. "Michigan Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: NA

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin from state, county and Forest Service maps by R.A. Simerl, May 21, 1936.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:850,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 18 x 23 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, CCC camps, Forest Service administrative facilities, and camp grounds. Lakes and streams shown in blue.

Holdings: NA

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1937. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's and Regional Offices from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by P.T. Stimac and R.A. Simerl; traced by E.R. Renner and R.A.S. August, 1937. Army Map Service, U.S. Army, Washington, D.C. 114286 1937. Map reprinted "3-43" by the Army Map Service. 1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N45°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 95 x 128 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, picnic and camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian." Map depicts an enlarged Ottawa National Forest after the land additions ordered by Proclamation No. 2220 of January 11, 1937.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC; NA. University of Arizona's copy does not have Army Map Service, 1937 imprint.

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1937. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's and Regional Offices from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by P.T. Stimac and R.A. Simerl; traced by E.R. Renner and R.A.S. August, 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N45°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 49 x 64 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in a black & white edition. Lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, picnic and camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 48949388

Ottawa National Forest, Ontonagon, Houghton, Baraga, Gogebic, and Iron Counties, State of Michigan, 1937.
(Administrative map)

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 7-26-37.
1937. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.
Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Michigan Meridian."
Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.
1938. Scale, ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 32 cm., folded to 18 x 9 cm. Relief shown by hachures.
National forest area shown in green. Also shows national forest, park, refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, improved forest camps and picnic grounds, other recreation site information, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes location map. Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.
Typescript captions to black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Recreation Map of the Ottawa National Forest*.
Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a waterfall in the forest.
Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA
OCLC: 35061880

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

See **National Forests in Michigan.** (Forest visitor booklet and maps) under V. Maps of the Region, Part B. Sub-Regional and State Maps.

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1953. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Supervisor's and Regional Offices from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by P.T. Stimac and R.A. Simerl; traced by E.R. Renner and R.A.S. August, 1937; revised by R. Reuter, April, 1953.
1953. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N45°57'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 63 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued without green national forest land ownership layer.
National forest land shown in green; lakes and major rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, trails, picnic and camp grounds, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan & Wisconsin highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class E." "Michigan Meridian."
Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Western Michigan Univ.; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 37617351

Recreation Map, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1957.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1957.
1957. Scale, ca. 1:316,800. W90°20' – W88°35'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 33 x 48 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest area shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation site information and state park boundaries shown in red; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; lakes and major rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, lookout towers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Wisconsin and Michigan highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest. "Forest Service Class "E" Map." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. Text and one-color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, drawing of trees and lake in blue. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Kansas; Univ. of Michigan; LC
OCLC: 12758140

Recreation Map, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1961. See Figure 21

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1957; revised 1961.

1961. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°35'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 40 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National Forest land shown in green; roads, road numbers, Forest Service ranger stations, recreation site information and deer exclosures shown in red; state owned forests shown in brown; state parks shown in pink; private land within national forest boundary shown uncolored; lakes and major rivers shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, railroads, landing fields, lookout towers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of Michigan highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest. "Forest Service Map Class "C." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text and one-color (yellow-toned) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, photograph of two fishermen at the lake shore. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan

OCLC: 35067449

Ottawa National Forest, Ontonagon, Houghton, Baraga, Gogebic, and Iron Counties, State of Michigan, 1961.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS-Milwaukee, Wis. 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:700,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 18 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." "Michigan Meridian." Reflects boundary modifications brought about by Executive Order 10932 of April 7, 1961 that eliminated the extreme western edges of the Ottawa National Forest as well as T. 50 N., R. 38-39 W. in the area between Rockland and Rousseau and the north half of T. 50 N., R. 42 W. near White Pine, Michigan.

Holdings: LC

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted 1967.

Lands of the Ottawa National Forest shown in green; main and secondary roads, Forest Service recreation sites, historical markers, points of interest, winter sports areas, and boat access sites shown in red; state parks shown in purple; private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, all road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, falls and rapids, and non-federal recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region showing the location of the Ottawa National Forest, a diagram entitled, "Section numbers in surveyed Township," and index to recreation sites. "Forest Service Map Class "C." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of fishing boat beached at lakeside with trees below blue skies. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Library of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.

OCLC: 42687616

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ottawa National Forest shown in green; main and secondary roads, recreation site information, historical markers, and points of interest, winter sports areas, and boat access sites shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, all road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and landing fields. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region showing the location of the Ottawa National Forest, diagram entitled, "Section numbers in surveyed Township," and a "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class "C." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and one-color (brown) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph of a waterfall "...Gorge Falls near Black River Harbor." Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Michigan State Univ.; Detroit Public Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington

OCLC: 6034569

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1971.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ottawa National Forest shown in green; main and secondary roads, canoe routes, recreation site information, historical markers, and points of interest shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in bright yellow; water features shown in blue; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, all road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and landing fields. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region showing the location of the Ottawa National Forest and "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class "C." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two children beside a rushing stream. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Ironwood, Michigan."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 928 (May 1972), page 46.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 5569575

Ottawa National Forest [Townships North & Ranges West, Ontonagon, Houghton, Baraga, Gogebic, Iron County], Michigan, 1973. (Topographic map set)

Maps photographically reduced from 1:62,500-scale U.S. Geological Survey standard accuracy maps; conversion to township format with revisions and minor field corrections by Geometronics Unit, U.S. Forest Service Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

1973. Scale, 1:31,680. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. 80 color maps, each, 36 x 51 cm. Relief shown by contours (contour interval 20 feet) and spot heights.

Each sheet shows a one 36 section township (with a few extensions on some sheets). "National Forest land as of May 1, 1973" shown in green. Rivers, lakes and streams shown in blue. Contours shown in brown. Also shows national forest, special area, state, and county boundaries, toads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, boat access and canoe access points. Includes "Township location" diagram on each sheet.

Holdings: personal collection

Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1975. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964 from U.S. Forest Service maps and U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N46°00' Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lands of the Ottawa National Forest shown in green; main and secondary roads, canoe routes, recreation site information, historical markers, and points of interest shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; built-up areas shown in yellow; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state forest, state, and boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, all road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities, and landing fields. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region showing the location of the Ottawa National Forest and "Recreation Sites Index." "Forest Service Map Class" C." "Michigan Meridian."

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Ottawa National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two figures beside a rushing stream. Title panel also has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Dartmouth College

OCLC: 78732558

Ottawa National Forest and (Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest), Michigan, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1974 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from aerial photographs and 1975 field examination.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W90°20' – W88°30'/N46°50' – N45°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 93 x 124 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; state park boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, state forest, state and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest and inset map of the Cyrus H. McCormick Experimental Forest. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Michigan Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Central Oklahoma

OCLC: 16997782

**PINE PLAINS NATIONAL FOREST, NEW YORK
1925-1927**

The Pine Plains National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). The name is derived from the geographic character of the region of Jefferson and Lewis Counties in New York. In 1908, Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, son of General Ulysses S. Grant, was sent to Pine Plains, an historic gathering place for infantry soldiers due to its proximity to British Canada during the early nineteenth century, with 2,000 regulars and 8,000 militia. He found Pine Plains to be an ideal place to train troops. The following year money was allocated to purchase the land and summer training continued here through the years. Pine Camp became Camp Drum in 1951 and later, in 1974, Fort Drum, named after Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum who commanded the First United States Army during World War II. Forest Supervisors headquarters for this short-lived national forest were first located in Wrightstown, New Jersey, on the northern boundary of Fort Dix, before being moved, in 1926, to Warren, Pennsylvania, sharing offices with those of the permanent Allegheny National Forest. Warren also served as the headquarters for the other national forests on military reservations in the northeastern United States, Tobyhanna in Pennsylvania, Dix in New Jersey, and Upton on New York's Long Island.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1925, April 10	Executive Order 4193	Established National Forest from part of the Pine Plains Military Reservation.
2) 1927, December 2	Executive Order 4776	Executive Order of April 10, 1925 rescinded.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Pine Plains National Forest, New York, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 20 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Pine Plains National Forest and the Pine Plains Military Reservation between the towns of Philadelphia and Deferiet, New York. Pine Plains Military Reservation now known as Fort Drum. Also shows township boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, rivers, and streams. Map illustrates Executive Order No. 4193. Holdings: LC; NA

SAVANNA NATIONAL FOREST, ILLINOIS 1925-1926

The Savanna National Forest was established under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). The forest and army base derived its name from the nearby town of Savanna, Illinois, which itself derives from a geographic feature of the area, being a treeless, grassy plain south of the town where cattle from the west were fattened for the Chicago market. The U.S. Army set up the Savanna Proving Grounds during WWI, with construction starting in 1917. It was originally a remote site for the Rock Island Arsenal, just up river, to test cannons. A multitude of unexploded shells remain in the area as a result. A year after the Savanna National Forest was established, its name was changed to the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest, adding the name of the town on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River to the forest's name. This Bellevue-Savanna National Forest remained, with little involvement by the Forest Service, until 1954 when the area was returned to the U.S. Army. Upon establishment, the forest was headquartered out of Stithton, Kentucky, sharing offices with the headquarters of the Knox National Forest, located on Camp Knox Military Reservation. See above under the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest for this area's continuation.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1925, June 5 | Executive Order 4247 | Established National Forest from 10,710 acres of the Savanna Proving Ground Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1926, June 15 | Executive Order 4458 | Name changed to the Bellevue-Savanna National Forest without boundary change. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Savanna National Forest, Illinois, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated June 5, 1925. See Figure 48

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. E.L.M. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 32 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Savanna National Forest and the Savanna Proving Grounds Military Reservation on the east bank of the Mississippi River later known as the Savanna Army Depot. Also shows county boundaries, roads, railroads, and water features. Map to illustrate Executive Order No. 4247. Holdings: LC; NA

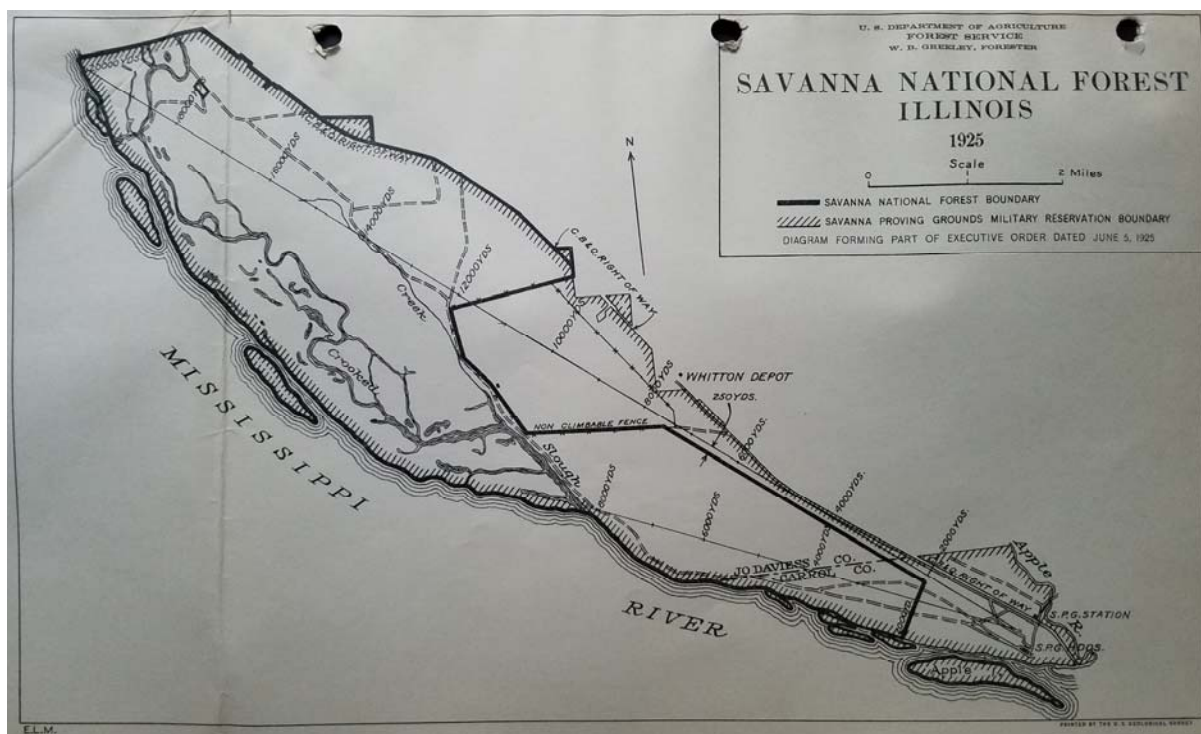


Figure 48: Savanna National Forest as established in 1925.

SHAWNEE NATIONAL FOREST, ILLINOIS 1939-PRESENT

The Illinois General Assembly passed an enabling act that authorized the federal government to purchase land in the state for national forest purposes in southern Illinois on June 18, 1931. The National Forest Reservation Commission created a federal forest purchase unit on August 30, 1933. The unit, known as the Illinois Purchase Unit, was actually composed of two named areas: 1) Shawnee, located in Hardin, Pope, Saline, and Gallatin counties on the east bordering the Ohio River and, 2) Illini, bordering the Mississippi River and located in Jackson, Union, and Alexander counties in the west. Actual land acquisition began in the fall of 1933 with the arrival of U.S. Forest Service personnel. The Illini and the Shawnee Purchase Units were organized under the collective title of the Shawnee Purchase Units, but land purchases were made and statistics kept on each of the units separately. On January 21, 1935, both purchase units expanded their area, with the Shawnee unit extending its territory into Johnson and Massac counties as shown in Figure 49 below.

The preamble of the Proclamation that established the Shawnee National Forest of September 6, 1939, cited not only the Weeks Law of 1911 and the "Clarke-McNary Act" of June 7, 1924, as the legal authority for land purchases within the Shawnee Purchase Unit. In addition the proclamation also referred to the public works law of March 31, 1933 (Public Law 73-5) the "National Industrial Recovery Act" of June 6, 1933, the "Emergency Relief Appropriation Act" of April 8, 1935, and the "Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act" of July 22, 1937, because forest land was also acquired under these laws and made part of the Shawnee National Forest.

The National Forest Reservation Commission together with the Forest Service, reviewed all purchase units created by the Commission since 1911 and recommended that several be abolished and the majority of the units reduced. In the Commission's minutes of June 21, 1967, a summary of this 1956 action reducing the Shawnee Purchase Unit was presented: "On April 17, 1956, the NFRC approved a recommendation to eliminate approximately 215,000 acres from the Shawnee National Forest Purchase Unit. Such action was to have become effective following the exchange and other disposition of National Forest lands therein and the issuance of orders to modify the formal proclaimed boundaries. At the time, further purchases of land were deemed unfeasible due to the demands for other lands for development as farms, pastures, and orchards. These demands have since ceased and there has been a resumption of earlier conditions wherein many of the

uneconomic farm units are being abandoned. Thus, the exchanges and other actions contemplated in 1956 were not fully completed.”⁷⁶ Instead of eliminating 215,000 acres, the commission reduced the Shawnee Purchase Unit by approximately 119,000 acres, but the reduction was not posted until 1961 in conjunction with a Public Land Order that similarly reduced the Shawnee National Forest by the same number of acres. The gross acreage of the Shawnee National Forest and the Shawnee Purchase Unit was adjusted for both areas to measure 683,658 gross acres. Land eliminations, detailed by Township, Range, and Section in Executive Order 10932 of April 7, 1961, were made on the periphery of both the eastern and western portions of the Shawnee National Forest and not in one particular area.



Figure 49: The Illini and the Shawnee Purchase Units as of April, 1937 that were combined in 1939 to create the Shawnee National Forest. The map shows headquarters for the purchase units in Harrisburg, Illinois, the beginnings of the Union State Tree Nursery near Jonesboro (tree symbol), and an experimental forest in Hardin County (triangle). The St. Francois and Wappapello Purchase Units shown on the map are in Missouri and will become in 1939 part of the Clark National Forest in 1939 and in 1976, units of the Mark Twain National Forest. Hardin County, Illinois on this map is much smaller than is depicted. Pope County, Illinois is not shown on the map. If it had been shown on the map it would be located in the western part of Hardin County, bordering Johnson and Massac Counties.

A proposal was made at the September 12, 1963 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission to establish a 125,000-acre National Forest Purchase Unit in the “Shawnee Gap” area, connecting the eastern and western portions of the Shawnee National Forest into one continuous unit. This unit was later labeled on maps as the “Shawnee Purchase Area.” The Commission was assured that the reduction of the Shawnee Purchase Unit made on April 17, 1956 did not eliminate areas that are now proposed to be added in the “Shawnee Gap.” The Commission approved the expansion for the promotion of timber production, increased recreation opportunities, and generally for the improvement of the local economy. The Shawnee Purchase Unit was increased by 124,874 gross acres to 808,532 gross acres. The Shawnee National Forest was not increased by a similar number, but the June 30, 1964 *National Forest Areas* report, the Forest Service listed the “Shawnee Purchase Unit” separately from the Shawnee National Forest, which remained at 683,460 gross acres. Today, the Shawnee Purchase Unit continues to be included in the *Land Areas Report* and as of September 20, 2020, the gross area of the unit has increased to 128,874 gross acres, of which, the Forest Service has been able to acquire 7,712 acres

⁷⁶ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975, Minutes of the April 17, 1956 Meeting*, Record Group 95.2.3, College Park, Md.: National Archives and Records Administration.

The minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission's assembled meeting of June 21, 1967 recorded the Commission's decision to expand the Shawnee Purchase Unit by 14,940 acres in three areas: 11,260 acres in the Gold Hill area on the eastern portion of the forest; 1,760 acres in the Kinkaid Lake area in anticipation of the State of Illinois plans to dam Kinkaid Creek for flood control and recreation; and 1,920 acres in the Little Cache Creek area north of Vienna, Illinois. The Commission could then purchase lands in these areas using appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. As of June 30, 1968, the Commission's statistics record an increase to the Shawnee Purchase Unit of nearly 40,000 acres to 848,180 gross acres. An explanation of the additional acreage can be found in the Secretary of Agriculture's Order of December 27, 1968 that added lands acquired under the Weeks Law to the Shawnee National Forest. It appears that the Shawnee Purchase Unit increased its area just as the Secretary's Order increased the gross acreage of the Shawnee National Forest.

From 1965 to 1976, the Commission approved the purchase of 33,436 acres of recreation land on the Shawnee National Forest with dollars appropriated under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. On February 24, 1965, the Commission approved the purchase of 332 acres in the Saline River Valley in order to preserve the area's archaeological resources and in 1967 the expansion of the Shawnee Purchase Unit in three areas, described above, allowed the Commission to purchase recreation-related lands using the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The National Forest Reservation Commission had been the administrative body that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding under the Land and Water Conservation Act. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 transferred all functions of the Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and terminated the Commission.

The Shawnee Purchase Unit, or that portion constituting the "Shawnee Gap" continued to exist after the demise of the National Forest Reservation Commission and can be traced in the Forest Service's annual *Land Areas Report* or *National Forest Areas Report*. The Forest Service expanded the Shawnee Purchase Unit by 155 acres in Union County east of the town of Cobden, Illinois in 1994. Two more purchase units, this time created by the Secretary of Agriculture, were located on the Shawnee National Forest, for watershed protection, but also to allow land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Act to proceed. The first was the Kinkaid Lake Purchase Unit of 1,374 acres in Jackson County, located on the Kinkaid Reservoir, five miles northwest of Murphysboro. Kinkaid Lake is a reservoir built in 1968 for recreation, water supply, and flood control. The lake/reservoir covers 2,750-acre and was filled in 1972. The Shawnee National Forest touches upon Kinkaid Lake's northwestern edge, where the Forest Service has established the Johnson Creek Recreation Area and maintains campgrounds, a day use area, equestrian and hiking trails. Even though the Kinkaid Lake Purchase Unit stated purpose was watershed protection, the recreation potential of the area would easily justify land purchases under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment established the 63,630-acre Middle Mississippi River Purchase Unit between the western boundary of the Shawnee National Forest and the Mississippi from Township 10 South to Township 14 South. The Forest Service determined that these lands were suitable for the protection of watersheds and navigable streams and other purposes. The purchase unit had been established on October 24, 2004, announced in a "Notice" in the *Federal Register* published on January 31, 2005. The Forest Service enlarged the unit to 67,261 acres in 2013 and according to *Land Areas Report* of September 30, 2020, 3,877 acres of the unit had been acquired. All three purchase units, the Shawnee, the Kinkaid Lake, and the Middle Mississippi, are still active.

Even though the Forest Service owns approximately 37% of the total area within the Shawnee National Forest, there was enough wild and roadless land in cohesive blocks for the Forest Service to designate seven small wilderness areas within the forest. The Illinois Wilderness Act of 1990 established the 5,918-acre Bald Knob Wilderness (surveyed at 5,830 acres with 30 acres of private land); the 2,866-acre Bay Creek Wilderness (surveyed 2,760 acres); the 3,723-acre Burden Falls Wilderness (surveyed at 3,740 acres with 45 acres in private hands); the 4,730-acre Clear Springs Wilderness (surveyed at 4,739 acres); the 3,293-acre Garden of the Gods Wilderness (surveyed at 3,978 acres with 23 acres in private lands); the 4,796-acre Lusk Creek Wilderness (surveyed at 6,632 acres with 280 acres in private hands); and the 940-acre Panther Den Wilderness (surveyed at 988 acres with 167 acres in private in-holdings).

The Shawnee National Forest and its various ranger districts issued several special recreation folders throughout the 1960s and 1970s. A reliable comprehensive list of all of these folders is beyond the scope of this work, but included in the series are recreation area maps that cover the Bell Smith Springs (listed), Lake of Egypt, Lake Glendale, Tower Rock, Oakwood Bottoms/Greentree Reservoir (listed), Pine Hills Recreation Area (listed), and Rim Rock Forest Trail (listed). Those recreation folders marked as "listed" are found below in IX. Special Area Mapping, Part B. Special Areas.

The Shawnee National Forest hosts the Kaskaskia Experimental Forest established in 1942 on the Elizabethtown Ranger District. However, before the founding of the Kaskaskia Experimental Forest, a map dated 1937 of the two purchase units in southern Illinois (Figure 49) shows, that the beginnings of an experimental forest in Hardin County were evident earlier than 1942. The legend of the 1937 map indicates that triangle with the no. 9 inside is a branch of the Central States Experimental Station, based in Columbus Ohio. The Kaskaskia Experimental Forest is well timbered in mixed hardwoods and forms a representative sample of the original 4 million acres of upland forest land of southern Illinois, western Kentucky, southwest Indiana, and southeast Missouri. Originally the Kaskaskia measured 5,811 acres, but its boundaries were redrawn in 1972 reducing the area to 2,169 acres when its mission changed to hardwood plantation culture.

Maps showing the Trail of Tears National Historic Trail indicate several routes taken by Native American from their homes in the southern Appalachian Mountains to the Indian Territory or present-day Oklahoma. One of these routes, the Northern Route, passes through southern Illinois and either traverses or touches upon lands of the Shawnee National Forest. The Historic Trail was added to the National Trails System by Congress on December 16, 1987 (Public law 100-192, 101 Stat. 1309) and is administered by the National Park Service.

Cartographers in the Eastern Region's headquarters in Milwaukee reformatted U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps based on the geographic grid to a series of topographic maps based on the public land grid of township and range lines for the Shawnee National Forest. The Forest Service indicated in the compilation statement that the maps had been produced "for official use," however, several academic libraries in Illinois and elsewhere hold collections of these topographic maps. As the topographic maps were produced, sheets were modified for the sportsman, with text written for the verso (regulations, access trails and trail heads, etc.), and issued folded (see Figure 50). The Sportsman's maps were printed through the cooperative Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act programs with the Illinois Department of Conservation and Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Since its inception on September 2, 1937, the Act (Public Law 75-415, 50 Stat. 917) has provided federal aid to states for management and restoration of wildlife and is funded by a federal tax on sporting arms and ammunition.

The Forest Supervisors Headquarters for both the purchase unit and the national forest have been located in Harrisburg, Illinois since 1933. Today, the Shawnee National Forest measures 732,633 gross acres, of which, 273,540 acres belong to the Forest Service, or a little more than 37% of the area within its boundaries. The name of the forest is derived from the name of the Central Algonkian Native American tribe who once lived in the Ohio River Valley.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Establishes the Illini Purchase Unit at 307,840 gross acres and the Shawnee Purchase Unit at 291,392 gross acres.
2) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Illini Purchase Unit enlarged by 9,700 acres; Shawnee Purchase Unit enlarged by 175,862 acres.
3) 1939, September 6	*Proclamation 2357, 54 Stat. 2649 4 Federal Register 3860 Map: 4 FR 3862	Established National Forest from lands acquired by the Illini and Shawnee Purchase Units as well as 15,859 acre Dixon Springs Land Utilization Project. in Pope County, Illinois. Gross area at establishment: 801,944 acres.
4) 1939, December 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission combines the Illini and the Shawnee Purchase Units into one unit, the Shawnee Purchase Unit with the same boundaries as those of the Shawnee National Forest proclaimed on September 6, 1939.
5) 1956, April 17	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Several tracts of land eliminated on the edges of all parts of the Shawnee National Forest Purchase Unit. Purchase Unit reduced to 683,658 gross acres. Reduction posted in the Commission's 1961 annual report.

6) 1961, April 7	Executive Order 10932 26 Federal Register 3051-3054	Private land eliminated throughout the forest and boundary modified, thus ratifying the the eliminations made April 17, 1956 by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Gross area reduced to 683,658 acres.
7) 1963, September 12	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Shawnee National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged by 124,874 acres connecting the eastern and western portions of the Shawnee National Forest in one continuous unit. New area referred to as the “Shawnee Gap” area. Gross area of the Shawnee Purchase Unit increased to 808,532 acres.
8) 1967, June 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Shawnee National Forest Purchase Unit enlarged by 14,940 acres in three locations: 11,260 acres in the Gold Hill area (eastern); 1,760 acres in the Kinkaid Lake area (western); and 1,920 acres in the Little Cache area (central area).
9) 1968, December 27 (effective January 3, 1969)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 34 Federal Register 88-89	28,633 acres acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 added throughout the forest. Area of the Shawnee National Forest increased to 712,288 gross acres.
10) 1987, December 16	Public Law 100-192 101 Stat. 1309	Trail of Tears National Historic Trail added to the National Trails System to be administered by the National Park Service.
11) 1990, November 28	Public Law 101-633 104 Stat. 4577	“Illinois Wilderness Act of 1990” establishes the Bald Knob, Bay Creek, Burden Falls, Clear Springs, Garden of the Gods, Lusk Creek, and Panther Den Wilderness Areas.
12) 1993, November 30	Federal Register Notice 59 Federal Register 3070	Establishes the Kinkaid Lake Purchase Unit on 1,374 acres in Jackson County, Illinois for watershed protection.
13) 1994, June 1	Federal Register Notice 59 Federal Register 31975	Shawnee Purchase Unit enlarged by 155 acres in the NE ¼ of Section 28, T. 11 S., R. 1 W., 3 rd Principal Meridian.
14) 2004, October 24	Federal Register Notice 70 Federal Register 4816	Established the Middle Mississippi Purchase Unit on about 63,630 acres in Alexander, Jackson, and Union Counties, Illinois for watershed protection.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to this proclamation in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION

Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 6, 1939.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; prepared in Regional Office U.S.F.S. Milwaukee Wisconsin from GLO Plats; FS LP-21.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:380,000. W89°45' – W88°00'/N38°00' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 38 x 47 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries and major rivers. Township & Range grid shown only for areas within national forest boundaries. “Third Principal Meridian.” National Archives copy is drawn on drafting linen. National Archives also has a blueline print.

Holdings: NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Proposed Shawnee Unit, Illinois. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1933?]. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

Negative photocopy.

Shows portions of Saline, Gallatin, Pope, and Hardin Counties, the future location of the Shawnee Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 693784412

Illini Purchase Unit, Illinois, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisc. from U.S.G.S. sheets and county maps by E.C. Winkler February, 1934; revised Sept. 1934; boundary revised Jan. 21, 1935; revised May, 1935 by W.F.L.; revised June, 1935 R.A.S.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

82 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranger stations, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, state forests, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Third Principal Meridian." Western portion of the future Shawnee National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA

OCLC: 14200035

Illini Purchase Unit, Jackson, Union, and Alexander Counties, State of Illinois. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 9-13-33; revised 1-28-35 R.A.W.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "3rd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: NA

Shawnee Purchase Unit, Illinois, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wis. from U.S.G.S. sheets and county maps by E.C. Winkler, Dec. 1933; revised, and addition of Townships 15 S. and 16 S. compiled by W.F. Last, May 1935; revised June 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

69 x 60 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, ranger stations, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, state forests, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "3rd Principal Meridian." Eastern portion of the future Shawnee National Forest.

Holdings: Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA

OCLC: 14277278

Shawnee Purchase Unit, Johnson, Saline, Gallatin, Pope, Hardin, and Massac Counties, State of Illinois.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 9-15-33; revised R.A.W. 1-28-35.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "3rd Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: NA

Recreation Map of Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1938.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. Public Land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 32 cm., folded to 17 x 9 cm. No relief indicated.

National forest land shown in green. Also shows national forest, state forests, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes a numbered listing of "Index to Points of Interest" keyed to the map and an inset map "State of Illinois" highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest. Public land grid based on the Third Principal Meridian. Black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Shawnee National Forest, Southern Illinois*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of Camel Rock.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

OCLC: 34996957

Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, Jackson, Union, Alexander, Johnson, Saline, Gallatin, Pope, Hardin, and Massac Counties. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; H.L.L. 7-7-38.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Third Principal Meridian." Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp."

Holdings: NA

A Forest Outing Awaits You on the Shawnee National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Supervisor, Harrisburg, Illinois.

[1948]. 20 pages. Booklet, 21 x 13 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color photograph of two figures on a rock formation near a stream or swimming hole. Title and authority information from front cover.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC (book): 715351369

----- **Recreation Map of Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1948.**

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic grid. Public land grid. Color. 18 x 24 cm., folded into a 20-page booklet to 21 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows national forest lands in green together with national forest, experimental forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, cities and towns, roads and road numbers, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities, points of interest, improved forest camps and picnic areas. Includes key map entitled "State of Illinois" highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest and an index to points of interest with numbers keyed to the map. Map folded into the center of the booklet forming pages 10 and 11.

Recreation Map of Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1952. See Figure 20

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S.D.A. – S.C.S. Milwaukee, Wis., 1952.

1952. ca. 1:600,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., on sheet, 28 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows national forest lands in green. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state forest, state, and county boundaries, cities and towns, roads and road numbers, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, Forest Service administrative facilities, points of interest, improved forest camps and picnic areas. Includes key map entitled "State of Illinois" highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest in the state and an "Index to Locations on Map" with numbers keyed to the map.

Typescript text and black and white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest Southern Illinois*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned black and white photograph of a forest road and a drawing of an Indian Chief.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 535016796

Recreation Map of Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1959.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. USDA – SCS Milwaukee, Wis. 1959.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm., on sheet, 28 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green. Also shows national forest, state forests, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, points of interest, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers,

lakes, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the "State of Illinois" highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and "Index to locations on map." Public land grid based on the 3rd Principal Meridian. This was the last recreation map issued in the format first introduced in 1936 by the North Central Region. Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest, Southern Illinois*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of forest trail.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.; LC

OCLC: 724467353

Recreation Map, Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1961.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961. Agriculture – (Delzer Lithograph Co., Waukesha, Wis.) 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W89°45' – W88°05'/N37°55' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; roads and road numbers, improved recreation areas, and Forest Service administrative facilities shown in red; state forests shown in gray; wildlife refuges shown in olive; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, and small rivers and streams. Includes listing of "Developed Recreation Areas," and location map. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the 3rd Principal Meridian.

Text, drawings, and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color photograph of picturesque rock formations. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; LC

OCLC: 43859039

Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Jonesboro and Murphysboro Ranger Districts, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map compiled by U.S. Forest Service ... 1959; revised 1961 and 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°40'--W 88°55'/N 37°55'--N 37°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 79 x 61 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements and their populations, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Third Principal Meridian." "B-1-7."

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 233598402

Shawnee National Forest, Illinois: Vienna & Elizabethtown Ranger Districts, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; this map compiled by U.S. Forest Service ... 1959; revised 1961 and 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W88°55'--W 88°05'/N 37°45'--N 37°05'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 70 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements and their populations, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Third Principal Meridian." "B-1-6."

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 233598428

Shawnee National Forest and Purchase Unit, Illinois, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. USDA – SCS – Milwaukee, Wis. 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:1,000,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." and enlargement of T. 10 S., R. 1 E., 3rd Principal Meridian to show national forest boundaries in greater detail. "Alexander, Gallatin, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Pope, Saline, Union, and Williamson Counties, Third Principal Meridian." This map shows the new "Shawnee Purchase Area" bridging the gap between the eastern and western portions of the forest for the first time.

Holdings: LC

Recreation Map, Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1964.

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961; revised 1964. Agriculture – (Rand McNally & Company Chicago, Ill.) 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W89°45' – W88°05'/N37°55' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; highways, roads, route numbers, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, points of interest, and route of the "River to River Horse Trail" shown in red; wildlife refuge shown in purple; state game refuges shown in brown; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, landing fields, and small rivers and streams. Includes listing of "Developed Recreation Areas," and location map. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Third Principal Meridian. This map shows the new (1963) "Shawnee Purchase Area" bridging the gap between the eastern and western portions of the forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (red-toned) photograph of the Old Stone Face, a rock formation found on the Shawnee National Forest. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Illinois; Illinois State Library; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Washington; LC
OCLC: 6697813

Recreation Map, Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1967.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1961; revised 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. W89°45' – W88°05'/N37°55' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest land shown in green; highways, roads, route numbers, improved recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities, points of interest, and route of the "River to River Horse Trail" shown in red; wildlife refuge shown in purple; state game refuges shown in brown; private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored; major water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, lookout towers, landing fields, and small rivers and streams. Includes listing of recreation areas," and location map showing the location of the Shawnee National Forest in relation to the state of Illinois. "Forest Service Map Class E." Public land grid based on the Third Principal Meridian.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one color (red-toned) photograph of the Old Stone Face, a rock formation found on the Shawnee National Forest. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Washington
OCLC: 38843446

Shawnee National Forest, Illinois, 1971. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1971. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W89°40' – W88°05'/N37°50' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 44 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reissued in 1976.

National forest land shown in green; state park boundaries shown in purple; main and secondary roads, and recreation site information shown in red; built-up areas shown in yellow; private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, wildlife refuge, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of Illinois highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways, "Recreation Sites Index," and public land survey diagram. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid based on the Third Principal Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Shawnee National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of picturesque rock formations. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Illinois."

Holdings: LC and 22 other libraries
OCLC: 5439722

Shawnee National Forest. (Topographic map set)

See Figure 50 opposite

Mapped by the U.S. Geological Survey; converted to township unit and republished by U.S. Forest Service, Milwaukee, Wisconsin for official use.

1971-1982. Scale, 1:24,000. W89°40' – W88°00' / N37°55' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 sheets, each 41 x 42 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 20 feet).

On 57 township quadrangles, shows the Shawnee National Forest and Shawnee Purchase Area (The Gap). Most sheets in the set indicate national forest land as of December 1971. "Forest Service Map Class AA." Public land grid based on the Third Principal Meridian. Most sheets were issued folded (23 x 10 cm) in a "Sportsman's Map" edition in black & white with descriptive text with illustrations and drawings on verso, produced by the U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with the Illinois Department of Conservation. Confirmed sheets in the Sportsman's Map edition are (17) pre-1976 editions identified below.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Illinois State Library; Univ. of Chicago; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; New Mexico Junior College, Hobbs; Univ. of Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington

OCLC (Topographic map set): 6807855; (Sportsman's map edition): 11923006



Figure 50: Uniform front title panel for the Sportsman's edition. Township identified in the upper left corner.

Maps Identified in the folded Sportsman's Map Edition, Published 1975 and earlier
Third Principal Meridian

T. 10 S., R. 6 E.	T. 11 S., R. 1 E.	T. 12 S., R. 7 E.	T. 13 S., R. 6 E.
T. 10 S., R. 8 E.	T. 11 S., R. 2 E.	T. 12 S., R. 8 E.	T. 13 S., R. 2 W.
T. 10 S., R. 9 & 10 E.	T. 11 S., R. 8 E.	T. 12 S., R. 9 E.	
T. 10 S., R. 3 W.	T. 11 S., R. 10 E.	T. 12 S., R. 10 E.	T. 15 S., R. 7 E.
	T. 11 S., R. 2 W.	T. 12 S., R. 2 W.	
	T. 11 S., R. 3 W.		

Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division holds another 15 other sheets, issued between 1980 and 1982.

Shawnee National Forest and (Shawnee Purchase Unit), Illinois, 1973. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1968 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1972 field examination.

1973. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W89°42' – W88°00' / N37°55' – N37°00'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 90 x 130 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land shown in green; paved primary and secondary roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; state park boundaries shown in purple; state reservations outlined in gray; water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities, recreation areas, and selected structures. Includes "Key Map" of Illinois highlighting the location of the Shawnee National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Third Principal Meridian." Does not show adjacent land areas in the states of Indiana, Kentucky, or Missouri.

Holdings: NA; LC and 18 other libraries

OCLC: 5439696

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST, MINNESOTA 1909-PRESENT

The Superior National Forest possesses a unique history. On display in its evolution are the effects of several national movements as well as a number of special acts of Congress converging in the Arrowhead of Minnesota to produce today's national forest of over three million acres. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the Superior National Forest from unreserved public lands in the far northeast part of the State of Minnesota in 1909. After the passage of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 allowing the purchase of forest land for timber production, the National Forest Reservation Commission soon came to focus on the Superior National Forest and the opportunity presented by the 1924 act to consolidate national forest properties. In 1926, the Commission envisioned a purchase program that would acquire 468,377 acres on the Superior National Forest, which then measured 1,268,538 gross acres with 800,161 acres in federal government ownership. The Superior National Forest is also home to one of the first large forest set asides, when in 1926, the Secretary of Agriculture reserved approximately one third of the land area of the forest to preserve primitive conditions, to provide opportunities for wilderness canoe travel, and other recreational pursuits in the Boundary Waters area. Special Congressional Acts to regulate water levels and timber harvesting (1930) and to provide appropriations for private land purchases (1948) were created just for the protection of the future Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness. However, for many years timber harvesting and mining, although well-regulated, kept the Boundary Waters Canoe Area from embodying the full characteristics of a wilderness area as it understood today as well as in the 1920s and 1930s. The Superior National Forest also shares a common International Boundary with the Quetico Provincial Park. First established on April 1, 1909 by the Government of Ontario as the Quetico Forest and Game Preserve, it soon thereafter was given Provincial Park status in 1913. Quetico, most say the name is shorthand for the Quebec Timber Company, protects the provincial park's lakes, waterways, and land areas as wilderness. The Quetico Provincial Park together with the Boundary Waters Canoe Area are referred to as the "Boundary Waters" or the "Quetico-Superior Country." The Superior National Forest and its one-million acre wilderness area have been carefully created by many hands over many years. The result is a working forest under multi-use management and an International outdoor recreation area without parallel.

The Superior National Forest was once administered from the Missoula, Montana District Office as part of District 1 (1909-1913), but was transferred to the Denver District Office (District 2) in 1913 where the forests of Minnesota originally had been placed under Gifford Pinchot's Inspection District plan of 1908. Until the formation of the Lake States District in January of 1929, the national forests of the Great Lakes area, including the Superior, were mapped and administered from Denver. Located in the "Arrowhead" of Minnesota, this national forest was named after the largest of the Great Lakes. Forest Supervisors Headquarters for the Superior National forest were first located in Ely, Minnesota in 1909, then relocated to Duluth during fiscal year 1933. Today the Superior National Forest embraces an enormous 3,271,153 gross acres, of which, 2,093,610 acres are owned by the Forest Service or 64% of the total land area within its boundaries.

At its establishment in 1909, the Superior National Forest measured 909,734 gross acres. After a 1911 resurvey, its acreage was slightly increased to 910,000. The Forest Service's annual *National Forest Areas* report for June 30, 1913 was the first to provide numbers for alienated lands within individual national forests as well as the number of acres (net) in Forest Service ownership. The Superior National Forest was expanded by the proclamation of September 19, 1912, and the first full recording of that expansion came in the 1914 report. In that year, the Superior measured 1,276,100 gross acres, 813,860 acres net and 462,240 acres of alienated land. Gross acreage fell a bit during the fiscal year 1915 to 1,268,538 where it remained until the additions of 1927. However, measurement of net acreage and alienated land acreage did not remain constant through those years, and in fiscal year 1925, a rather dramatic drop in net acreage occurred when the area owned by the Forest Service dropped from 857,499 to 800,161 acres. Since the decrease was not expressed in a proclamation or executive order, more research is required to determine why this occurred, but the decrease most likely reflected land exchanges or transfers from the federal government to the States of Minnesota to account for the state's school sections within the Superior National Forest.

The years 1926 and 1927 proved to be momentous for the Superior National Forest. A Superior Purchase Unit was proposed at the National Forest Reservation Commission meeting of January 7, 1926. It embraced the entire area of the Superior National Forest's 800,161 acres of Forest Service land as well as 721,437 acres of state and private lands both inside and outside the 1926 Superior National Forest boundaries. Also included were 6,520 acres of public land slated for transfer from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The Commission established the 1,628,118-acre Superior Purchase Unit at its March 31, 1926 meeting. The Superior Purchase Unit measured 359,580 acres more than the national forest it overlaid. The Commission decided, in deference to Commission member Senator Lee Slater Overman's objection, that no purchases would be made in the unit until the Commission was satisfied by an opinion of the Attorney General that

Section 6 of the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924 was legally sufficient. Senator Overman of North Carolina, an opponent of what he believed to be the reconstituting of the public domain, employed delaying tactics to prevent purchase units being created and forest land purchases made in public land states under the Clarke-McNary Act. However, a majority of the Committee members felt that purchase units and land acquisition in the Great Lakes area was far too important to delay. The first purchases of four tracts totaling 1,900 acres with an average cost of \$1.18 per acre on the Superior Purchase Unit were approved in fiscal year 1927. Senator Overman left the Commission in January of 1929.

Increased recreational use of the national forests after the first World War, the impact of the President's 1924 National Conference on Outdoor Recreation, advocates, such as the Superior National Forest Recreation Association, the threat of increased road building and development entering the area, and advice from the Forest Service landscape architect, Arthur H. Carhart, all combined in an examination of the recreational potential of the Superior National Forest and possible measures that, if taken, would preserve the lake shores and timber stands. In 1926, the Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, set aside a 640,000-acre expanse in the Superior National Forest as a roadless and wilderness area. For several years the set-aside was referred to on maps as a wilderness area. On May 26, 1928, President Coolidge withdrew all public lands in the vicinity of the wilderness. Preserving this wilderness on the Superior National Forest took a step forward under the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act, which was passed Congress in 1930. The law aimed to conserve shorelines for recreational use, prohibit logging within 400 feet of natural shoreline, and preserve natural water levels in the wilderness area. The foundation for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness had been established.

President Coolidge's proclamation of April 9, 1927 enlarged the area of the Superior National Forest by 385,562 acres by absorbing the entire Superior Purchase Unit and the public lands withdrawn under executive order 4522 of October 14, 1926. The proclamation began: "Whereas, certain lands within areas adjoining the Superior National Forest, in Minnesota, may be acquired by the United States under the authority of the act of Congress approved March 1, 1911 (36 Stat. 961) and amended June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653); and Whereas, it appears that the public good will be promoted by including said lands and other lands in such areas within the Superior National Forest, Now Therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge...do proclaim that the boundaries of the Superior National Forest are hereby changed to include the areas indicated as additions upon on the diagram hereto annexed..."⁷⁷ Before the end of fiscal year 1927, the National Forest Reservation Commission increased the Superior Purchase Unit by 26,027 acres to match the boundaries and acreage of the Superior National Forest as expanded by proclamation. Both areas now stood at 1,654,145 gross acres.⁷⁸

The National Forest Reservation Commission approved the creation of the 183,540-acre St. Croix Purchase Unit in Carlton and Pine Counties, Minnesota at its December 12, 1928 meeting, but it soon became apparent to the Commission that forest land acquisition in the unit under terms acceptable to the federal government would not be possible. Far too many land owners had delinquent property taxes. Two years later the Commission abandoned the St. Croix Purchase Unit and in its place, established the 171,000-gross acre Mesaba Purchase Unit in St. Louis County, north of Virginia, Minnesota in the Mesabi Iron Range, now the western portion of the Laurentian Ranger District. The Mesaba Purchase unit had 136,800 acres suitable for acquisition and was not connected to either the existing Superior Purchase Unit or the Superior National Forest.

While the area of the Superior National Forest remained steady at about 1,655,000 acres from the proclamation of 1927 to the proclamation of 1936, the Superior Purchase Unit continued to be enlarged by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The 1934 map shown in Figure 6 above indicates in orange the expansion made by the Commission into the future Boundary Waters Canoe Area in Cook County during fiscal year 1930 as well as in small areas on the western periphery of the forest in St. Louis County. The Superior Purchase Unit now measured 1,713,610 gross acres including the entire proclaimed Superior National Forest as well as nearly 60,000 acres outside the national forest. Figure 6 also shows the entire Mesaba Purchase Unit in orange indicating that the area had not yet been given national forest status. In August of 1933, with the urgency of the New Deal work programs and the infusion of funds, the Commission expanded both units so as to increase its flexibility in the acquisition of forest lands. The Superior Purchase Unit now measured 1,810,129 gross acres; the Mesaba, 287,789 gross acres.

⁷⁷ Calvin Coolidge, Proclamation No. 1800, April 9, 1927, *United States Statutes at Large, Volume 45, page 2904*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1929).

⁷⁸ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1927*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1927), page 20. "The Superior purchase unit is coincident with the Superior National Forest, which is located in extreme northeastern Minnesota, on the shores of Lake Superior."

By the end of fiscal year 1935, the Superior Purchase Unit covered over 2,620,327 gross acres resulting from an expansion of 810,198 acres in three locations. The Snowbank Lake addition and the Burntside Lake additions filled in the blank area shown in Figure 6 between the Superior National Forest and the International Boundary while the enormous, almost 500,000 Wales addition extended the purchase unit to the south of the national forest in Townships 56, 57 & 58 North, Ranges 8 through 14 West. The Superior Purchase Unit now was nearly one million acres larger than its namesake national forest. The Mesaba Purchase Unit, still administered as a separate purchase unit held 270,012 gross acres.

At its August 23, 1935 meeting of the National Forest Reservation Commission, discussions were held concerning the additions of the Kabetogama and Grand Portage areas to the Superior Purchase Unit, but placed on hold until the State Legislature of Minnesota could present its viewpoints, even though the addition of these areas had the support of the State Conservation Commission and Governor Floyd B. Olson. Minutes of the Commission's April 2, 1936 meeting, reported that the Minnesota Legislature might meet later that year and decide whether to give up the Kabetogama and Grand Portage State Forests and fold them into the Superior National Forest Purchase Unit. A regular session of the Legislature would meet in 1937. The Commission approved the addition of the Grand Portage (Pigeon River) area at 151,924 acres and the Kabetogama area in northwestern St. Louis County and northeastern Koochiching County, at 661,408 acres, both adjoining the Superior Purchase Unit. The Quetico-Superior Council, an advisory panel created in 1934, recognized that the Commission would soon be encountering funding limitations. The Council, therefore, recommended that in order to meet the most urgent and immediate needs, the Commission should focus its purchases in the new units on an area between 30,000 and 40,000 acres comprising the northern portion of the Grand Portage addition and to a part of the Kabetogama area adjoining the lakes on the International Boundary. This recommended area was estimated to be from 150,000 and 200,000 acres. Voyageurs National Park now occupies the area that was part of the Kabetogama Purchase Unit including Kabetogama Lake extended to the International Boundary. By the end of fiscal year 1936, the Superior Purchase Unit measured 3,465,261 gross acres with another 270,012 in the nearby Mesaba Purchase Unit.

The proclamation of December 28, 1936 brought the modern-day Superior National Forest into being. It incorporated into the boundaries of an enlarged Superior National Forest lands that were part of purchase units, the entire area of the Mesaba Purchase Unit, lands purchased under the Weeks Law and the Clarke-McNary Act, and the public lands withdrawn from entry within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest. This proclamation resulted in a national forest embracing 2,870,995 gross acres, of which 1,694,536 were under federal administration by the Forest Service. However, some 860,000 gross acres of the Superior Purchase Unit (the conditionally approved Kabetogama & Grand Portage areas) remained outside the Superior National Forest boundaries, as shown in orange in Figure 7, a map dated 1939.

At its meeting of June 10, 1937, the National Forest Reservation Commission supported the changes brought about by the proclamation of December 28, 1937, by establishing a single Superior Purchase Unit of 3,729,572 gross acres. The Commission reduced the Mesaba Purchase Unit before adding its lands to the Superior Purchase Unit and discontinued the Mesaba as a separate unit in order to simplify record keeping. The reduction on the Mesaba by about 21,400 "unpurchasable" acres was made to avoid potential conflicts with the Minnesota's State forestry program. In Figure 7 above, showing the status of national forest properties in the Eastern & North Central Regions as of 1939, illustrates the situation of the Superior National Forest from 1937 until the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission in 1976. Reductions to the Superior Purchase Unit were proposed by the Forest Service in 1956 in the unit's far east (Grand Portage) and far west (lands of the Kabetogama Purchase Unit in Koochiching County), at a time when purchase units established by the Commission over its entire history were being reviewed for reductions or outright elimination. There is no evidence that this proposed reduction was made. A large increase in the gross acreage of both the Superior National Forest and the Superior Purchase Unit of some 283,000 acres occurred during fiscal year 1973. A thorough examination of the literature, minutes of the National Forest Reservation Commission, the *Federal Register*, and *United States Statutes at Large* have not yielded a cause for this increase, yet it boosted the gross area of the Superior National Forest to 3,305,780 acres and the Superior Purchase Unit to 4,011,732 acres.

In another landmark of federal legislation for the Boundary Waters Canoe Area that matched the import of Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of 1930 came in 1948 when Congress passed the "Thye-Blatnick Act." The National Forest Reservation Commission wrote in its annual report for fiscal year 1948 that, "During the year Congress enacted Public Law 733, approved June 22, 1948, which, among other provisions, authorizes the appropriation of \$500,000 for purchase of lands in the wilderness area of the Superior National Forest, in northern Minnesota, so as to preserve the undeveloped character of the area, which affords opportunities for extended canoe trips under primitive conditions not found elsewhere in the country. The act provides that all such purchases must be approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission, thus again extending the responsibilities of

the Commission and its opportunities for public service.”⁷⁹ The first acquisition using funds from the Thye-Blatnick Act occurred on October 18, 1949 when the Commission approved the purchase of 45.45 acres in two tracts for \$85.36 per acre from the Isaak Walton League of America. The two tracts possessed approximately 2,500 feet of usable frontage on Knife Lake and was situated on one of the principal canoe routes in the area. From that day forward until the advent of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, the Commission approved the purchase of 22,817 acres of land within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area under the Thye-Blatnick Act and its extensions for \$4,245,176.50, at an average price per acre of \$185.99. Total Forest land purchases after 1965 for recreation lands on the Superior National Forest, and presumably within the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, continued with the Commission using both Weeks Law appropriations and funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

The lands designated by the laws of 1930 and 1948 enclose a beautiful area of forests, lakes, and streams especially well-suited for extended canoe trips under primitive conditions. Forest land purchases within the designated areas fulfilled the purpose of these laws to consolidate areas of exceptional public value in the Superior National Forest under the administrative guidance of the National Forest Reservation Commission. Many existing commercial resorts and private home sites were purchased under this act. A few tracts in the area were acquired reluctantly and as a last resort by the Commission through eminent domain.

At the end of fiscal year 1976, the Superior Purchase Unit measured 705,952 gross acres. The unit was continued by the Forest Service after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission with an area reduced by about 100,000 acres to 606,512 gross acres. This one large purchase unit was reconfigured by the Forest Service into two purchase units between 1984 and 1985, as noted in the annual *Land Areas Report* issued by the Forest Service, without a notice in the *Federal Register*: a Pigeon River Purchase Unit with 87,290 gross acres in the east and a 519,222 gross acre Kabetogama Purchase Unit in the west. In 2013 these two units were increased in size. It appears that the reorganization of the large Superior Purchase Unit into its two component parts occurred earlier than 1984 when the three part administrative map of the Superior National Forest of 1976 (compiled in 1973 and issued in 1977) included the names of the two purchase units in its eastern and western sheets. Today, both the Kabetogama and the Pigeon River Purchase Units continue to be viable parts of the Superior National Forest.

In 1926, Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine in a policy to “retain as much as possible of the land which has recreational opportunities of this nature as a wilderness” established a roadless wilderness area on 640,000 acres of the Superior National Forest. However, logging was allowed to continue, so it was not precisely a wilderness area. Even so, Forest Service maps of the time labeled the area the Superior Wilderness Area. On July 10, 1930, after the President withdrew all public lands in the vicinity of the roadless area, Congress passed the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act to protect water levels and lakeshores by prohibiting dams, and logging within 400 feet of recreational waterways then existing in the Superior National Forest. Under Regulation L-20, in 1938, the Forest Service formally created the Superior Roadless Primitive Area, sometimes referred to as the “Roadless Canoe Country.” Two smaller roadless primitive areas, detached from the main Superior Roadless Primitive Area, were also designated on the Superior National Forest, namely the Little Indian Sioux and the Caribou Roadless Areas. The exact date of their designation and under which set of regulations, 1929 or 1939, is obscure. The map tipped into the back of the forest visitor booklet dated 1941 identifies all three units with the same “Roadless Area” label, but omit the distinctive names of Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou. Forest Service maps of the western United States showing wilderness and wild areas dated 1941 and 1943 both have insets of the State Minnesota that locate and name the Superior and the Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas, but not the Caribou Roadless Area. The *Wilderness and Wild Areas* map of 1947 shows and names in full all three roadless areas in Minnesota. Judging from the fact that the 1941 map found in the forest visitor booklet is the fully edited map compared to the maps of the western United States of 1941 and 1943, and shows the three roadless areas in their correct positions, it would seem that all three roadless areas were created in 1938 under the 1929 L-20 regulations. The roadless areas on the Superior National Forest were combined under the name of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in 1958 and the area was included in the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964. The Wilderness Act included a special provision (Section 4, part 2) that the Wilderness status conferred upon the Boundary Waters Canoe Area did not cancel the provisions of the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of 1930, the Thye-Blatnick Act of 1948, nor the Humphrey-Thye-Blatnick Act of 1956, meaning that logging, mining, and motorized recreation could continue.

The huge roadless area holds a unique place in the National Wilderness Preservation System in that it is the only lake-land wilderness. For every 5 acres of land in the over one million acre Canoe Area, there is one acre of water. Also unique is that

⁷⁹ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1948*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1949), page 1.

the 1964 Wilderness Act provides that the area continue to be managed under the special regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, which permit controlled use of motors, mining, the harvest of timber as well as protection of air space, as specified by the Public Law of 1930 and the Executive Order of 1949. These special regulations not found in other wilderness areas arose over time due to the area's many acres in private ownership, use patterns established even before the creation of the Superior National Forest in 1909.

The Congress sought to bring the Boundary Waters Canoe Area more firmly within the National Wilderness Preservation System by passing Public Law 95-494 ((92 Stat. 1649) on October 21, 1978. The objectives of the law, given the title "To designate the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, to establish the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area, and for other purposes" were several:

- 1) To provide for the protection and management of fish and wildlife,
- 2) To protect and enhance the natural values and environmental quality of the lakes, streams, shorelines and forests,
- 3) To maintain high water quality,
- 4) To minimize to the maximum extent possible the environmental impacts associated with mineral development,
- 5) To prevent further road and commercial development and restore natural conditions to existing temporary roads,
- 6) To provide for the orderly and equitable transition from motorized recreation uses to nonmotorized uses on those lakes, streams, and portages in the wilderness where such mechanized uses are to be phased out under the act.

To those ends, the law changed the designation of the area to a wilderness area, limited the number of motorized lakes to 16 in 1984 and then to 14 lakes by 1999, reduced the number of entry points for motorized craft, prohibited snowmobiles from the area but gave the Secretary of Agriculture some discretion in regulating snowmobile use. The law also prohibited mining and mineral exploration on federal land and included provisions for the federal government to purchase mineral rights on private lands. Appropriations were authorized for purchasing of existing resorts and the law established a termination period for timber sales. Between 1980 and 1990, Congress appropriated \$84 million for state and federal implementation of the act. Today, the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness measures 1,098,789 gross acres or fully of third of the gross area of the Superior National Forest. 816,244 acres are under federal control with 282,282 acres are the property of the State of Minnesota or private owners. The 1978 act still ended up in litigation and the Congress continued to adjust and modify its provisions, but the law brought the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness closer to the definition of wilderness found in the Wilderness Act of 1964, "...an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." No other wilderness area has as large a percentage of its land in private hands.

Maps of the 4,600-mile North Country National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, indicate that this scenic trail remains a work in progress. A proposed segment takes the trail from Duluth, Minnesota along the shore of Lake Superior to Grand Portage, then turning to a southwesterly direction, traversing the Superior National Forest to the Chippewa National Forest on its way to its termination in central North Dakota. It is the longest trail in the National Trails System and is managed by the National Park Service.

The national forests in Minnesota and Michigan were mapped by District 2, (after 1919 the Rocky Mountain District) from 1913 to 1928. Compilation statements for administrative maps and most forest visitor maps from this time period clearly illustrate this fact as do maps of the United States issued by the Forest Service showing the geographic arrangement of the agency's several districts (Figures 1, 2 & 3). The 1919 booklet, *A Vacation Land of Lakes and Woods, The Superior National Forest*, was one of eleven such uniform booklet style publications made by District 2 offices in Denver and printed by the Government Printing Office. The administrative map of the Superior National Forest issued in 1934 and "corrected in the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis." also credited cartographers in the District Office in Denver for originally compiling and tracing the black & white, four miles to the inch map, illustrating the changes in the regional organization of the Forest Service and mapping responsibilities.

From late 1909 to early 1913, the national forests in the Great Lakes region reported to the District Supervisor in Missoula, Montana, the headquarters for District 1. While the Washington, D.C. office of the Forest Service compiled the *Superior Folio* of the Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States in 1910, additional work on the folio, namely, "1st corrections by District Forester, May 1911" were made in Missoula, and "2nd corrections by Forest Supervisor June 1911" were made at the headquarters of the Superior National Forest in Ely, Minnesota, was completed in these locations.

Between 1952 and 1954 the North Central Region, the predecessor to the Eastern Region in the Great Lake states, compiled a set of "Timber Survey" maps covering the Superior National Forest based on aerial photographs taken in 1948. Sheets in the series were entitled, *1948 Timber Survey, Superior National Forest...Minnesota* and were "compiled at the Office of the

North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin” between the years 1952 and 1954 and issued between 1952 and 1955. The color sheets, each covering one Township or 36 square miles at 1:31,680-scale show dominant vegetation/land cover types, such as aspen-paper birch, hemlock, scrub oak, cottonwood, non-productive swamp, muskeg, etc., with notes as to tree size and density. Some sheets in the series were issued as blueline prints and not in full color. Due to their thematic nature, a full citation to this map series is not provided here. Another, separate Timber Survey map set was made for the Chippewa National Forest. The map set is cataloged in OCLC under OCLC accession no. 262881400 and is held by the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis and by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division. Production of these thematic maps was a priority of the North Central Region. So much cartographic effort was dedicated to producing these thematic maps by Region 9 from the end of World War II to about 1960 that their production accounts for the fact that other more ordinary administrative and forest visitor maps were not often issued during this time. A sheet from the Nicolet National Forest map set is shown in Figure 18.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1909, February 13	*Proclamation 848, 35 Stat. 2223	Established National Forest on 909,734 gross acres. A 1911 resurvey measures the Superior at 910,000 gross acres.
2) 1912, September 19	*Proclamation 1215, 37 Stat. 1762	380,555 acres added and 14,455 acres eliminated. Area: 1,276,100 gross acres.
3) 1926, March 31	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	The Superior Purchase Unit established embracing all Superior National Forest lands and 468,377 acres of land outside of federal ownership at 1,268,538 gross acres.
4) 1926, October 14	Executive Order 4522	Public land in Cook, Lake, and St. Louis Counties withdrawn from entry in advance of a determination to add them to the Superior National Forest.
5) 1927, April 9	*Proclamation 1800, 45 Stat. 2904	Superior National Forest boundary expanded to include the entire area of the Superior Purchase Unit as established and land withdrawn by Executive Order 4522.
6) Fiscal Year 1927	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Gross area increased to 1,654,145 acres. Gross area of the Superior Purchase Unit increased to 1,654,145 acres with boundaries that coincide with the Superior National Forest.
7) 1928, May 26	Executive Order 4889	All public lands in Cook, Lake, and Saint Louis Counties not a part of the Superior National Forest situated north of township 60 north temporarily withdrawn from entry for classification in advance of congressional legislation.
8) 1929, February 18	Executive Order 5048	Executive Order 4889 revoked insofar as it affects Lot 2, Section 23, T. 67 N., R. 17 W., 4 th Principal Meridian.
9) Fiscal Year 1930	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Superior Purchase Unit increased by 59,465 acres. Unit now measures 1,713,610 acres.
10) 1930, July 10	Public Law 71-539, 46 Stat. 1020	Law promotes the protection and highest public use of lands and waters of the United States in certain areas of northern Minnesota by withdrawing public lands from entry (as in Executive Order 4889) and by special regulations. “Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act.”
11) 1930, December 3	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Mesaba Purchase Unit established on 171,000 acres in St. Louis County.

12) 1931, June 18	Executive Order 5651	Lands withdrawn from entry by Executive Order 4889 and not reserved by Public Law 71-539 returned to the public domain.
13) 1932, April 8	Executive Order 5833	Public land in T. 59 & 60 N., R. 18 & 21 W., 4 th Principal Meridian withdrawn from public entry pending a determination as to the advisability of adding such lands to a national forest.
14) 1933, August 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Superior Purchase Unit enlarged by 96,519 acres; Mesaba Purchase Unit enlarged by 99,012 acres.
15) 1934, June 30	Executive Order 6783	Quetico-Superior Committee established as an advisory body in connection with the establishment of a wilderness sanctuary in the Rainy Lake/Pigeon River watersheds.
16) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Snowbank Lake area of 186,602 acres, Burntside area of 119,552 acres, and the Wales Addition of 497,231 acres added to the Superior Purchase Unit.
17) 1935, February 5	Executive Order 6964	Public land in Minnesota withdrawn from entry for classification purposes.
18) 1935, October 14	Executive Order 7207	Executive Order No. 6783 of June 30, 1934 amended with an additional paragraph creating an Executive Secretary and identifying funding for the Quetico-Superior Committee. Committee's life extended by a succession of executive orders.
19) 1936, April 2	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Conditionally approves the addition of the Grand Portage area of 151,924 gross acres and the Kabetogama area of 661,408 gross acres attached to the Superior Purchase Unit.
20) 1936, December 28	*Proclamation 2213, 50 Stat. 1799 1 Federal Register 2601 Map: 1 FR 2603	Areas fully added during fiscal year 1937. Public land withdrawn from entry by Executive Orders 5833 and 6964 together with the Mesaba Purchase Unit added to the Superior National Forest. Total area added, 1,215,616 acres. Forest now measures 2,870,778 gross acres.
21) 1937, June 10	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Commission ratifies the December 28, 1936 proclamation by creating a Superior National Forest Purchase Unit with boundaries that coincide with those of the Superior National Forest as defined by the 1936 proclamation. Now part of the Superior Purchase Unit, the Mesaba Purchase Unit discontinued as a separate entity. Eliminates 23,383 acres from the former Mesaba Purchase Unit due to conflicts with the State of Minnesota's forestry program.
22) 1939, June 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit reduced by the elimination of 642 acres, which overlap the Grand Portage Indian Reservation.
23) 1948, June 22	Public Law 80-733, 62 Stat. 568	Secretary of Agriculture authorized to acquire lands via exchange, purchase, or donation to consolidate areas of exceptional public value

24) 1949, December 17	Executive Order 10092 14 Federal Register 7637 & 7639 to 7640	in the Superior National Forest under the Weeks Law of March 1, 1911 and other applicable laws as necessary in the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act area (46 Stat. 1020). Appropriates a not to exceed total \$500,000 for land purchases. "Thye-Blatnick Act." Establishes an Airspace Reservation below 4,000 feet over the Superior, Caribou, and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Areas of the Superior National Forest, in Cook, Lake and St. Louis Counties.
25) 1956, June 22	Public Law 84-607, 70 Stat.326	Amends Public Law 80-733 (62 Stat. 568) of June 22, 1948 extending the area in which purchases can be made in the border lakes region as designated in the Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Act of 1930. Appropriation ceiling increased to \$2,500,000. "Humphrey-Thye-Blatnick Act."
26) 1957, August 7	Public Land Order 1466 22 Federal Register 6511	23,456 acres of land added in the extreme northeast and northwest edges of the Superior National Forest. Gross area increased to 2,897,032 acres.
27) 1961, October 4	Public Law 87-351, 75 Stat. 772	Amends the Thye-Blatnick Act of 1948 to raise to 4.5 million dollars the cap on funds to implement the act's land acquisition program.
28) 1962, December 28	Executive Order 11072 28 Federal Register 3	Land added and boundary extended in the northwest and northeast to include parts of established Weeks Law purchase units.
29) 1963, July 29	Public Land Order 3130 28 Federal Register 7906-7907	Three small land parcels totaling 3,849 acres added on the northwestern margin. Area increased to 3,030,065 gross acres.
30) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	Boundary Waters Canoe Area on the Superior National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the "Wilderness Act of 1964" first set aside in 1926.
31) 1965, April 15	Public Land Order 3636 30 Federal Register 5635	264 acres of land in six tracts added throughout the forest. Gross area: 3,030,406 acres.
32) 1971, January 8	Public Law 91-661, 84 Stat. 1970	Voyageurs National Park established on the Superior National Forest's northwestern boundary. National Forest System land transfers authorized for the park.
33) 1975, September 26 (effective October 1, 1975)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 40 Federal Register 45211	25,290.99 acres of land transferred from the Superior National Forest to the National Park Service for the Voyageurs National Park. Gross area reduced to 3,259,465 acres.
34) 1976, August 13	Public Law 94-384, 90 Stat. 1123	Amends the Thye-Blatnick Act of 1948 to raise to 9 million dollars the cap on funds to implement the act's land acquisition program. Funds to be made available through the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act.

35) 1978, October 21	Public Law 95-495, 92 Stat. 1649	Boundary Waters Canoe Area designated the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness, superseding its designation and its special provisions under the 1964 Wilderness Act. Creates the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area.
36) 1979, June 12 (effective June 18, 1979)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 44 Federal Register 35000	Secretary of Agriculture Order of September 26, 1975 corrected, transferring additional lands: final total acreage transferred to the National Park Service: 25,333.23.
37) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established and assigned to the National Park Service for management. A proposed relocation of the route takes the trail through the Arrowhead of Minnesota traversing the Superior National Forest.
38) 1980, April 4	Federal Register Notice 45 Federal Register 23006-23040	Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness and Boundary Waters Canoe Area Mining Protection Area boundaries legally described in text and on 21 maps as ordered by the Public Law of October 21, 1978.
39) 1984, May 15 (effective May 22, 1984)	Federal Register Notice 49 Federal Register 21555	Secretary of Agriculture Order of September 26, 1975 corrected, but total acreage transferred remains unchanged at 25,333.23.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

Superior National Forest, Minnesota: [Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated February 13, 1909]. See Figure 51

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1909. [Proclamation] No. 848.

1909. Scale, ca. 1:200,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

51 x 82 cm., folded to 34 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest and International Boundary as well as and lakes. "4th Principal Meridian." Proclamation establishes the Superior National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated September 21, 1912.

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 1912. [Proclamation] No. 1215.

1912. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 48 x 82 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green, land "Additions" shown in a black & white hatched pattern, land "Eliminations" shown in a black & white cross-hatched pattern. Also shows national forest and International boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes 25 inset maps showing smaller land additions and eliminations in greater detail. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 214286432

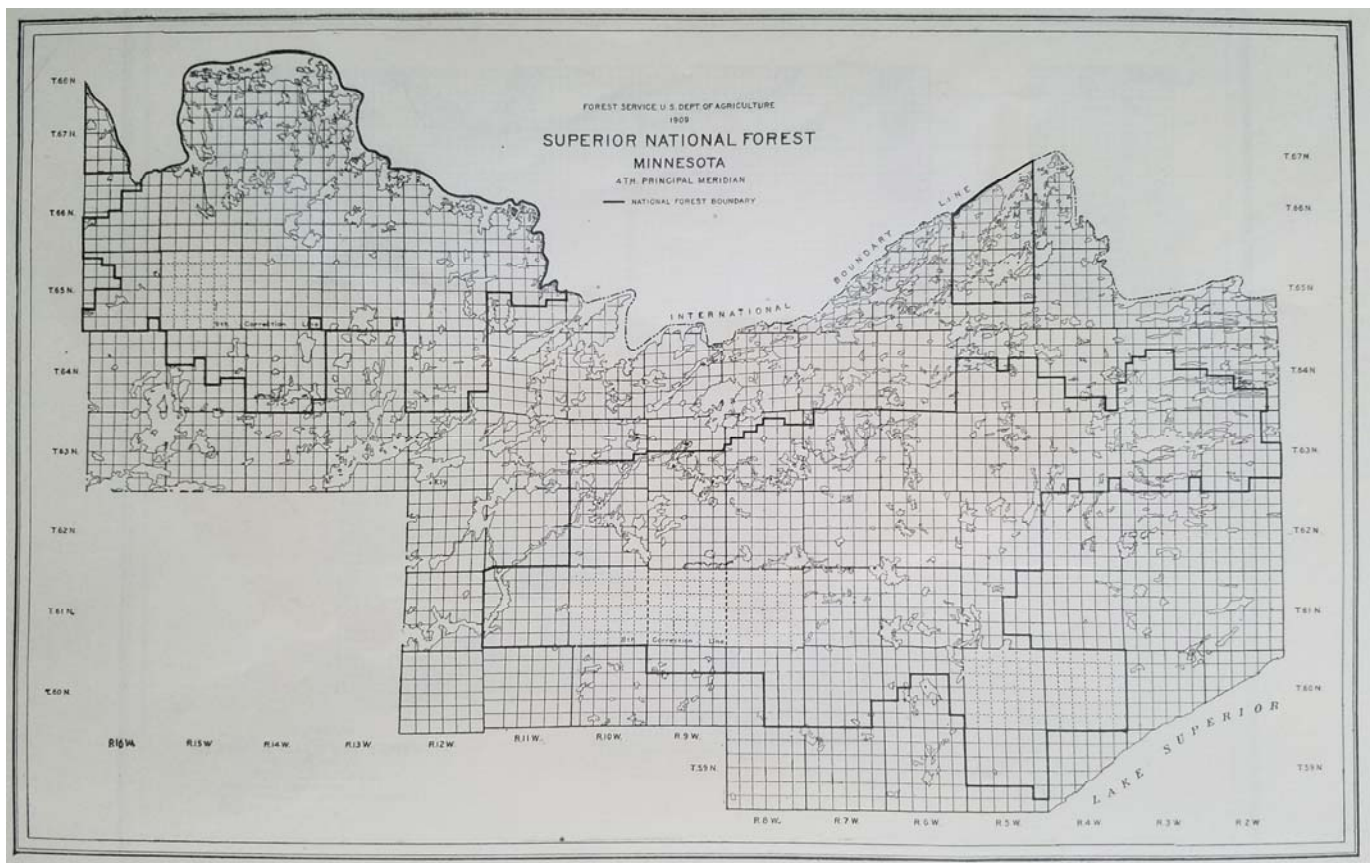


Figure 51: The Superior National Forest in 1909. Note how little land in the central part of the future Boundary Waters Canoe Area had been reserved within the original boundaries of the Superior National Forest.

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1927: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated April 9, 1927.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phillis [sic] Dennee, 1920; revised by L.S. Good, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1927. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 80 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated.

“Additions” to the Superior National Forest are shown in a red hatched pattern. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “4th Principal Meridian.”

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map used as a base to show the boundaries of the Superior National Forest after lands were added as ordered in Proclamation 1800. Lands were added and the boundary was expanded to allow the federal government to purchase private lands for inclusion in the Superior National Forest.

Holdings: LC; NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1936: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated Dec. 28, 1936.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; E.R.R. 6/15/36. [Proclamation] No. 2213.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. W93°10' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 48 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, area “Added to the Superior National Forest” by Proclamation 2213, and major lakes.

Holdings: NA

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPPING

Pine Region of Minnesota, Showing Classification of Lands (1901)

See under Section V, Part B Sub-Regional and State Maps, U.S. Geological Survey

U.S. FOREST SERVICE FOLIO

Forest Atlas of the National Forests of the United States: Superior Folio.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by D.C. Harrison, 1910; [traced by] S.L.A.; 1st corrections by District Forester, May 1911; 2nd corrections by Forest Supervisor June 1911. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey. 1911. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W92°25' – W90°28'/N48°20' – N47°30'. Public Land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 18 numbered sheets in portfolio, 54 x 45 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, rivers, lakes, and streams. Identifies alienated lands by type (timber & stone, homestead entry, etc.) keyed to separate legend sheet. Sheet index printed on the front cover of the Atlas. "4th Prin. Mer. and Base." 1st corrections made in District 1 headquarters in Missoula, Montana; 2nd corrections made in the Superior National Forest headquarters in Ely, Minnesota.

No reference to this atlas is found in the annual report series of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Holdings: NA; LC; NAL

OCLC: 894916716

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

A Vacation Land of Lakes and Woods, The Superior National Forest. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: 1919. Washington: Government Printing Office : 1919.

1919. 12 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Text and black & white illustrations with map folded into the booklet. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A lake shore camp." The booklet with map belongs to the series of 11 such publications issued by the Rocky Mountain District for the forests it managed at this time.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 292 (April 1919), page 534.

Holdings: NAL; 45 other libraries

OCLC (Book): 12787121

----- **Superior National Forest, Minnesota.** (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service]

[1919]. Scale, ca. 1:750,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid, without values.

Black & white. 17 x 26 cm., folded to 22 x 15 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map locates national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, canoe routes railroads, hotels, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on Fourth Principal Meridian. Map folded and follows page 12 at the end of the booklet.

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 83 x 160 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, Colo., 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 42 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; LC; NA
OCLC: 214286423

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1920. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.E. Sealing; traced by Phyllis Dennee. The Columbia Planograph Co., Washington, D.C.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°32' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 42 x 80 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows canoe routes starting and ending at Ely, Minnesota in red. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, outline of Superior State Game Refuge, populated places, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Below map title in red, "Playground of the nation." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

No printing or illustrations on verso.

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; Univ. of Wyoming; NA

OCLC: 214286423

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee, 1920; revised by L.S. Good, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blackline print. 84 x 160 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1919 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.E. Sealing; traced at Washington Office by Phyllis Dennee, 1920; revised by L.S. Good, 1923. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 41 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 362 (February 1925), page 517.

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA; NAL

OCLC: 8710738

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, showing also the Quetico Forest Reserve, Ontario, Canada, 1925. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 17*

Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Government Printing Office.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:396,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 38 x 56 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

International Boundary, Superior State Game Refuge boundary, and canoe routes shown in red. Also shows national forest boundary, towns and settlements, auto roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. The Quetico Forest Reserve was created in 1909 by the Government of Ontario and in 1913, Ontario designated the area as the Quetico Provincial Park through the passage of the Provincial Parks Act. This 1925 map should have titled and labeled the area the Quetico Provincial Park.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1925*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a lone figure in a canoe. Title panel also has, "United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 371 (November 1925), page 256.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NA

OCLC: 214109083

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.C.I.B. Survey, G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 100 x 158 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Also issued in an edition with red compass roses.

Lakes and lakeshore of Lake Superior shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian." Map reflects boundary changes ordered by Proclamation 1800 of April 9, 1927.

Holdings: LC; NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1928. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.C.I.B. Survey, G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell and F.E. Washburn; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1928. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 51 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lakes and lakeshore of Lake Superior shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian." Map reflects boundary changes ordered by Proclamation 1800 of April 9, 1927.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Minnesota Historical Society; LC; NAL

OCLC: 214109116

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1928. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1928.

1928. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 79 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Canoe routes, main highways and roads, wilderness canoe areas, state game refuge and Quetico [Provincial] Park [Ontario] boundary shown in red, lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, and streams. Includes inset map of the northeastern section of Minnesota and neighboring lands in Canada highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest, the Superior Wilderness Area, major roads and railroads, and the International Boundary. "4th Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest, Minnesota, Arrowhead Region.*

Panel illustrations, captioned, black & white photographs, (front) "Big Water of Saganaga" and (back) "Lake Hudson."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 413 (May 1929), page 911.

Holdings: Colorado State Univ.; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Michigan; Minnesota Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 71203200

Mesaba Purchase Unit, Saint Louis County, State of Minnesota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; E.C.W. 9-19-33.

[1933]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows the "Original Purchase Unit boundary" and the "Newly Approved Addition Boundary" as well as the "Proposed Elimination" and county boundaries. "4th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Duluth, Minnesota."

Purchase unit located in the Iron Range north of the town of Virginia, Minnesota. This 1933 map with its additions and eliminations corresponds exactly to the present-day boundaries of this detached part of the Superior National Forest.

Holdings: NA

Mesaba Purchase Unit, Minnesota, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 80 x 102 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at District Office, Denver, 1928 from U.S.C.B. Survey, G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by H.P. McConnell and F.E. Washburn ; traced by R.F. Burrus, 1928 ; corrected at Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., July 1934 by R.A. Simerl & E.C. Winkler.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°32' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 50 x 81 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; NA

OCLC: 214109093

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W92°30' – W90°00'/N48°22' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit, St. Louis, Lake, and Cook Counties, State of Minnesota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; J.O. 1-29-35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:1,016,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 27 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, and county boundaries, area of "proposed elimination," towns and settlements, roads, rivers, lakes, and streams. "4th Principal Meridian." Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp."

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis

OCLC: 263982485

Superior National Forest Purchase Unit (Kabetogama Area), Minnesota, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 140 x 119 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, purchase unit, International, and county boundaries, settlements, roads, trails, railroads, abandoned railroads, telephone lines, permanent lookout stations, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Fourth Principal Meridian." On the 1938 map of the Superior National Forest, this area is named the Kabetogama Purchase Unit and on the 1940 recreation map, the area is named the Superior Purchase Unit.

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit, St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Koochiching Counties, State of Minnesota, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; W.F.L. 8-15-37.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:1,296,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Superior Roadless Primitive Area, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, and lakes. "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington, D.C. from Forest Service aerial surveys, C & G.S., U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and other surveys by L.H. Buckman 1936-7; traced by L.H. Buckman, 1937. Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Fort Humphreys, D.C. 13196 1937.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°30' – W89°30'/N48°40' – N47°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lakes and lakeshore of Lake Superior shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, purchase unit, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, wetlands, rivers, streams, and improved camp grounds. "Fourth Principal Meridian." This map shows an enlarged Superior National Forest as ordered by Proclamation No. 2213 of December 28, 1936. Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; LC; NA
OCLC: 84835572

Recreation Opportunities and Facilities on the Superior National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor pamphlet and map) [United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin]. [1939] 5 typescript pages, 27 x 21 cm. Descriptive text with listing of trails, campgrounds and canoe trips in the roadless area. No illustrations.
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 539 (November 1939), page 1536.
Holdings: NA

----- **Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1940.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin; traced by E.R. Renner, January, 1940.
1940. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. W94°00' – W89°00'/N49°00' – N46°50'. No public land grid. Black & white. 18 x 23 cm., forming the back page (page 6) of the pamphlet. Relief not indicated.
Map shows national forest, purchase unit Quetico Provincial Park, International, Indian Reservation, roadless area and county boundaries, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, place names, U.S. highways, state highways, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities, cities and settlements, improved forest camps and picnic areas.

Superior National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor booklet and map) *See Figure 19*
United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wis. United States Government Printing Office - Washington, 1941.
1941. 36 pages. Booklet, 23 x 15 cm. Descriptive text and black & white illustrations with map. Includes location map on the back cover showing the position of the Superior National Forest in the state of Minnesota. Panel illustration, captioned, "In the depths of the roadless area" [lakeside camp with canoes]. Front panel has "Issued 1941."
Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 562 (October 1941), page 1388.
Holdings: NA; LC and 25 libraries
OCLC (Map): 32480683; OCLC (Book): 13417902

----- **Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1941.** (Forest visitor map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; traced by E.R. Renner, May, 1940.
Scale, ca. 1:510,000. No geographic grid. No public land grid. Color. 38 x 58 cm., folded into a 36-page booklet to 23 x 12 cm. Relief not indicated.
Map shows national forest, Quetico Provincial Park, International, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, railroads, rivers, lakes, streams, place names in black. U.S. highways, state highways, Forest Service administrative facilities, points of interest, cities and settlements, fish hatcheries, improved forest camps and picnic areas, canoe routes, and roadless area boundaries in red. Map folded in the back of booklet. Often found detached from booklet.

Superior National Forest, Kawishiwi District, Minnesota. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Aerial Survey Office, Ely, Minnesota, January 1937; revised by W. M. Grau, June, 1939; names corrected Feb. 1942.
[1942]. Scale, ca. 1: 63,360. W93°30' – W89°30'/N48°15' – N47°45'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print. 92 x 104 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.
Shows main roads, camps, selected structures, rivers, lakes and streams. "4th Principal Meridian."
Holdings: personal collection

Quetico-Superior Region. Showing Roadless Areas and Proposed Special Federal Land Acquisition Areas in the Superior National Forest, 1948. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9.
1948. Scale, ca. 1:792,000. W91°50' – W91°00'/N48°45' – N47°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 30 cm. Relief not indicated.

“Proposed special federal land acquisition areas” shown in green, “Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Area boundary” shown in red. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 318546266

Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit, St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Koochiching Counties, State of Minnesota, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS.

1948. Scale, ca. 1:1,296,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Superior, Caribou, and Little Indian Sioux Roadless Primitive Areas, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, and lakes. “4th Principal Meridian.” Some editions overprinted with index to ranger districts and sectional mapping.

Holdings: NA

Quetico-Superior Region, Showing Roadless and Special Federal Land Acquisition Areas in the Superior National Forest. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region Nine.

1950. Scale, ca. 1:792,000. W92°45′ – W89°40′/N48°45′ – N47°00′. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 31 cm. Relief not indicated.

“Proposed special federal land acquisition areas” shown in green, “Shipstead-Newton-Nolan Area boundary” shown in red. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, and lakes.

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society

OCLC: 8706908

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1951. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington, D.C. from Forest Service aerial surveys, C & G.S., U.S.G.S., G.L.O. and other surveys by L.H. Buckman 1936-7; traced by L.H. Buckman, 1937. Reprint of 1938 edition with roadless areas and airspace reservation added. Reproduced by the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1951 A-4213-0(1)+.

1951. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°30′ – W89°30′/N48°40′ – N47°10′. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 67 x 120 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Lakes and lakeshore of Lake Superior shown in blue. “Boundary of Roadless Areas and of Airspace Reservation established by Executive Order 10092 dated December 17, 1949” shown in red. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, purchase unit, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, wetlands, rivers, streams, and improved camp grounds. “Forest Service Map Class E.” “Fourth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; LC; NA

OCLC: 59109602

Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit, St. Louis, Lake, Cook and Koochiching Counties, State of Minnesota, 1948. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; revised 6/1/52. USDA-SCS.

1952. Scale, ca. 1:1,296,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Superior Roadless Primitive Area, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, and lakes. “4th Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society

OCLC: 56607011

Canoe Routes, Superior National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor pamphlet and map) *See Figure 52*

[United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region, Milwaukee, Wisconsin]; U.S.D.A., S.C.S., Milwaukee, Wis., 1953.

1953. 16 pages, 23 x 10 cm. Text, planning advice, campground directory, 12 canoe routes described, and black & white illustrations with map of canoe trips tipped into the back cover. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of two canoers on the water in a forested setting. On back cover, “0026.”

Holdings: Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society
OCLC: 8710858

----- **Canoe Country, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1953.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S.D.A. – S.C.S., Milwaukee, Wis., 1953.

1953. Scale, ca. 1:633,000. W93°25' – W89°30'/N48°40' – N47°30'. No public land grid. Black & white.

22 x 47 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows national forest, International, roadless area, Indian Reservation, and county boundaries, canoe routes, campgrounds, roads, rivers, lakes, streams, place names, Forest Service administrative facilities, populated places. Includes “Key Map” and the entire Quetico Provincial Park in Canada. Identifies the three roadless areas on the Superior National Forest: Superior, Little Indian Sioux, and Caribou.

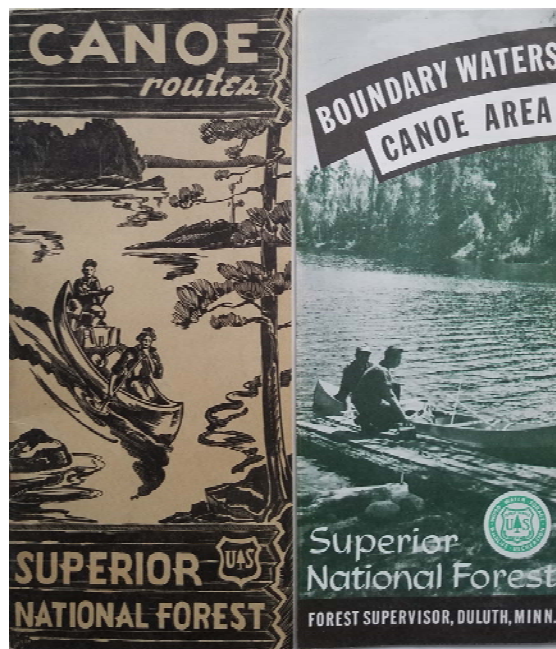


Figure 52: These two maps of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area are basically the same with different titles. On the left is a booklet-style publication with a fold out map at the back entitled *Canoe Country, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1953* and is listed above within the Superior National Forest listings. The map on the right has the title, *Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1958* and is fully listed below in Section IX Special Area Mapping A. Wilderness Areas.

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1959. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 53*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region. Agriculture O.L. Schilffarth & Co. Milwaukee.

1959. Scale, ca. 1:1,500,000. W93°45' – W89°00'/N49°00' – N46°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

19 x 25 cm., on sheet, 21 x 53 cm, folded to 21 x 14 cm. Relief not shown.

Lands of the Superior National Forest shown in green. Also shows, national forest, purchase unit, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Quetico Provincial Park, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, three classes of roads, railroads, cities towns and settlements, improved forest campgrounds, picnic areas, district ranger stations. Area covered extends from Duluth, Minnesota well into Ontario, Canada and from the borders of the Chippewa National Forest to Grand Portage, Minnesota, on Lake Superior.

Typescript text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Golden Anniversary, 1909-1959, A Half Century of Stewardship, Superior National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of lake framed by evergreens in the foreground. Title panel also has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Duluth, Minnesota.”

Holdings: personal collection



Figure 53: Title panel from the 1959 forest visitor map celebrating the Golden Anniversary of the Superior National Forest, 1909-1959.

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1963. (Administrative map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and Section line locations are approximate. Agriculture – Wetzel Bros., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., 1963. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 108 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, and Quetico Provincial Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed townships and “Key Map” of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state’s major cities and highways. “Forest Service Map Class C.” “Fourth Principal Meridian.”

Holdings: LC

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1963. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 21*

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and section line locations are approximate. Agriculture – Wetzel Bros., Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., 1963. 1963. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 107 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, and Quetico Provincial Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed Townships and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (gray) photograph of lake with pine trees in the foreground. Title panel has, "Forest Supervisor Duluth, Minnesota."

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Minnesota Historical Society; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA; LC
OCLC: 36684123

Superior National Forest, St. Louis, Lake and Cook Counties, Minnesota, 1963. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9. USDA-SCS Milwaukee, Wis. 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:1,775,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 25 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows national forest, Boundary Waters Canoe Area, International, and county boundaries, populated places, roads, ranger stations, rivers, and lakes. Includes diagram of a "Typical Twp." "4th Principal Meridian."

Holdings: LC

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and section line locations are approximate; revised 1966.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 109 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, and Quetico Provincial Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed Townships and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of two figures sitting on a rock viewing rapids and canoe. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Duluth, Minnesota."

Holdings: Northwestern Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; LC

OCLC: 5478357

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and section line locations are approximate; revised 1969.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 63 x 107 cm., folded to 24 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, main highways, snowmobile trails, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, major towns shown in bright yellow, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, and Quetico Provincial Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed Townships, "Recreation Sites Index," and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text and one-color (blue) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photographs of a winter scene with birches and a figure in snowshoes and a summer scene on a lake. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Duluth, Minnesota."
Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC
OCLC: 36857739

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1972. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and section line locations are approximate; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 109 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, main highways, snowmobile trails, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, major towns shown in bright yellow, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, Quetico Provincial Park, and proposed Voyageurs National Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed Townships, "Recreation Sites Index," and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA

Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1972. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1962 from existing U.S. Forest Service maps, U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles, and Canadian National topographic series quadrangles; Township and Section line locations are approximate; revised 1972.

1972. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W93°00' – W89°40'/N48°30' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 109 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

National forest land shown in green, main highways, snowmobile trails, recreation sites, points of scenic or historic interest, canoe routes, and boat launching sites shown in red, adjacent areas in Canada shown in light orange, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, major towns shown in bright yellow, water features shown in blue, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in gray. Also shows national forest, International, county, Quetico Provincial Park, and proposed Voyageurs National Park boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, road numbers, trails, railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes diagram of section numbers in surveyed Townships, "Recreation Sites Index," and "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the location of the Superior National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Text, color illustrations, and map of the United States showing National Forest land entitled, "One of the 154 National Forests in the country..." on verso. Panel title: *Superior National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a woodsman resting under a tree. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Duluth, Minnesota."

Holdings: LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 5404951

Superior National Forest (Center Section), Minnesota, 1976. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1973 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1976 field examination. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977-752-036.

1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°20' – W91°00'/N48°13' – N47°15'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 97 x 90 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Lands of the Superior National Forest shown in green, major highways, highway numbers, canoe routes, boat access and launching sites, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary, and built up areas shown in red, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, state park boundaries shown in purple, Canada shown in orange, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the area covered by this map in relation to the Superior National Forest and the state's major roads and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC (As a three map set): 5675446

Superior National Forest (Eastern Section and Pigeon River Purchase Unit), Minnesota, 1976. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1973 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1976 field examination. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977-752-036.

1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W92°20' – W89°50'/N48°13' – N47°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
86 x 99 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Lands of the Superior National Forest shown in green, major highways, highway numbers, canoe routes, boat access and launching sites, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary, and built up areas shown in red, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, Indian Reservation shown in yellow, state park boundaries shown in purple, Canada shown in orange, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the area covered by this map in relation to the Superior National Forest and the state's major roads and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 10 other libraries
OCLC (As a three map set): 5675446

Superior National Forest (Western Section and Kabetogama Purchase Unit), Minnesota, 1976. (Administrative map)
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1973 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1976 field examination. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977-752-036.

1977. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W93°20' – W92°00'/N48°38' – N47°30'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.
108 x 97 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Lands of the Superior National Forest shown in green, major highways, highway numbers, canoe routes, boat access and launching sites, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary, and built up areas shown in red, private lands within national forest boundary shown uncolored, Voyageurs National Park shown in yellow, state park boundaries shown in purple, Canada shown in orange, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, national park, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and recreation sites. Includes "Key Map" of Minnesota highlighting the area covered by this map in relation to the Superior National Forest and the state's major roads and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Fourth Principal Meridian."

Holdings: NA; LC and 31 other libraries
OCLC (As a three map set): 5675446; (As a single map): 8699056

TOBYHANNA NATIONAL FOREST, PENNSYLVANIA 1925-1928

The Tobyhanna National Forest was established under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). The name is derived from the stream and nearby town which is a corruption of Native American phrase *Topi-hana* meaning "Alder Stream." Before World War I, the U.S. Army had no artillery training range east of Wisconsin, and Major Charles P. Summerall, commander of the 3rd Field Artillery at Fort Myer, Virginia chose the site north of the town of Tobyhanna in Monroe County as a suitable training range. After leasing land for \$300 in 1912 and 1913, Summerall persuaded Congress to authorize the purchase of 18,000 acres for \$50,000; eventually the military reservation was expanded to over 22,000 acres. The land was used as a tank and ambulance corps training center from 1914-1918, for artillery training from 1918-1931 and 1937-1941, and to house Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees 1931-1937. The base housed German prisoners of war and in 1951 became the Tobyhanna Army Depot. Forest Supervisors headquarters for this short-lived national forest were first located in Wrightstown, New Jersey, on the northern boundary of Fort Dix, before being moved, in 1926, to Warren, Pennsylvania, sharing offices with the headquarters of the Allegheny National Forest. Warren also served as the headquarters for the other national forests on military reservations in the northeastern United States, the Dix in New Jersey and the Upton and Pine Plains in New York.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4194 | Established National Forest from part of the Tobyhanna Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1928, October 10 | Executive Order 4976 | Executive Order 4194 of April 10, 1925 revoked. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Tobyhanna National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. E.L. Mehurin. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 23 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Tobyhanna National Forest and the Tobyhanna Military Reservation in Wayne and Monroe counties, Pennsylvania. Also shows county boundaries, populated places, roads, railroads, water features and bogs.

Map to illustrate Executive Order No. 4194.

Holdings: LC; NA

UPTON NATIONAL FOREST, NEW YORK 1925-1927

Upton National Forest was established, as were other national forests on military reservations, under the provisions of Section 9 of the "Clarke-McNary Act," Public Law 68-270 approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 653). Camp Upton was named after Emory Upton, a Union general of the Civil War and was created in 1917 to house and train soldiers for the United States, which had no large standing army at the time of its entry into World War I. At the end of World War I, the camp was used to demobilize units and once the federal demobilization process was complete, the camp became inactive. In 1921, the federal government sold the buildings and equipment, but kept the land and in 1925, designating it as the Upton National Forest. It was used again by the Army in the mobilization of 1940 that preceded the American entry into World War II and later housed a convalescent and rehabilitation hospital. In 1946, the camp was closed and ownership transferred to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, now administered by the United States Department of Energy. Forest Supervisors headquarters for this short-lived national forest were first located in Wrightstown, New Jersey, on the northern boundary of Fort Dix, before being moved, in 1926, to Warren, Pennsylvania, sharing offices with those of the Allegheny National Forest. Warren also served as headquarters for the other national forests on military reservations in the northeastern United States, Dix in New Jersey, Tobyhanna in Pennsylvania, and Pine Plains also in New York.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| 1) 1925, April 10 | Executive Order 4195 | Established National Forest from a 6,154-acre part of the Upton Military Reservation. |
| 2) 1927, June 29 | Executive Order 4676 | Executive Order 4195, of April 10, 1925 revoked. |

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE ORDER

Upton National Forest, New York L.I., 1925: Diagram forming part of Executive Order dated April 10, 1925.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 33 x 19 cm. No relief indicated.

Shows the boundaries of the Upton National Forest and the Camp Upton Military Reservation, being the same, on Long Island, New York. Also shows road easement retained by War Department, populated places, roads, railroads, location of Long Island Sound shoreline, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map to illustrate Executive Order No. 4195.

Holdings: LC; NA

WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST, OHIO 1951-PRESENT

The Wayne National Forest was named for General George Anthony Wayne the famous Revolutionary War hero. Wayne was appointed by President Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army to subdue the Indians in the Northwest Territory. In May, 1793, he established his camp at Fort Washington, near the present location of Cincinnati, where he figured prominently in the early days of the Old Northwest. Wayne died at Fort Presque Isle, Ohio in 1796. Today, the Wayne National Forest measures 854,025 gross acres, of which 243,200 acres are owned by the Forest Service or about 27% of the land within its boundaries. The Wayne Purchase Unit embraces an area of 2,136 acres. Because the Wayne National Forest lacks a contiguous roadless area with wilderness characteristics, the forest does not have a designated wilderness area.

In a memorandum addressed to the National Forest Reservation Commission by Assistant Forester for Land Acquisition Divisions, L.F. Kneipp dated March 10, 1934, described the situation in Ohio: "Ohio has no Enabling Act which will permit the establishment of National Forest Purchase Units, and the conservation officials of the State hitherto have entertained the belief that the State was able and would handle the problem of forest protection in Ohio, with Federal cooperation under the Clarke-NcNary Law but without any Federal ownership of lands under the Weeks Law. Until there is a change in present circumstances it will be inadvisable to propose the establishment of any National Forest Purchase Units in that State."⁸⁰ Circumstances did change. Abandoned and idle lands in southern Ohio prompted the Ohio State Legislature to pass an enabling act on November 22, 1934 empowering the federal government to purchase lands suitable for inclusion into the National Forest System. Purchase unit mapping in Ohio indicates that areas in southern Ohio had been previously examined and mapped before the National Forest Reservation Commission formally established purchase units in Ohio and before Ohio's enabling act became law.

On January 21, 1935, the Commission created five purchase units in southeastern Ohio: the 294,745-acre Muskingum (238,000 acres suitable for acquisition), 357,787-acre Hocking Valley (275,000 acres suitable for acquisition), 285,720-acre McArthur (242,000 acres suitable for acquisition), 279,249-acre Little Scioto (236,000 acres suitable for acquisition), and the 248,447-acre Symmes Creek (191,000 acres suitable for acquisition) Purchase Units (see Figure 54). The five units were referred to under the collective name of the Wayne Purchase Unit, however, statistics on each were kept separately until 1951 when the Commission formally merged all purchase units in Ohio as the Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit. All units together contained a gross area of 1,465,948 acres with 1,182,000 acres suitable for acquisition. The purpose of the purchase units established in both Ohio and Indiana in the same year were to protect important parts of the watershed of the Ohio River from further denudation and excessive soil erosion. Land acquired in these units in Ohio later became the nucleus of the Wayne National Forest.

Forest land acquisition proceeded slowly on all five purchase units in Ohio and the price paid per acre was higher on average than found in several other purchase units. So little progress was being made on the purchase units in Ohio (no land had been purchased on the Muskingum Purchase Unit), that in 1939 the Commission invoked its 20% rule, approved at the Commission's January 30, 1936 meeting, whereby in any given purchase unit when 20% or less of the land area had been purchased, a core area within the purchase unit would be identified as Zone A and was given the highest priority for land purchases. The 20% rule was invoked for the five purchase units in Ohio at the Commission's December 12, 1939 meeting and technically represented a reduction in the area of all five of Ohio's purchase units. Acreages in Zone A (highest priority): 100,591 acres in the 294,745-acre Muskingum Unit, 55,284 acres in the 357,790 acre Hocking Valley Unit; 31,678 acres on the 248,447-acre Symmes Creek Unit; 45,707 acres on the 279,319-acre Little Scioto Unit; and 7,460 acres on the 285,802-acre McArthur Unit. It seems clear that the purchase units in Ohio were established too late and missed the opportunities presented earlier in the depths of the Great Depression of low prices, willing sellers, and high federal appropriations for forest land acquisition.

⁸⁰ Kneipp, L. F., *Memorandum to the Members of the National Forest Reservation Commission, March 10, 1934*, Record Group 95.2.3 Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.



Figure 54: Extract of Ohio from a Forest Service map of the United States dated 1939 showing the five purchase units (Hocking Valley, Little Scioto, McArthur, Muskingum, and Symmes Creek) that were later combined to form the Wayne National Forest.

The headquarters for the Ohio purchase units were first located in Columbus, Ohio. The Wayne and Hoosier purchase units were consolidated in August of 1949 at the Hoosier's headquarters in Bedford, Indiana. In a news release Regional Forester, Jay H. Price, explained the reason for this administrative action: "We have found it necessary, as an economy move, to combine the administration of our purchase units in Indiana and Ohio. The administrative headquarters of the Wayne Purchase Unit, now located in Columbus, Ohio, will be vacated sometime in September and established in Bedford, Indiana, the present headquarters of the Indiana Unit. The consolidated units will be known as the Wayne-Hoosier Purchase Units." Both the Hoosier National Forest and the Wayne National Forest in neighboring Ohio were established on the same day under the same order of the Secretary of Agriculture and continued to share offices in Bedford, Indiana as the administratively combined Wayne-Hoosier National Forest. In 1993, the Wayne National Forest separated from the Hoosier and established its own Supervisor's Headquarters in Athens, Ohio, and since 2001, the Wayne National Forest Supervisor's Headquarters and the Athens Ranger District Office are located in a new building on U.S. Highway 33 between Athens and Nelsonville, Ohio.

Administering the purchase units in Indiana and Ohio had become difficult due to the lack of consolidation within the units which had led to the Regional Forester's decision of 1949 to combine the Hoosier and Wayne Purchase Units. The problem facing the National Forest Reservation Commission in regard to these and other purchase units was not only inadequate appropriations but also the fact that after the war, the buyer's market that existed in the 1930s had vanished. "Mineral companies had been buying land in the purchase units, and Corps of Engineer dam projects had sent land prices skyrocketing in some areas. Another large element of land buying was groups and individuals buying private hunting tracts."⁸¹ The need to consolidate forest land within purchase units continued to trouble the Commission and the Forest Service. Both agencies tried through various means to solve the problem. Reductions in gross area, targeting lands under the 20% rule, joining

⁸¹ David E. Conrad, *The Land We Cared For...A History of the Forest Service's Eastern Region*, 1st ed., (Milwaukee, Wisc.: USDA-Forest Service, Region 9, 1997), p. 147.

several purchase units into one, and even proposing the sale of lands already owned that had proved difficult and inefficient to manage, were the methods used to maintain national forests in areas where only a small percentage of land was owned. 1953 marked the year when total land acquisition on all five purchase units in Ohio surpassed 100,000 acres for a combined purchase unit of nearly 1.5 million acres.

In advance of the formal announcement of the establishment of the Wayne National Forest in February of 1951, the five purchase units as established by the National Forest Reservation Commission, were combined into one unit and designated as the Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit by the Commission. At the time, the combined units amounted to a gross area of 1,466,029 acres, 97,075 acres of which were owned by the federal government and administered by the Forest Service. When later that year in September the Secretary of Agriculture declared that the five components of the Wayne Purchase Unit would henceforth be called the Wayne National Forest, the purchase unit name and boundaries coincided with the newly established national forest.

The Wayne Purchase Unit had escaped a reduction in its area, when, in April of 1956, the Forest Service and the National Forest Reservation Commission reviewed its system of purchase units and reduced most units and eliminated seven others altogether. At its June 17, 1970 meeting, however, the Commission accepted the fact that some areas on the Wayne National Forest would never be acquired. Also, there existed areas adjacent to but outside of the national forest that potentially could be acquired and land reclaimed. After a review, the Commission made an overall reduction in the size of the Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit by 664,874 acres resulting in a purchase unit and a national forest measuring 833,094 gross acres. Five purchase units were reduced to three to consolidate acquisition efforts. The area of the former McArthur Purchase Unit was largely abandoned (Raccoon Creek and Salt Creek Divisions), the Woods Ridge Division to the east of Portsmouth, Ohio was eliminated, as were other areas throughout the entire Wayne National Forest. At the same time, the Commission approved a 47,000-acre eastward extension on the former Symmes Creek Purchase Unit and two other enlargements, a 20,000-acre extension adjoining the Hocking Valley Unit and a 29,000-acre area on the former Muskingum unit. The Commission justified the reductions due to the increased pressure on the land by cities and industry along the Little Scioto and Ohio Rivers and better land and wildlife management by the State of Ohio and by private land owners. Justification for the land additions included watershed protection, preserving the last open land area along the Ohio River, land reclamation potential for abandoned open pit coal mines, and timber production. The reductions of the Wayne National Forest and its purchase unit in 1970 resulted in a forest that now comprised three distinct, but non-contiguous areas: the Athens (former Hocking Valley and McArthur Purchase Units), the Marietta (former Muskingum Purchase Unit), and the Ironton (former Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units). The Secretary of Agriculture's Order of June 18, 1971 redescribed the entire boundary of the Wayne National Forest and made the national forest boundaries coincide with the boundaries of the purchase units after their reduction in 1970.



Figure 55: The “Key Map” from the 1970 Wayne National Forest visitor map showing the results of the reduction of the national forest into three non-contiguous areas. Compare this map to the 1939 land area of the five purchase units in Ohio in Figure 54 to see areas eliminated and areas added by the 1970 decision.

From 1965 to 1976, the Commission approved the purchase of 32,286 acres of recreation land on the Wayne National Forest with dollars appropriated by Congress under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. On August 24, 1965, the Commission approved the first purchase of 98 acres on the Wayne National Forest. The National Forest Reservation Commission had been the administrative body that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding under the Land and Water Conservation Act. The National Forest Management Act of 1976 transferred all functions of the Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and terminated the Commission.

The Wayne Purchase Unit was continued after the termination of the National Forest Reservation Commission at a mere 216 acres, all of which were owned by the Forest Service. The smaller Wayne Purchase Unit and another special purpose unit that would follow, were created in order to take advantage of funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The Forest Service has kept the Wayne Purchase Unit on its annual *Land Areas Report* from 1976 to 2020 beginning at 216 acres, growing to 456 acres in 1979, again in 1992 to 1,164 acres, and once more to 1,843 acres in 1993. In 2013 it was again increased to 2,136 acres with 1,059 acres owned and 1,077 acres yet to be acquired. On June 8, 1992, the Acting Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment established the 900-acre Athens Purchase Unit. In the Assistant Secretary's "Notice" in the *Federal Register*, the purchase unit is described as being five small tracts of land adjacent to the Wayne National Forest and that all were well suited for watershed protection. The Athens Purchase Unit was never listed in the *Land Areas Report* issued annually by the Forest Service.

The 4,600-mile North Country National Scenic Trail, established in 1980, crosses the Wayne National Forest in two places: an east-west traverse across the northern portion of the Athens Unit and a north-south track across the Marietta Unit. The termination point on the east is in the Green Mountains of Vermont and on the west, the Audubon National Wildlife Refuge in North Dakota. It is the longest trail in the National Trails System and is administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Between 1934 and 1936, Region 9 produced a complete set of administrative maps for the five purchase units in Ohio. The Milwaukee cartographers produced three maps for each unit at scales of 1:63,360, 1:126,720, and 1:450,000. Because of the arrangement of Forest Service mapping in this work by date of publication, the three-map/scale pattern for each purchase unit is not immediately apparent. The Class A administrative maps produced for the Wayne National Forest in 1966 and 1967 had become obsolete after the reductions and additions to the forest's land base. New Class A maps were made for the Wayne National Forest in 1975.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1935, January 21	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Five purchase units established in the southeastern Ohio: the Muskingum, the Hocking Valley, the McArthur, the Little Scioto, and the Symmes Creek Purchase Units.
2) 1951, February 1	National Forest Reservation Commission Recess Decision	The five purchase units in Ohio combined under one name: the Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit. The names of the five previous purchase units discontinued.
3) 1951, September 4 (effective October 1, 1951)	Secretary of Agriculture Order #4 16 Federal Register 9174	Established National Forest from lands acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911. Area at establishment: 1,466,029 gross acres.
4) 1970, February 19	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Wayne National Forest Purchase Unit reduced from 1,497,968 to 833,094 gross acres.
5) 1971, June 18 (effective June 25, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 12117-12119	Land added and land deleted throughout the Wayne National Forest by redescribing the entire boundary. National Forest area reduced to 833,094 gross acres.
6) 1971, August 23 (effective August 26, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 16948	Secretary's Order of June 18, 1971 corrected.
7) 1971, October 4 (effective October 8, 1971)	Secretary of Agriculture Order 36 Federal Register 19621-19622	Secretary's Order of Aug. 23, 1971 corrected.

8) 1980, March 5	Public Law 96-199, 94 Stat. 67	North Country National Scenic Trail established, and managed by the National Park Service. Route crosses the Athens and the Marietta Units of the Wayne National Forest.
9) 1992, June 8	Federal Register Notice 57 Federal Register 29860	Established the 900-acre Athens Purchase Unit in Athens County for watershed protection.
10) Fiscal Year 1994	Forest Service Decision	Hoosier and Wayne National Forest separated their administrative functions. Supervisor's Headquarters for the Wayne National Forest moved to Athens, Ohio.
11) 1992, September 24	Federal Register Notice 57 Federal Register 45765	Federal Register Notice of June 8, 1992 land description corrected.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

McArthur Purchase Unit, Salt Creek and Raccoon Creek Divisions, Ross, Vinton, Pike, Gallia and Jackson Counties, State of Ohio. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-13-34 J.O.

[1934]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, and adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio."

Holdings: NA

Hocking Valley Purchase Unit, Monday Creek and Little Hocking Divisions, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from

U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, April, 1935; revised September 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°30' – W81°38'/N39°50' – N39°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

127 x 140 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract. "Preliminary Map." Only shows land areas in the state of Ohio.

Holdings: Ohio Historical Society

OCLC: 7675159

Hocking Valley Purchase Unit, Monday Creek and Little Hocking Divisions, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from

U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, April, 1935; revised September 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°38'/N39°50' – N39°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

62 x 69 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract. "Preliminary Map." Only shows land areas in the state of Ohio.

Holdings: LC; NA

Hocking Valley Purchase Unit, Monday Creek and Little Hocking Divisions, Washington, Athens, Hocking, Perry and Morgan Counties, State of Ohio. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-15-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, and adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract. "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio."

Holdings: NA

Little Scioto Purchase Unit, Woods Ridge and Pine Creek Divisions, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, May, 1935; revised September 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°05' – W82°27'/N39°02' – N38°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 127 x 103 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.

Holdings: Ohio Historical Society

OCLC: 8006212

Little Scioto Purchase Unit, Woods Ridge and Pine Creek Divisions, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, May, 1935; revised September 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°05' – W82°27'/N39°02' – N38°22'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 63 x 51 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.

Holdings: LC; NA

Little Scioto Purchase Unit, Woods Ridge and Pine Creek Divisions, Pike, Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto Counties, State of Ohio. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-16-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, and adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio."

Holdings: NA

Muskingum Purchase Unit, Little Muskingum and Marietta Divisions, Monroe, Noble and Washington Counties, State of Ohio. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-15-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. W81°40' – W80°50'/N39°50' – N39°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, and adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio."

Holdings: NA

Symmes Creek Purchase Unit, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets by E.C. Winkler, May, 1935; revised September, 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W82°42' – W82°10'/N39°00' – N38°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 110 x 92 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.

Holdings: Ohio Historical Society

OCLC: 8152917

Symmes Creek Purchase Unit, Ohio, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S. quadrangle sheets by E.C. Winkler, May, 1935; revised September, 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°42' – W82°10'/N39°00' – N38°25'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 46 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.
Holdings: LC; NA

Symmes Creek Purchase Unit, Lawrence, Gallia and Jackson Counties, State of Ohio. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-16-35 J.O.
[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, and adjacent purchase units. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and French Grants. "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Columbus, Ohio."
Holdings: NA

McArthur Purchase Unit, Salt Creek and Raccoon Creek Divisions, Ohio, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, June, 1935; revised November, 1935.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W83°00' – W82°10'/N39°30' – N38°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
124 x 126 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, ranger stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey. "Preliminary Map."
Holdings: Ohio Historical Society
OCLC: 8004302

McArthur Purchase Unit, Salt Creek and Raccoon Creek Divisions, Ohio, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wis., from U.S.G.S. sheets by R.A. Simerl, June, 1935; revised November, 1935.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°10'/N39°30' – N38°50'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
62 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, ranger stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey. "Preliminary Map."
Holdings: LC; NA

Muskingum Purchase Unit, Little Muskingum and Marietta Divisions, Ohio, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced from U.S.G.S. sheets at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis. by E.C. Winkler, March 1935; revised November, 1935.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W81°40' – W80°50'/N39°50' – N39°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
117 x 126 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.
Holdings: Ohio Historical Society
OCLC: 8002155

Muskingum Purchase Unit, Little Muskingum and Marietta Divisions, Ohio, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and traced from U.S.G.S. sheets at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wis. by E.C. Winkler, March 1935; revised November, 1935.
1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°40' – W80°50'/N39°50' – N39°17'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.
58 x 62 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, lookout stations, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract. "Preliminary Map." Only shows the area in the state of Ohio.
Holdings: LC; NA

Facts about the Wayne National Forest Purchase Units. (Forest visitor booklet and map)

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Forest Supervisor – Columbus, Ohio.

[1939] 16 pages. Booklet, 21 x 14 cm. Descriptive typescript text with map. Includes location map on the back cover entitled, “The Wayne National Forest Purchase Units in southeastern Ohio, the area shown in black.” Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white drawing of a tree on a hill. National Archives copy has written in MSS, “Forest Service Dist. 10,000 copies.”

Holdings: NA

----- **Wayne National Forest Purchase Units, Ohio.** (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, North Central Region.

Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic grid. No public land grid. Black & white. 18 x 23 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the five purchase units in southeastern Ohio with a hatched pattern. Also shows purchase unit, state and county boundaries, cities and settlements, main motor highways, and the Ohio River. Areas in adjacent states are not shown. Map comprises pages 8 and 9 of the booklet.

Wayne National Forest Southeastern Ohio Map. (Forest visitor map)

Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Wildlife; Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

1960? Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 2 maps, one on each side of sheet, 43 x 51 cm., folded to 22 x 13 cm. Relief not indicated.

Maps show national forest land in green. Also show county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, streams, and improved recreation areas. Includes text and drawings. “Publication W-290.” Cooperatively produced publication.

Wayne National Forest, Athens Ranger District, Muskingum Unit. Map copied from U.S.G.S. quadrangles Macksburg, Marietta, New Matamoras, St. Marys.

Wayne National Forest, Athens Ranger District, Hocking Valley Unit. Map copied from U.S.G.S. quadrangles Athens, Logan, New Lexington, Zaleski.

Holdings: LC

Wayne National Forest, Ohio, 1962. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:950,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 19 x 24 cm. Relief not indicated.

Small-scale base map highlighting the Wayne National Forest by showing section lines within the national forest boundaries.

Also shows state and county boundaries, main roads and road numbers, towns, and major streams. “Monroe, Noble, Washington, Perry, Morgan, Hocking, Ross, Athens, Vinton, Pike, Jackson, Gallia, Scioto and Lawrence Counties.”

Holdings: LC

Wayne National Forest (Athens Ranger District, East Half), Ohio, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1965 field examination.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°30' – W80°50'/N39°50' – N39°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 53 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of April 30, 1966 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; strip mines shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, oil or gas wells, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes public land survey diagram and “Key Map” of Ohio highlighting the location of this portion of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract.” Area covered by the map is the former Little Muskingum Division of the Muskingum Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Northern Illinois Univ.; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 6077509

Wayne National Forest (Ironton Ranger District, South Half), Ohio, 1966. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1965 field examination.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°10'/N39°00' – N38°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 66 x 71 cm. Relief shown by spot heights.

National forest land as of April 30, 1966 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, recreation sites, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; strip mines shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, oil or gas wells, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes public land survey diagram and "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of this portion of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Ohio River Survey and French Grant." Areas covered by the map are portions of the former Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Northern Illinois; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 6097109

Wayne National Forest, Ohio, 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey and U.S. Forest Service maps.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W83°00' – W80°55'/N39°45' – N38°28'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 80 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest lands shown in green, private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored, main and secondary highways, recreation sites, historic sites, and points of interest shown in red, state forest land shown in orange, state park land shown in purple, state wildlife areas shown in gray, built-up areas shown in yellow, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road and trail numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Township diagrams" and "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of the Wayne National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class C." "Ohio River Survey."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Wayne National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of the ruins of Vesuvius Furnace, a historic stone structure of Ohio's pioneer iron works. Title panel has "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.

OCLC: 6077443

Wayne National Forest (Athens Ranger District, West Half), Ohio, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1966 field examination.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°30' – W81°28'/N39°50' – N39°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 65 x 83 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of May 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; strip mines shown in gray. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, oil or gas wells, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes public land survey diagram and "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of this portion of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract." Areas covered by the map are portions of the former Hocking Valley Purchase Unit and the Marietta Division of the Muskingum Purchase Unit.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Northern Illinois; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 5500319

Wayne National Forest (Ironton Ranger District, North Half), Ohio, 1967. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1966 field examination.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°10'/N39°30' – N38°58'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 56 x 66 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land as of May 1, 1967 shown in green; paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red; water features shown in blue; strip mines shown in gray. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, oil or gas wells, state recreation areas, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes public land survey diagram and "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of this portion of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state's major highways and cities. "Forest Service Map Class A." "Ohio River Survey." Area covered by the map is the former McArthur Purchase Unit. Apart from two townships added to the Athens Ranger District, this entire area was eliminated from the Wayne National Forest in 1971.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; Univ. of Northern Illinois; Ball State Univ.; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.; LC; NA

OCLC: 6104526

Wayne National Forest, Ohio, 1970. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 45 x 51 cm., each map 19 x 27 cm. or smaller. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition compiled in 1969.

All three maps show national forest land in green, main and secondary highways, Forest Service recreation areas, historic sites, points of interest, and boat launching sites in red, state park boundaries in purple, built-up areas in yellow, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of the three units of the reduced Wayne National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Maps separately titled: Athens Area – Marietta Area – Ironton Area. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey, French Grants, and Donation Tract Meridians. This map was probably issued after the 1971 changes in the boundaries of the Wayne National Forest because large tracts of land that were shown as being within the national forest on the 1966 – 1967 administrative maps are, on this map, no longer shown as being part of the national forest (see notes below for the 1975 administrative map).

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; LC

OCLC: 55982219

Wayne National Forest, Ohio, 1970. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 26*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1970 from U.S. Forest Service maps.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 3 maps on 1 sheet, 45 x 51 cm., each map 19 x 27 cm. or smaller, folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. Also issued in a black & white edition compiled in 1969.

All three maps show national forest land in green, main and secondary highways, Forest Service recreation areas, historic sites, points of interest, and boat launching sites in red, state park boundaries in purple, built-up areas in bright yellow, lands within national forest boundaries in private ownership shown uncolored, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, road numbers, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of the three units of the Wayne National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways. "Forest Service Map Class A." Maps separately titled: Athens Area – Marietta Area – Ironton Area. Public land grid based on the Ohio River Survey, French Grants, and Donation Tract Meridians.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Wayne National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a historic stone bridge over a stream. Title panel has "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 910 (November 1970), page 69.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Detroit Public Library; Rogue Community College Library (Oregon); Southern Methodist Univ.; NA

OCLC: 6077381

Wayne National Forest (Athens Unit – Athens Ranger District), Ohio, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1966 field examination; revised 1975.

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975 – (Jacket No. 652-543).

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W82°40' – W81°40'/N39°50' – N39°10'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 72 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 – 554 – 961.

National forest land shown in green, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red, water features shown in blue, strip mines shown in gray, state park boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes public land survey diagram and “Key Map” of Ohio highlighting the location of the Athens Unit of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract.”

Holdings: NA; LC and 14 other libraries

OCLC: 55982222

Wayne National Forest (Ironton Ranger District), Ohio, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1965 field examination; revised 1975.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W83°00' – W82°10'/N39°00' – N38°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 64 x 69 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red, water features shown in blue, strip mines shown in gray, state park boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes public land survey diagram and “Key Map” of Ohio highlighting the location of the Ironton Ranger District of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Ohio River Survey and French Grants.” This map shows the elimination of the Woods Ridge Division of the former Little Scioto Purchase Unit as well as the eastern extension of the former Symmes Creek purchase unit. The *Wayne National Forest (Ironton Ranger District, South Half), Ohio, 1966* administrative map shows the Woods Ridge Division to be part of the Wayne National Forest, but it also shows that there was no national forest land in this Division.

Holdings: NA; LC and 23 libraries

OCLC: 21447870

Wayne National Forest (Marietta Unit – Athens Ranger District), Ohio, 1975. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; minor revisions added from 1965 field examination; revised 1975.

*U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975 – (Jacket No. 652-543).

1975. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W81°30' – W80°50'/N39°50' – N39°20'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 52 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Reprinted 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982 – 554 – 962.

National forest land shown in green, paved and all weather roads, road numbers, and built-up areas shown in red, water features shown in blue, strip mines shown in gray, state park boundaries shown in purple. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, and recreation sites. Includes public land survey diagram and “Key Map” of Ohio highlighting the location of the Marietta Unit of the Wayne National Forest in relation to other forest units and to the state’s major highways and cities. “Forest Service Map Class A.” “Ohio River Survey and Donation Tract.” This map shows that the former Marietta Division of the Muskingum Purchase Unit west of Marietta, Ohio, has been entirely eliminated from the Wayne National Forest in 1971. The 1966 administrative map shows the Marietta Division to be part of the Wayne National Forest, but it also shows that there was no national forest land in this Division. This map also shows the small addition on the northwestern portion of the Marietta Unit.

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Kentucky; Western Michigan Univ.; Harvard College Library; Minnesota State Univ., Mankato; Ohio State Univ.; Central Oklahoma State Univ.; Utah State Univ.; U.S. Geological Survey National Center Library; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA

OCLC: 55982224

Wayne National Forest, Ohio, 1975. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-653-373.

1976. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

27 x 29 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows national forest land in green, main highways and recreation site information shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, and secondary roads. Includes recreation sites index and "Key Map" of Ohio highlighting the location of the three units of the Wayne National Forest in relation to the state's major cities and highways.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Wayne National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned color photograph of stone bridge over a creek. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bedford, Indiana."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Indiana Univ.; Ball State Univ.; Univ. of Kentucky; State Univ. of New York, Oneonta; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; LC

OCLC: 11326019

**WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIONAL FOREST, NEW HAMPSHIRE-MAINE
1918-PRESENT**

The White Mountain National Forest is the oldest national forest in the Eastern Region established in the Spring of 1918, first by the Secretary of Agriculture followed a few days later by an official presidential proclamation. But the foundation of the White Mountain National Forest began with the 1908 special investigation into the watersheds of the southern Appalachian Mountains and the White Mountains of New England that led to the Weeks Law of 1911. This law launched a federal forest land purchase program under the auspices of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

On March 27, 1911, the National Forest Reservation Commission announced the designation of the White Mountain Purchase Area, one such area among the initial 13 created that day. The area included 659,090 acres in New Hampshire and 7,910 acres in Maine for a total of 667,000 gross acres on mostly burned-over or cut-over lands. In its report for fiscal year 1913 (July 1, 1912 to June 30, 1913), the Commission records the existence of 20 purchase areas, three in New England and 17 in southern Appalachian region. This indicates that sometime during the 1913 fiscal year, the Commission established two new purchase areas, not simply extensions, in the White Mountains, close to but not contiguous with the White Mountain Purchase Area of 1911. These two new areas were the Kilkenny Purchase Area of 87,347 acres west of the town of Berlin and north of the Androscoggin River and the Androscoggin Purchase Area in Maine and New Hampshire on 122,432 acres east of Berlin and also north of the Androscoggin River (see Figure 13 above). The Commission also extended the existing White Mountain Purchase Area by over 34,000 acres to 701,209 gross acres. But no forest land purchases had been made due to the requirement that the U.S. Geological Survey first examine and report on the hydrology of the purchase areas. The Forest Service was also enlisted by the Commission in advance of land acquisition to estimate land and timber values. The first purchase of land in the White Mountains came in fiscal year 1914 when 81,087 acres in New Hampshire were acquired for \$6.95 per acre.

The statistics found in the 1916 annual report of the National Forest Reservation Commission reveal that the Kilkenny Purchase Area, entirely within the state of New Hampshire and centered on Mt. Cabot, had been absorbed by the larger White Mountain Purchase Area to the south after the core of the Kilkenny had been purchased. In the early years of the National Forest Reservation Commission's existence, annual reports as well as minutes of its meetings were brief and primarily concerned with procedures and expenditures. It is not too surprising that there was no statement about the merger of the Kilkenny Purchase Area into the White Mountain Purchase Area in the Commission's minutes or annual report, just as there was no announcement in 1913 about the establishment of the Kilkenny and Androscoggin Purchase Areas. However, the Kilkenny disappeared from the Commission's statistical tables, while the White Mountain Purchase Area was shown to have increased its gross area to 827,682 acres. When the White Mountain National Forest was proclaimed in 1918, the map attached to the text of the proclamation indicated that all three purchase areas, the White Mountain, the Androscoggin, and the area of the former Kilkenny Purchase Areas, were included within the boundaries of the new national forest.

Forest land acquisition in the White Mountains of New Hampshire was rapid from its start in 1914 until 1922 when economic conditions slowed the advance of the Commission's purchase program. In 1922, the program for the White Mountains remained about half-complete. The Commission had approved for purchase 440,495 acres out of a total designated area of 950,114 acres, which included the nearby Androscoggin Purchase Unit where no purchases had yet been made. The number of acres approved for purchase stalled at about 440,000 because of the difficulty in finding land owners willing to sell their

land to the government. “Acute demand for spruce timber for the manufacture of paper pulp during the past year [FY 1923], induced by apprehension respecting the Canadian embargo against the exportation of wood suitable for the manufacture of wood pulp, has resulted in a reduction in the number of tracts being offered for purchase in the White Mountains. During the year only two small tracts were approved for purchase having a combined area of 122 acres.”⁸² Also affecting land acquisition was the reduction in annual appropriations from the Congress for forest land acquisition. The difficulty in locating land to purchase in Maine led the Commission to the increase the White Mountain Purchase Unit in New Hampshire by 26,025 acres and reduce the unit’s area in Maine by 10,327 acres in fiscal year 1924. The expansion in New Hampshire also permitted greater flexibility in negotiations for several large tracts of land then in progress.

The National Forest Reservation Commission discussed the fact that no purchases had yet been made on the Androscoggin Purchase Unit straddling the border of Maine and New Hampshire at its December 21, 1921 meeting. While the 1920 administrative map of the White Mountain National Forest indicates with green cross-hatching that lands were “being acquired” on the Androscoggin, the 1924 administrative map showed a empty purchase unit indicating no acquisition activity. The Androscoggin Purchase Unit continued as a separate unit without any land acquired until fiscal year 1928 when it was also absorbed by the White Mountain Purchase Unit. Like the Kilkenney Purchase Area in fiscal year 1916, the Androscoggin merger with the White Mountain Purchase Unit was made without comment by the Commission. But the Androscoggin’s disappearance from the statistical tables clearly gives evidence of the merger. In its annual report for 1928, under the heading “*Future work in the eastern district*” the Commission’s top objective was “the consolidation of the exiting purchase units located in the White Mountains, Appalachians and Arkansas.”⁸³

The next year, the Commission met its objective for the White Mountains. “In the combined White Mountain– Androscoggin unit there was a net decrease of 110,612 acres; eliminations totaling 122,432, including the Androscoggin subunit which was dropped, being offset by an addition to the White Mountain Unit proper [of 11,820 acres]...These changes were designed to eliminate, so far as possible, lands which are not purchasable and to add certain other lands suitable and available for purchase. The lands within the Androscoggin unit are largely held by paper companies, which do not desire to sell.”⁸⁴ The Commission had consolidated all land it had thus far acquired (493,835 acres), revised boundaries to eliminate land it was not able to acquire, and included within the White Mountain Purchase Unit lands that were suitable and potentially purchasable, into one purchase unit measuring 855,200 gross acres across two states.

Because the original 1918 boundaries of the proclaimed White Mountain National Forest included the Androscoggin Purchase Area, under law another presidential proclamation had to be issued to adjust the National Forest boundaries to eliminate the subunit and other areas, as well as to extend the boundaries of the national forest. Proclamation 1894 of October 26, 1929 creating new boundaries for the forest did just that, by eliminating the entire old Androscoggin Purchase Unit and the low elevation lands on the former Kilkenney Purchase Unit on its southern and western margins. The new boundary of the national forest included additional areas to the southwest portion of the national forest, or areas to the west of today’s Interstate 93. The actions in 1929 made the boundaries of the White Mountain Purchase Unit and the White Mountain National Forest coincide with both embracing 855,200 gross acres, 53,300 acres in Maine and 801,900 acres in New Hampshire. Land acquisition activity once again gained momentum in the White Mountains beginning in 1927 when total acreage owned by the government increased to 459,581 acres and by June 30, 1932 at the depth of the Great Depression, the Commission had purchased a total of 528,483 acres. The next decade would show continuing progress in the acquisition of forest land.

At its June 22, 1934 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission approved four separate extensions of the White Mountain Purchase Unit involving an increase of 4,595 acres. These adjustments to the purchase unit could be made without a presidential proclamation because they did not change the boundaries of the proclaimed forest. Another extension of the purchase unit occurred on July 30, 1935. The 1935 addition of 28,200 acres came after the Maine State Legislature approved additional acreage in Maine adjacent to the White Mountain National Forest. 27,755 acres were added in Maine and 445 acres added to the purchase unit in New Hampshire. With depressed land values and increased funds available, the Commission continued the momentum of the late 1920s and early 1930s by adding 180,860 more acres to the White Mountain National Forest between 1932 and 1941. Figure 57, below, shows the proclaimed White Mountain National Forest and, on its margins

⁸² National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1923*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 8.

⁸³ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1928*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1928), p. 31.

⁸⁴ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1929*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1929), p. 28.

colored in orange, are the areas where the White Mountain Purchase Unit extended beyond the boundaries of the proclaimed forest.

At the June 30, 1936 meeting of the Commission it was announced that the celebration of the silver anniversary of the Weeks Law would be held at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, near the White Mountain National Forest from September 13-15, 1936. Senator Henry W. Keyes from New Hampshire and Commission member would represent the Commission at this celebration and President Roosevelt would be asked to speak for 15 minutes on the radio on the work of the Commission and the benefits of the Weeks Law itself.

Purchases continued after the war but at a much reduced rate due to high land values and slim annual appropriations from Congress for forest land purchases. On the eve of the passage of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 that provided another source of funding for the purchase of recreation lands, the Commission had purchased 725,186 acres for the White Mountain Purchase Unit. In a nation-wide examination of purchase units, the Forest Service proposed numerous changes to the purchase units that had been established by the National Forest Reservation Commission. Several purchase units were eliminated outright and the majority of the remaining units had areas eliminated by the Commission at its April 17, 1956 meeting. The White Mountain Purchase Unit was one that was not reduced by this national review.

Beginning with a half-acre purchase on August 17, 1966, approximately 4,810 acres were purchased in Maine and New Hampshire by the National Forest Reservation Commission using the Land and Water Conservation Fund for recreational enhancements on the White Mountain National Forest. Purchases ranged from one acre on the Kancamagus Scenic Highway on September 5, 1969 to a purchase of 1,380 acres in Maine in the watershed of Kezar Lake, made at one of the last meetings of the Commission on June 25, 1976. This was the year that the "National Forest Management Act of 1976" transferred all functions of the National Forest Reservation Commission to the Secretary of Agriculture and was terminated. The Commission had been the entity that forwarded Forest Service recreation land acquisition recommendations to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation for funding. After 1976, the Forest Service would develop its own procedures for nominating recreation land purchases using the Land and Water Recreation Fund.

The White Mountain Purchase Unit was continued after the National Forest Reservation Commission had been terminated at 36,061 gross acres, 10,072 acres of which were owned by the Forest Service. The purchase unit was continued so that Land and Water Conservation Act Funds could be used to purchase private recreational land on the White Mountain National Forest. The gross area was slowly increased over the years until 2013, when the unit measured 64,306 gross acres. This is the size of the unit today. The Forest Service has also increased its ownership within the area from 10,072 acres in 1977 to 36,987 acres today. A new purchase unit, the Lake Tarleton Purchase Unit, was established in 1998 on 2,514 acres and was announced in the *Federal Register*, but did not appear in any annual issue of the *Land Areas Report*.

During a year of low appropriations and high cost of land in the White Mountain National Forest, the Commission reflected in 1924 that: "It is indeed fortunate that it has been possible to acquire many of the highly scenic areas in the White Mountains before the high price of spruce paper pulp stock greatly enhanced the prices of spruce lands. It has thus been possible to acquire many sections of great esthetic value in whole or in part clothed in primitive verdure... The Great Gulf and Tuckerman Ravine, the two high-walled, glaciated rifts which deeply penetrate the main range of the White Mountains, have been acquired, with their slopes very largely forested; while the greatest portion of the picturesque valley of Pagus Brook [Sandwich Range] is forested."⁸⁵ The early land acquisition practices of the National Forest Reservation Commission, that not only purchased forested land but also the bare rocky slopes and many mountain peaks in the White Mountains, resulted in the Forest Service owning large continuous tracts of land with primitive characteristics. Today, six wilderness areas in the White Mountain National Forest containing nearly 150,000 acres is the legacy of the Weeks Law and attest to the work of the National Forest Reservation Commission.

In his annual report for 1959, Chief Richard E. McArdle announced that "A new wild area, the Great Gulf, was established this year on the White Mountain National Forest (Maine and New Hampshire). The Great Gulf Wild Area covers 5,400 rugged acres [surveyed at 5,552 acres] on the slopes of Mount Washington. This scenic area has long been a favorite of hikers and mountain travelers."⁸⁶ The Great Gulf, some 1100 to 1600 feet deep, was gouged out by glacial action. It is

⁸⁵ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1923*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 8-9.

⁸⁶ Richard E. McArdle *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service for 1959*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1960), p. 10. Actually the Great Gulf Wild Area was established by the Forest Service on October 30, 1959, in fiscal year 1960.

located between Mt. Washington and the Northern Peaks of the Presidential Range, Mt. Adams and Mt. Madison. Today this area measures 5,658 acres. This was the first and only wilderness type area established in Region Seven under the 1939, U2 regulation. Several other wilderness areas would be designated but well after the passage of the Wilderness Act of 1964.

“Congress finds that in the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and preserve areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System”⁸⁷ reads the preamble to the popularly known law as the “Eastern Wilderness Areas Act.” In the act, Congress designated 16 new wilderness areas, including the 23,300-acre Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness Area on the White Mountain National Forest, and 17 wilderness study areas. In the early 1980s, instead of creating a number of wilderness areas throughout the nation with one law as in the 1975 wilderness act, Congress designated new wilderness areas with large state-based omnibus wilderness acts, like the “New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 1984,” and several others. In the New Hampshire example, Congress designated the 45,000-acre Pemigewasset Wilderness (surveyed at 45,809 acres), the 25,000-acre Sandwich Range Wilderness, and added approximately 7,000 acres to the existing Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness Area. The “Maine Wilderness Act of 1999” added the 12,000-acre Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness (surveyed at 11,235 acres with 11,218 acres of national forest land and 18 acres within the White Mountain Purchase Unit) in Maine. The “New England Wilderness Act of 2006” involved only the states of New Hampshire and Vermont, New Hampshire being Title 1 of the law. In it, Congress designated the 23,700-acre Wild River Wilderness (surveyed at 24,032 acres) and added approximately 10,800 acres to the existing Sandwich Range Wilderness (now surveyed at an increased 35,301 acres, with 32,448 acres of national forest land and 2,853 acres within the White Mountain Purchase Unit).

A special law designating a 14.51-mile section of the Wildcat River, including its tributaries, Wildcat Brook, Bog Brook, and Great Brook, as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System passed Congress on October 28, 1988. The law divided the responsibility for management of the river between the Forest Service, which had authority over the river within the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest, and the Board of Selectmen of the town of Jackson, New Hampshire for the area outside the national forest. The Secretary of Agriculture was ordered to establish a seven-member Wildcat River Advisory Commission whose membership would be drawn from the community. Since the land bordering the Wildcat River outside the White Mountain National Forest was in private lands, the law stated that the Secretary of Agriculture could accept donations of land or acquire land only if the owner was willing to sell. The Secretary could also obtain scenic easements.

“Construction by the Bureau of Fisheries, United States Department of Commerce, of spawning beds at York Pond, in the White Mountain National Forest, N.H., was begun during the past year [FY 1921]. Cooperation is being secured from Federal and State hatcheries in the supply of trout fry, which have been successfully planted in a number of streams.”⁸⁸ The York Pond fish hatchery later was named the Berlin Fish Hatchery and was formally conveyed to the State of New Hampshire without cost in 1986, along with 510 acres of White Mountain National Forest land and rights to the water supply. The hatchery had earlier been transferred to the state in an agreement between the federal Fish and Wildlife Service and the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department signed on October 19, 1982. Title to the 510 acres, which is within the White Mountain National Forest was retained at that time by the Forest Service, until the 1986 law deeded the property, improvements, and water rights to the state of New Hampshire without reimbursement.

Diamond International Corporation’s forest land holdings amounted to some 976,000 acres extending from New York to northern Maine. In 1982, a British financier, Sir James Goldsmith, acquired Diamond International in a hostile takeover and proceeded to dismantle the company by selling of its assets under the premise that the company’s parts were more valuable than the whole. Former Diamond International lands in Vermont and New Hampshire, nearly 90,000 acres, were acquired by the Rancourt Company of Nashua, New Hampshire. Rancourt was primarily known as a developer of mobile home parks. Such large forest land transactions and subsequent re-sales raised public alarm. In late 1988, with the help of the Nature Conservancy and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the State of New Hampshire purchased 40,000 acres in the Nash Stream watershed from Rancourt. Under the “New Hampshire Forest Management Initiatives Act of 1988,” the federal government appropriated \$5,250,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Act Fund and purchased approximately 5,000 acres of in-holdings within the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest and a conservation easement on the State of New Hampshire’s Nash Stream tract.

⁸⁷ *The Statutes at Large of the United States of America*, Volume 88, page 2096 (Public Law 93-622).

⁸⁸ National Forest Reservation Commission, *The Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ending June 30, 1921*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1922), p.15

The White Mountain National Forest hosts two experimental forests, the Hubbard Brook and the Bartlett. The Hubbard Brook was established in 1955 for hydrological research in the New England region, and it was here in 1963 that scientists first detected acid rain. The Bartlett Experimental Forest is a field laboratory for research on the ecology and management of northern forest ecosystems. The experimental forest was established on 2,600 acres outside Bartlett in the Saco River watershed in 1931. Both areas are part of the Northern Research Station, headquartered in Madison, Wisconsin.

The White Mountain National Forest issued a collection of eleven section maps in 1936 because of the many changes in the National Forest and, in the words of the introduction, "To meet this growing need [for up to date maps] a series of maps has been prepared to take the place of the Forest folder map now out of print." The Forest Service had a difficult time maintaining a supply of forest visitor maps for the White Mountain National Forest due to the remarkable number of recreational visitors and users. Local Forest Service cartographers made another such collection of sectional maps shortly after World War II. The gap in forest visitor mapping between 1950 and 1960 was partially filled by maps issued by the local business community, the Appalachian Mountain Club, and by the New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission. Many of the maps were based on data supplied by the Forest Service. Special maps were made of the forest shortly after the September, 1938 hurricane.

Forest Supervisors Headquarters were first established at Gorham, New Hampshire during the days of the White Mountain Purchase Area and continued there until 1926 when the Supervisor's Headquarters were moved to Laconia, New Hampshire. Today, the White Mountain National Forest, named for the mountains it occupies, is measured at 869,758 gross acres with 53,184 acres in Maine and 816,573 acres in New Hampshire. Of the gross acres, 767,209 acres are owned by the Forest Service, or over 88%, and 102,549 acres are in other ownership, such as state, private, and corporate owners. A 64,306-acre White Mountain Purchase Unit also exists today in both Maine and New Hampshire.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

1) 1911, March 27	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	White Mountain Purchase Area established on 667,000 gross acres in New Hampshire and Maine.
2) Fiscal Year 1913	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Kilkenny Purchase Area in New Hampshire with 87,347 acres and the Androscoggin Purchase Area in New Hampshire and Maine on 122,432 acres are established. White Mountain Purchase Area enlarged by 34,209 acres to 701,209 gross acres.
3) Fiscal Year 1916	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Kilkenny Purchase Area absorbed by the White Mountain Purchase Area; area in Maine increased by 39,936 acres; area increased by 89,660 acres (including the Kilkenny) in New Hampshire. Gross acres of the White Mountain Purchase Area: 827,682 acres.
4) 1918, May 10	Secretary of Agriculture Order	Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston, designates the White Mountain National Forest on 950,114 gross acres.
5) 1918, May 16	*Proclamation 1449, 40 Stat. 1779	Established National Forest from lands purchased under the 1911 Weeks Law. Gross area at establishment: 401,233 acres with 300,963 acres in Forest Service hands. Gross area of the White Mountain National Forest corrected during FY 1920 to 986,112 acres with 383,332 in federal ownership.
6) Fiscal Year 1924	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	26,025 acres added to the White Mountain Purchase Unit in New Hampshire and 10,327 acres eliminated in Maine. Gross area of purchase unit now set at 843,380 acres. Androscoggin Purchase Area unchanged.

7) Fiscal Year 1928	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Androscoggin Purchase Unit combined with the White Mountain Purchase Unit. Gross area increased to 965,812 gross acres.
8) 1929, May 15	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	Androscoggin Purchase Unit (122,432 acres) eliminated. 11,820 acres added for a net decrease of 110,612 acres. Gross area of the White Mountain Purchase Unit now stands at 855,200 acres.
9) 1929, October 26	*Proclamation 1894, 46 Stat. 3008	130,912 acres deemed “nonpurchasable” (largely the old Androscoggin Purchase Unit) eliminated and boundaries extended to include desirable forest properties for future purchase. Gross acreage set at 855,200 coinciding with the gross acreage of the White Mountain Purchase Unit.
10) 1934, June 22	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	White Mountain Purchase Unit increased by 4,595 acres in four separate extensions, all in New Hampshire. Gross area: 859,795 acres.
11) 1935, July 30	National Forest Reservation Commission Decision	White Mountain Purchase Unit expanded by 28,200 acres largely in the State of Maine after the State Legislature amended its consent law to permit the expansion on April 6, 1935. Purchase Unit area increased to 887,955 acres.
12) 1964, September 3	Public Law 88-577, 78 Stat. 890	The Great Gulf Wild Area on the White Mountain National Forest made part of the National Wilderness Preservation System under the terms of the “Wilderness Act of 1964.” The former wild area now called the Great Gulf Wilderness Area.
13) 1975, January 3	Public Law 93-622, 88 Stat. 2096	Establishes the Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness.
14) 1984, June 19	Public Law 98-323, 98 Stat. 259	“New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 1984” establishes the Pemigewasset Wilderness and the Sandwich Range Wilderness; also adds 7,000 acres to the existing Presidential Range-Dry River Wilderness.
15) 1986, November 7	Public Law 99-625, Section 4 100 Stat. 3502	Conveys to the State of New Hampshire the Berlin National Fish Hatchery consisting of 510 acres of White Mountain National Forest land and water rights.
16) 1988, September 27	Public Law 100-446 Title II 102 Stat. 1805	“New Hampshire Forest Management Initiatives Act of 1988” authorizes the Forest Service to acquire through purchase or donation the lands formerly owned by the Diamond International Corp. (“Diamond Lands”). Gross area: 851,624 acres.
17) 1988, October 28	Public Law 100-554 102 Stat. 2776	Adds a 14.51 mile segment of Wildcat Brook to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service, the town of Jackson, and the Wildcat River Advisory Commission.
18) 1990, September 28	Public Law 101-401, 104 Stat. 863	“Maine Wilderness Act of 1990” establishes the Caribou-Speckled Mountain Wilderness.
19) 1996, March 17	Federal Register Notice 61 Federal Register 47867	White Mountain Purchase Unit enlarged by by the addition of 455 acres in Coos County, New Hampshire.

20) 1998, January 7	Federal Register Notice 63 Federal Register 11406	Lake Tarleton Purchase Unit established on 2,514 acres in Warren and Piermont Townships, Grafton County, New Hampshire.
21) 2006, December 1	Public Law 109-382, Title I 120 Stat. 2673	“New England Wilderness Act of 2006” designates the Wild River Wilderness and adds 10,800 acres to the existing Sandwich Range Wilderness.

*Map/diagram accompanies text to these proclamations in *U.S. Statutes at Large*.

MAPS AND DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATIONS

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1917: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated May 16, 1918.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, Dec. 1917 from U.S.G.S. and Forest Service surveys by L.H. Buckman; traced by L. H. Buckman. Printed by U.S. Geological Survey.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 63 x 61 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows newly proclaimed national forest boundaries along with state, grant, purchase unit, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, telephone lines, federal administrative facilities, hotels, rivers, lakes and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map used as a base to show the boundaries of the newly proclaimed White Mountain National Forest as described in Proclamation 1449.

Holdings: LC; NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1929: Diagram forming part of Proclamation dated October 26, 1929.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, July, 1923 from U.S.G.S., County and Forest Service surveys; traced by S.L. Acker, 1924; revised by S. LoJacono and L.H. Buckman, April, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 78 cm., folded to 33 x 21 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundary shown in dark green, land acquired or being acquired shown in light green, “Additions” shown in bright orange, “Eliminations” shown in a hatched orange layer. Also shows state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

This map is a standard Forest Service administrative map used as a base to show the boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest after lands were added and eliminated as ordered by Proclamation 1894.

Holdings: LC; NA

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

White Mountain Region, New Hampshire, May, 1914. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1914. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°58'/N44°23' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 57 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows “Tracts approved for purchase” with a hatched pattern. Also shows purchase area, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: NA

White Mountain Region. (Administrative map) *See Figure 13*

National Forest Reservation Commission. June 30, 1914.

1914. Scale, ca.:1:619,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows lands being acquired, lands approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and adjacent non-agricultural land along with state boundary line and major rivers, lakes and streams.

Holdings: LC

White Mountain Region, New Hampshire, showing lands being acquired by the United States, May, 1915.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°58'/N44°23' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 57 x 68 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows "Tracts Purchased" with a hatched pattern over green; purchase area shown in green without overlay. Also shows purchase area, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes descriptive text.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; NA

OCLC: 57137595

White Mountain Region. (Administrative map)

National Forest Reservation Commission. Dec. 15, 1915.

1915. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 31 x 26 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows lands being acquired, lands approved for purchase by the National Forest Reservation Commission, and adjacent non-agricultural land along with state boundary line and major rivers, lakes and streams.

Reference: *37th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1915/1916), page 169.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographic Society Library

OCLC: 57240737

White Mountain Region, New Hampshire – Maine, showing lands being acquired by the United States, May, 1916.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°25' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows "Land being acquired" with a hatched pattern over green and "Land acquired" with a cross-hatched pattern over green; purchase area shown in green without overlay. Also shows purchase area, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Reference: *37th Annual Report of the U.S. Geological Survey* (1915/1916), page 169.

Holdings: LC

White Mountain Region, New Hampshire – Maine, showing lands being acquired by the United States, May, 1916.

(Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1916. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°25' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 78 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows "Land being acquired" with a hatched pattern over green and "Land acquired" with a cross-hatched pattern over green; purchase area shown in green without overlay. Also shows purchase area, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, telephone lines, Forest Service administrative facilities, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text on verso. Panel title: *Map of the White Mountains Region: Instructions to Tourists and Campers*. No panel illustration.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; NA

OCLC: 191803577

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1918. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1918. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in a black & white edition with date "1917."

"Area in which purchases are being made" shown with a hatched pattern in light green, "Land being acquired" shown with a hatched pattern in dark green, "Land acquired" shown in solid dark green. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, rivers, lakes, and streams. Printing notes on the maps held by the National Archives indicate that the black & white map was printed in November of 1917 and the color edition in March of 1918.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; NA

OCLC: 13857817

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1920. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1918 from U.S.G.S., C & G.S., Forest Service, and other surveys by L.C. Buckman; traced by L.C. Buckman; revised June, 1920, by G.C. Hilton. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1920. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 80 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued folded.

“Area in which purchases are being made” shown in a hatched pattern in light green, “Land being acquired” shown in a hatched pattern in dark green, “Land acquired” shown in solid green, land status “To date June 10th 1920.” Also shows national forest, purchase unit, grant, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, hotels, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Univ. of Illinois; LC; NA

OCLC: 13857808

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1924. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, 1923 from U.S.G.S., G.L.O., Forest Service, and other surveys by S. LoJacono; traced Mar. 1924, by S.L. Acker. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1924. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundary shown in dark green, “Land acquired or being acquired” shown in light green, principal motor roads and public campgrounds shown in red, state forest reservations shown in light brown. Also shows state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. National Archives has a variant edition with “Land acquired or being acquired” shown in pink instead of green. The Androscoggin Purchase Unit boundaries are shown, yet no land has been acquired or is in the process of being acquired.

Holdings: LC; NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1924. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by S. LoJacono July 1923; traced by S.L. Acker Feb. 1924.

Engineer Reproduction Plant, U.S. Army, Washington Barracks, D.C., 5989.

1925. Scale, ca. 1:165,000. W71°58' – W70°50'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 58 cm., folded to 21 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest boundary shown in green, lands of the White Mountain National Forest shown in patterned green layer, principal motor roads and public camping grounds shown in red. Also shows state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, “Hikers resting at the Garnet Pool.” Title panel has, “United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern District, Issued 1925” and the note “This folder contains a map of the National Forest and adjacent areas, with information for tourists and visitors.” Back title panel has, “Government Printing Office. Some issues have an overlay of a green fish with the motto, “Want good fishing? Prevent forest fires.”

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 369 (September 1925), page 129.

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.; Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 57277850

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1929. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Washington Office, July, 1923 from U.S.G.S., County, and Forest Service surveys; traced by S.L. Acker, 1924; revised by S. LoJacono and L.H. Buckman, April, 1929. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1929. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W71°55' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without orange Forest Service administrative layer. Also issued in an edition with only national forest boundaries shown in green with all other map features in black & white.

National forest boundary shown in dark green, land acquired or being acquired shown in light green, state game refuge boundaries and their names shown in purple, state forest reservations shown in brown, main and secondary motor highways, Forest Service shelters, and public camping grounds shown in red, Forest Service administrative facilities, ranger district boundaries and names shown in orange. Also shows state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Boundaries reflect changes ordered by Proclamation 1894 of October 26, 1929, which added and eliminated lands from the national forest.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Harvard College Library; Univ. of Michigan; LC; NA; NAL
OCLC: 32999205

White Mountain National Forest (New England) in Relation to Principal Motor Highways, 1929. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; issued by District Forester, Eastern National Forest District, Washington, D.C. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1930.

1930. Scale, ca. 1:2,000,000. No Geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 24 x 18 cm. folded to 21 x 9 cm. No relief indicated.

Main and secondary highways, distances between points, district ranger and forest supervisor's headquarters locations shown in red. The White Mountain National Forest is shown with a hatched pattern. Also shows cities and towns, state boundaries and names and major lakes and rivers. Map covers all of New England except for that part of Maine northeast of Skowhegan. Text on verso. Panel title: *Motorways to and through White Mountain National Forest, New England*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "A land of forest wealth with every outdoor attraction" being an automobile on a scenic forest road. Authority information from the title panel and back folded panel.

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 423 (March 1930), page 677.

Holdings: NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1931. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 17*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. U.S. Government Printing Office: 1931.

1931. Scale, ca. 1:170,000. W71°58' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 59 x 58 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Lands of the White Mountain National Forest shown in green, lands being acquired by the Forest Service shown in a patterned green, state game refuge names and boundaries, state forest reservations, main motor highways, public camping grounds, U.S. Forest Service shelters, ranger stations, guard cabins, and lookout stations shown in red. Also shows national forest, state, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, manways, minor roads, schools, churches, and other structures, trails and shelters labeled as to which outdoor club maintains them, rivers, lakes and streams.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph "The Presidential Range, from the Glen Road – Pinkham Notch." Title panel also has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued May, 1931."

Reference: *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 440 (August 1931), page 74.

Holdings: Univ. of Chicago; Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst; LC; NA

OCLC: 5411878

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1934. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by S. LoJacono; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Feb. 1934.

1934. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 79 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray, state forests shown in darker shade of gray. Also shows national forest, state game refuge, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, road numbers, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: LC; NA; NAL

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 79 x 81 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in a gray dot pattern; state forests shown in gray hatched pattern.

Also shows national forest, state game refuge, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, road numbers, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Harvard Univ.; NA

OCLC: 46515098

White Mountain National Forest Area, New Hampshire – Maine. (Forest visitor map)

Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, New Hampshire; published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester. Map signed "Culverwell" [Tom Culverwell].

1936. Scale, ca. 1:386,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 35 x 25 cm., folded to 20 x 9 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Extent of the national forest shown by pictorial relief. Also shows main highways and other roads, road numbers, the route of the Appalachian Trail and trail shelters, national forest camps and shelters, fire lookouts and forest ranger offices. Includes "Key Map" of New England highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest in relation to state boundaries and major cities. Also includes many hand drawn illustrations of points of interest, recreation pursuits, forest practices, and historic events and personalities. Map subtitled, "In the Heart of New England's Vacation Land."

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, captioned, "Mt. Chocorua (3,508 ft.) one of the many scenic peaks in the White Mountain National Forest, viewed from a typical state highway." Title panel has, "United States, Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued, August, 1936."

Holdings: NA; NAL

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1937. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by S. LoJacono; traced by E.L. Mehurin, Feb. 1934; corrected and revised to date of June 1, 1937 by R.S. Shaw. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1937. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid.

Black & white. 79 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray, state forests shown with a hatched pattern over gray. Also shows national forest, state game refuge, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, road numbers, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams.

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; LC; NA

OCLC: 12372972

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, Section Maps. (Forest visitor maps) *See Figure 56*

Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture; A.A.T. 1936.

[1937]. Scales vary. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. One 18-page atlas mimeographed on green paper, 12 pages of maps, 3 pages of text and title page, 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Detailed sketch maps generally 23 x 18 or smaller each separately titled and numbered and show populated places, roads, trails, trail shelters, ranger stations, rivers, lakes and streams. A 1937 printing with two extra map sheets with "H.E.A., 1937" was printed in that year for a total of 14 pages and 3 pages of text. Atlas includes "Key to Section Maps," text introduction, a description of roadside forest camps, and a page entitled "Safety in the Mountains." Map cover includes key map of New Hampshire and Maine highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest.

The introductory text by Clifford L. Graham (C.L. Graham), the Forest Supervisor, states, "The steady growth of the White Mountain National Forest in both area and public use during the past quarter-century, resulting in the substantial expansion of its physical improvements in recent years, has brought about a demand on the part of thousands of people seeking employment or recreation in the Forest for an up-to-date map showing these changes. To meet this growing need a series of maps has been prepared to take the place of the Forest folder map now out of print. They are not intended to supersede more detailed maps drafted for administrative purposes, nor to serve as a substitute for the more complete maps published by the Appalachian Mountain Club, U.S. Geological Survey and local outdoor organizations."

Holdings: NA

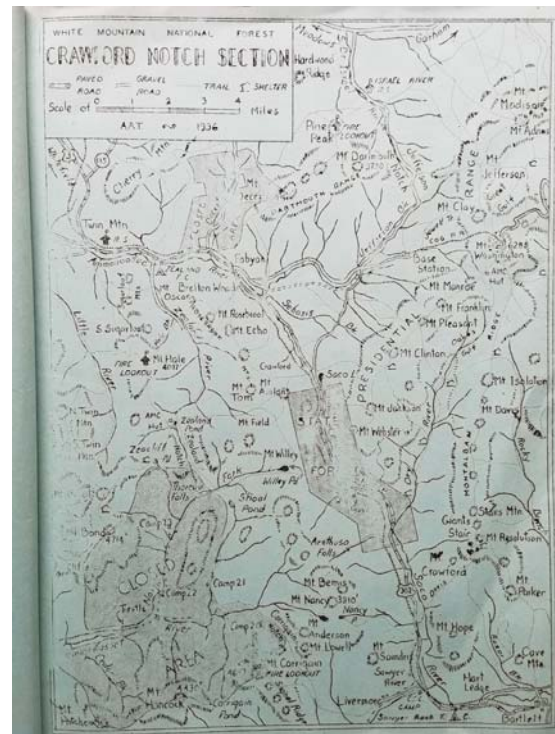
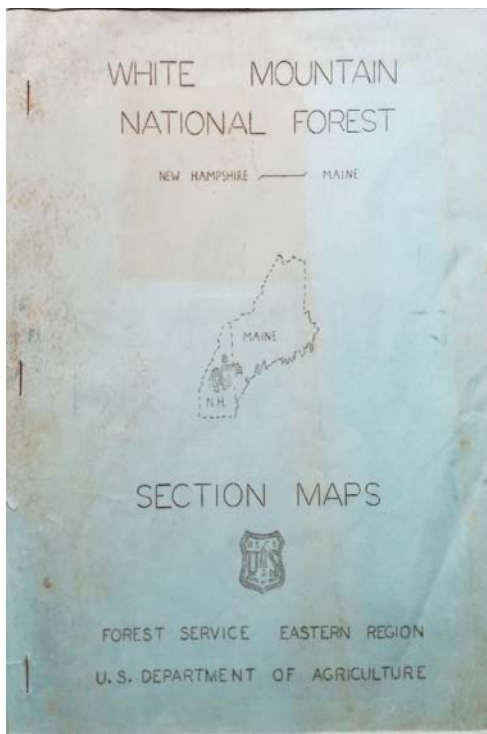


Figure 56: Front cover and Crawford Notch section map from the 1936-1937 mimeographed Section Maps atlas made as a substitute for the forest visitor map that had become out of print. This atlas has 12 section maps. Another such atlas was produced in the 1940s with five section maps.

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine. (Forest visitor map)

Published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, F.A. Silcox, Chief; Eastern Region, R.M. Evans, Regional Forester; Distributed by the Office of the Forest Supervisor, White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, New Hampshire. Map signed “Culverwell” [Tom Culverwell]. 56402–O U.S. Government Printing Office.

1938. Scale, ca. 1:180,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

62 x 57 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially, with relief shading, and by spot heights.

Extent of the national forest is shown by a light gray layer, state reservations shown with cross-hatching. Also shows state boundaries, fire lookouts, state reservations, cabins and shelters, towns and settlements, the Appalachian Trail and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, forest practices, and historic events. Includes “Key Map” of New England showing the location of the White Mountain National Forest.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustrations, captioned, “Up Tuckerman Ravine Trail for the long run” [Skiers] and “Mt. Chocorua rises to 3,508 feet in the White Mountain National Forest.” Title panel has, “United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, Issued 1938.”

Holdings: LC

Use map, White Mountain National Forest, April 1, 1939, showing restrictions required as a result of the hurricane of September 1938. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color.

79 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

With patterns and hatched pattern overlays in red, shows travel and access restrictions in various areas of the White Mountain National Forest due to the damage caused by the September 1938 hurricane. Also shows national forest lands acquired or being acquired shown in gray, state forests shown with a hatched pattern over gray, national forest, state game refuge, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, road numbers, forest camps, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “April 1, 1939.”

Holdings: LC; NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1940. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Printed by the U.S. Geological Survey.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Areas of national forest land closed to the public (due to the hurricane of Sept. 1938) shown in solid orange/red, roadside forest camps where campfires can be built without a formal permit shown in patterned orange circles, a four by six mile green grid overlays the map, National Forest lands shown in gray, state forest lands shown in gray with hatching. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, campgrounds, rivers, lakes, and streams. Map has note: "This map supersedes the one dated April 1, 1939."

Holdings: LC; NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine. (Forest visitor map)

Distributed by the office of the Forest Supervisor, White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, N.H.

1940. Scale, ca. 1:300,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 34 cm., folded to 28 x 13 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map identifies ski areas in the national forest by number keyed to the typescript text. Includes inset maps of the Pinkham Notch area and a "Key Map" of New England highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest. Also includes detailed survey maps of four popular ski trails.

Text and maps on verso. Panel title: *Winter Sports in White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire & Maine.* Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph of skiers on the "John Sherburne Ski Trail & Tuckerman Ravine." Title panel also has, "U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, 1940."

Holdings: NA

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1941. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1941. Scale, ca. 1:175,000. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 58 x 58 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest lands closed to public use [as a result of the hurricane of Sept. 1938] shown in orange, other national forest land shown in gray, motor highways, highway and trail numbers, permanent lookout stations, and improved recreation areas shown in red. Also shows national forest, game management, state, county, and township boundaries, state forest reservations, towns and settlements, railroads, abandoned railroad grades, trails, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, shelters and huts, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes inset of the "Northern Peaks Area (enlarged)," a "List of Trails," and text.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned view of a mountain lake. Title panel has an inset of the state of New Hampshire highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest. NOTE: This map was the forest visitor map being issued after World War II and included a supplemental mimeographed page with a map updating trail and area closure data found on the 1941 map. The Library of Congress' copy of this supplemental page is dated April 1, 1948 and the map itself date stamped July 31, 1949 and has the note, "War conditions have prevented the revision of this map."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Illinois; Harvard College Library; New York State Library; LC

OCLC: 13857800

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1942. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at Regional Office, Washington, D.C., 1929 from U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by S. LoJacono; revised Jan., 1940 by W.I. Doty and S. LoJacono; status to Apr. 1, 1941 by S. LoJacono.

1942. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°48'/N44°40' – N43°48'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 78 x 78 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights. Also issued in an edition without yellow mile-square grid and red compass roses.

National forest land closed to public use and square mile grid shown in dull yellow, motor roads, road and trail numbers, improved recreation areas, and compass roses centered on permanent lookout stations shown in red, national forest land open to the public shown in gray, state forest reservations shown in gray with hatched pattern overlay. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, game management, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, abandoned railroads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes list of trails and inset of "Northern Peaks Area (enlarged)."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of California, Los Angeles; Univ. of Illinois; Western Michigan Univ.; Texas A & M; Univ. of Washington; LC; NA
OCLC: 17765830

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, Section Maps, Trailside Shelters & Cabins. (Forest visitor maps)

Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1946?] Scales vary. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. One 17-page atlas mimeographed on green paper, maps, text, and title page, 27 x 20 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Includes five detailed sketch maps generally 23 x 18 or smaller each separately numbered and show populated places, roads, trails, trail shelters and cabins, ranger stations, rivers, lakes and streams. Atlas includes “Key to Maps of White Mountain National Forest Area” text introduction, and a description of roadside forest camps. Includes a key map of New Hampshire and Maine highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest on the front cover.

Holdings: personal collection

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 24 – 1964-1966 edition*

Forest Service; U.S. Department of Agriculture; Culverwell [Tom Culverwell] – [revised by] Ted Ray. Agriculture – Rumford Press, Concord, N.H.

[1956?] Scale, ca. 1:240,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue on white paper. 48 x 44 cm., folded to 32 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially and by spot heights. This map underwent two other known printings identifiable by the different colors used to print the map: Blue on white paper, thought to be published in 1956; dark green on white paper, issued between 1959 and 1964 which has “Great Gulf Wild Area;” brown on white paper issued between 1964 and 1966 which has “Great Gulf Wilderness Area.” These two later printings (green and brown) have “Agriculture – Capitol Offset Co., Concord, N.H.”

Shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, shelters, cabins, state and federal fire lookouts, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes “Key Map” of New England showing the location of the White Mountain National Forest and many hand drawn illustrations indicating points of interest, recreation possibilities, landmarks, and historic events and personages.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of hikers along the trail above timberline. Title panel also has “Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.”

Holdings (Blue on white paper): Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; (Green on white paper): LC; (Brown on white paper): personal collection

Recreation Facility Map, White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine, 1963.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00’ – W70°48’/N44°40’ – N43°48’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 79 x 80 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights

National forest land shown in green, state forest reservations shown in gray with a hatched pattern overlay, motor roads, road numbers, lookout towers, huts, camps, shelters, ranger stations, improved recreation areas and scenic and wild area boundaries shown in red. Also shows national forest, purchase unit, game management, state, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, railroads, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes listing of improved recreation areas and sites, key map of New England highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest in relation to state boundaries, major highways, and cities of the region, and an inset map of the “Northern Peaks Area (enlarged).”

Holdings: LC; NA

OCLC: 5485391

White Mountain National Forest, Fishing Lakes and Ponds. (Forest visitor map)

Eastern Region, Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:450,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 27 x 27 cm., on sheet, 51 x 43 cm., folded to 22 x 11 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Shows national forest boundary, major access routes (roads), ranger district headquarters, fish hatcheries, and fishing ponds identified by number (1-30) and keyed to the 30 larger maps on the verso. Includes text, black & white photographs, and photos and description of the four different kinds of trout in the streams, rivers, and ponds of the White Mountain National Forest.

Panel title: *Fishing the Streams, Rivers, and Ponds of the White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, black & white photograph of a fly fisherman in a mountain river. Authority information from the title panel – printing information from the back folded panel.
Holdings: Univ. of Arizona

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled in the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles. “Printed in U.S.A.” June 1967.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W72°00’ – W70°43’/N44°35’ – N43°45’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without text on verso and title panels.

National forest lands shown in green, private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored, main and secondary highways, trails, recreation sites, shelters and cabins, and winter sports areas shown in red, built-up areas shown in bright yellow, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes color illustrations, “Recreation sites index,” listing of ski areas, map of the “Presidential Range Area” and the Great Gulf Wilderness at 1:63,360-scale, and “Key Map” of New England highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest in relation to the region’s main highways and urban areas. “Forest Service Map Class C.”

Text and one color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph of “Mount Washington seen from Wildcat Mountain” in winter. Title panel has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Laconia, New Hampshire.”

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Michigan; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5564483

White Mountain National Forest Snowmobile Trails, 1969. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Laconia, New Hampshire. Agriculture: Capitol Offset Company, Concord, N.H.

1969. Scale not provided. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. Black & white. 23 x 30 cm., on sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the routes of snowmobile trails throughout the White Mountain National Forest along with route names and numbers. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, towns and settlements, major roads and highways, ranger stations, rivers, lakes and streams. Includes “Trail Listing.”

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Snowmobile Trails, White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned silhouette of a snowmobile. Authority information from panel title.

Holdings: personal collection

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1966 from U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles; revised 1970. Printed in U.S.A. Map reprinted in 1976 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1976-654-508; revised and reprinted in 1982 with *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1982-556-065.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:253,440. W72°00’ – W70°43’/N44°35’ – N43°45’. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights (contour interval 100 feet). Also issued in an edition without text on verso and title panels.

National forest lands shown in green, private lands within national forest boundaries shown uncolored, main and secondary highways, trails, recreation sites, shelters and cabins, and winter sports areas shown in red, built-up areas shown in bright yellow, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state park, state forest, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads, road numbers, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes color illustrations, “Recreation sites index,” listing of ski areas, map of the “Presidential Range Area” the Great Gulf Wilderness and Pinkham Notch Scenic Area at 1:63,360-scale, and “Key Map” of New England highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest in relation to the region’s main highways and urban areas. “Forest Service Map Class C.”

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, captioned, color photograph of “Mount Washington seen from Wildcat Mountain” in winter. Title panel has, “Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Laconia, New Hampshire.”

Holdings: LC and 10 other libraries

OCLC: 5445263

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1974. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1972 from U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Geological Survey maps; minor revisions added from 1969 field examination.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W72°00' – W70°45'/N44°40' – N43°45'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 86 x 84 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

National forest land shown in green, private lands within National Forest boundaries shown uncolored, primary and secondary highways, road and trail numbers, built-up areas shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, experimental forest, state forest, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, trails, minor roads, Forest Service administrative facilities and other structures. Includes "Source Diagram," and "Key Map" highlighting the location of the White Mountain National Forest in relation to the states of Maine and New Hampshire. "Forest Service Map Class A."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of Florida; Northern Illinois Univ.; Univ. of Michigan; Dartmouth College; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Oklahoma State Univ.; Univ. of Washington; NA

OCLC: 6066135

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1975-651-848.

1975. Scale, ca. 1:440,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 27 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief shown by hachures. Map reprinted in 1977 with, *U.S. Government Printing Office: 1977-751-902

National forest land shown in green, recreation site information, main roads, trails, scenic and wilderness area boundaries shown in red, private land within national forest boundaries shown uncolored, built-up areas shown in bright yellow, water features in blue. Also shows national forest, state park, and state boundaries, towns and settlements, railroads, minor roads and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of New England highlight the location of the White Mountain National Forest, listing of ski areas, and recreation site index.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustrations, uncaptioned, color photographs of a downhill skier, and a rustic bridge across a river gorge. Title panel has, "Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Laconia, New Hampshire."

Holdings: NA; 53 libraries

OCLC: 10728549

VIII. Purchase Units of the Eastern Region not Associated with a National Forest

GRAND LAKE PURCHASE UNIT, MAINE 1935-1956

In a special session of the Legislature of the State of Maine in 1933, the body passed a law authorizing federal land acquisition for national forest purposes by purchase or gift, but not by condemnation. This act of consent, necessary for land purchases under the Weeks Law of 1911, opened up other land in the state besides those in the White Mountains for federal land acquisition. At its August 30, 1935 meeting, the National Forest Reservation Commission established the Grand Lake Purchase Unit at a remarkable 785,000 acres gross, of which, 600,000 acres were considered suitable for purchase. Maine's Grand Lake Purchase Unit first appeared on a map dated 1936, drawn by cartographers assigned to Region 7's offices in Washington, D.C. By 1956, not one acre had been acquired in the Grand Lake Purchase Unit. The National Forest Reservation Commission at its meeting of April 17, 1956 decided to abandon the unit.



Figure 57: Map showing the 785,000-acre Grand Lake Purchase Unit in Maine between Houlton and Calais along with the location of the Massabesic Experimental Forest Purchase Unit in the southwestern part of the state. Map dated 1939 and illustrates how the proclaimed area of the White Mountain National Forest (dark green) does not precisely align with the larger White Mountain Purchase Unit (in orange).

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Grand Lake Purchase Unit, Maine, 1936. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled by H.J.C. & S. LoJ. Nov. 1935; traced by H.J.C. Dec. 1935. 1936. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. W68°40' – W67°30'/N46°10' – N45°00'. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 104 x 77 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Shows purchase unit, International, county, and township boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, trails, railroads, manways, rivers, lakes, and streams. A purchase unit that never was elevated to national forest status.

Holdings: NA

HAWKEYE PURCHASE UNIT, IOWA 1935-1956

Assistant Forester L.F. Kneipp in his memorandum to the members of the National Forest Reservation Commission dated March 10, 1934, addressed the issue of purchase units being established in the State of Iowa: “The true forest lands of Iowa do not occur in large compact bodes, such as elsewhere administered by the Federal Government, but rather in long, narrow areas along water courses, etc. The major problem involved is not one of timber production but rather one of soil conservation, erosion control, and withdrawal of lands from uneconomic uses. This necessarily will involve the acquisition of a large proportion of submarginal farmland and its retirement from agricultural utilization.”⁸⁹ This sentiment was echoed

⁸⁹ Kneipp, L. F., *Memorandum to the Members of the National Forest Reservation Commission, March 10, 1934*, Record Group 95.2.3 Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975.

by the Chief of the Forest Service, Ferdinand A. Silcox, when he wrote in 1935 that the purchase units in Iowa were located in “areas where long-continued agricultural use has seriously impaired the vegetative cover and has greatly accelerated erosion and soil movement.”⁹⁰ From the start, it appeared that the issues of forestry in Iowa had more to do with land use than with trees. New Deal programs addressing soil conservation and submarginal lands would have been more successful for the forested lands in Iowa than their being placed within purchase units.

The State legislature of Iowa in special session, passed the “National Forest Enabling Act” in December of 1933 which permitted the federal government to purchase forest lands within the state in an attempt to move farmers off poorer lands unsuited for agriculture. In January of 1935, four purchase areas were established in Iowa’s southern tier by the National Forest Reservation Commission under the collective name of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit. Starting from a point south of Des Moines and running east to the Mississippi River (approximately W94°00’ to W91°00’) were, in order, the Grand River, Chariton, Chequest (originally called the Wapello), and Keosauqua purchase units of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit (see Figure 58). The Wapello, named for the Wapello County in Iowa, was too close in spelling to the Wappapello Purchase Unit in Missouri that had been established earlier in 1934, and so its name was changed to Chequest after the Chequest Township in Van Buren County. The four established areas embraced a total of 829,016 gross acres which, 572,360 acres were considered suitable for acquisition. However, no purchase unit in Iowa ever achieved national forest status.

The book, *Forests and forestry in the American States; a Reference Anthology*, states that the purchase of lands within the Hawkeye Purchase Unit boundaries was postponed due to limited funds at the disposal of the National Forest Reservation Commission and the availability of forest lands in other states that had either a lower price per acre or were of a higher acquisition priority. The Commission did authorize the purchase of 5,000 acres for a forest nursery in southeastern Iowa, but again, limited funds prevented more extensive purchases. A reported total of 4,749 acres were purchased in Iowa by the federal government, but all of these were later transferred to the state for state forests. The U.S. Forest Service simply could not economically administer such small parcels of forest land and chose to give them up.⁹¹

At its January 26, 1939 meeting the National Forest Reservation Commission decided to abandon the Grand River Purchase Unit, at 309,296 acres the largest of the four original purchase units in Iowa, because lands in this unit had been included in the submarginal lands program of the Soil Conservation Service and because no land had yet been purchased in this unit. The other three units of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit were greatly reduced (compare Figure 7 dated 19939 with Figure 58 of 1937). The Hawkeye Purchase Unit fell from its original 829,016 gross acres to 218,446 in 1939.

Later that year, on December 12, 1939, the 20% rule was invoked for the remaining three purchase units. This rule dictated that if a purchase unit held less than 20% of its land in government ownership, the Forest Service would re-examine the units and establish priority zones where future land purchases would be concentrated, or if the Commission thought best, the purchase unit could be abandoned altogether, as had happened to Iowa’s Grand River Purchase Unit. Priority Zone A would generally be an area that would require one forest ranger to manage. Priority Zone A for the Chariton measured 27,600 acres; for the Chequest, 31,200 acres, and for the Keosauqua, 35,680 acres, but no reduction in the total gross acreage of the three purchase units (218,446) occurred. Even so, with reduced annual appropriations and the need for the Commission to consolidate land ownership on other purchase units, forest land purchases were not possible in Iowa. The Hawkeye Purchase Unit came to an end on April 17, 1956, when the Chariton Purchase Unit was abandoned and the remaining two units were reduced in size to the acreage so far acquired. A mere 4,749 acres had been purchased since 1935: 1,776 acres in the Chequest and 2,973 on the Keosauqua. The only other purchase made was one of 99.57 acres on September 30, 1936 in Van Buren County, Iowa. The Forest Service had been leasing the land at \$1,000 per year from the Grand Lodge of United Workmen of North Dakota for a nursery in anticipation of reforesting the four purchase units in Iowa. As has been stated, lands purchased by the Commission were all eventually transferred to the State of Iowa. The Forest Supervisor’s Headquarters for the Hawkeye Purchase Unit was located in Des Moines, Iowa until 1942 when they moved to Milwaukee, where they remained until the purchase unit was discontinued. Today there are scattered state forests in the southern tier of Iowa where the federal purchase units used to be located.

⁹⁰ Ferdinand A. Silcox, *Report of the Chief of the Forest Service, 1935*, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 18.)

⁹¹ Association of State Foresters, Ralph R. Widner, editor, *Forests and Forestry in the American States: A Reference Anthology*, [Missoula, Montana : The Association, 1968], p. 386-387.

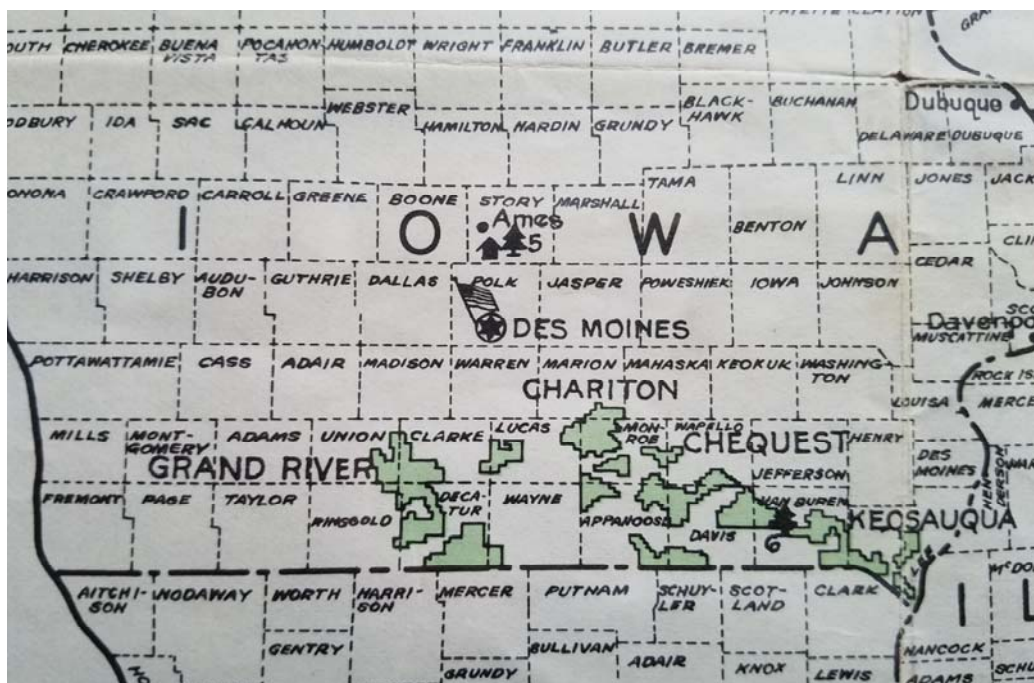


Figure 58: The four divisions of the Hawkeye Purchase Unit in Iowa as originally created in January of 1935 depicted on the map entitled, *National Forests of the North Central Region, Region 9*, compiled in April, 1937. In 1939, the Grand River Purchase Unit was abandoned; by 1956 the other three had also been terminated. The number 5 near the tree symbol near Ames, Iowa indicates the Ames Tree Nursery, Iowa State University. The Keosauqua Forest Tree Nursery operated by the Forest Service is indicated by the tree symbol next to the number 6 in Van Buren County, Iowa. Headquarters for the Hawkeye Purchase Unit is indicated by the flag as being located in Des Moines, Iowa.

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1) 1935, January 21 | National Forest Reservation Commission Decision | Four purchase units established in the State of Iowa: The Chariton Purchase Unit at 151,527 gross acres; the Grand River Purchase Unit, at 309,296 gross acres; Keosauqua Purchase Unit, at 123,681 gross acres; the Wapello Purchase Unit at 244,512 gross acres. |
| 2) 1935, February 28 | National Forest Reservation Commission Decision | Wapello Purchase Unit name changed to the Chequest Purchase Unit with the same boundaries to avoid confusion with the Wappapello Purchase Unit in Missouri established earlier on March 26, 1934. |
| 3) 1939, January 26 | National Forest Reservation Commission Decision | Grand River Purchase Unit abandoned. The Chariton Purchase Unit reduced to a gross area of 55,162 acres; the Chequest Purchase Unit reduced to a gross area of 123,349 acres; the Keosauqua Purchase Unit reduced to a gross area of 39,935 acres. |

4) 1956, April 17

National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision

Chariton Purchase Unit abandoned. The Chequest and the Keosauqua Purchase Units reduced to reflect only the area purchased, 1,776 acres on the Chequest and 2,573 acres on the Keosauqua, guaranteeing their imminent demise once the acreage was transferred to the State of Iowa.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Chariton Purchase Unit

Chariton Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from U.S.G.S. and county maps by W.F. Last, March, 1935; revised July, 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 54 x 46 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "Fifth Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa." Chariton is the county seat of Lucas County.

Holdings: NA

Chariton Purchase Unit, Marion, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne, and Appanoose Counties, State of Iowa.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; R.A.W. 2-6-35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Ottumwa, Iowa [Des Moines, Iowa]" applied with hand stamp.

Holdings: LC

Chariton Purchase Unit, Lucas and Monroe Counties, State of Iowa. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; R.A.W. 2-6-35; revised 2-16-39.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 25 x 18 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Des Moines, Iowa." Represents a reduction in the area of the Chariton Purchase Unit as ordered by the National Forest Reservation Commission on January 26, 1939.

Holdings: NA

Chequest Purchase Unit

Chequest Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from county maps by C.E. Riemenschneider March, 1935; revised July, 1935.

1935. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 59 x 64 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. "Preliminary Map." "5th Principal Meridian." "Supervisor's Headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa." Originally called the Wapello Purchase Unit. Chequest is a township in Van Buren County, close to the center of the purchase unit.

Holdings: LC; NA

Chequest Purchase Unit, Monroe, Wapello, Appanoose, Davis and Van Buren Counties, State of Iowa. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-6-35 R.A.W – J.O.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. “5th Principal Meridian.” “Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Des Moines, Iowa.”

Holdings: LC

Chequest Purchase Unit, Monroe, Wapello, Appanoose, Davis and Van Buren Counties, State of Iowa. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-6-35 R.A.W – J.O.; revised 2-16-39.

1939. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. “5th Principal Meridian.” “Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Des Moines, Iowa.” Reflects a reduction in the Chequest Purchase Unit area as ordered by the National Forest Reserve Commission, January 26, 1939.

Holdings: NA

Grand River Purchase Unit

Grand River Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from county maps by F.D. McGuire and C.E. Riemenschneider, May, 1935; revised July, 1935.

1935. Scale ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

58 x 67 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Preliminary Map.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.” “Supervisor’s Headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa.” Grand River is a town in northwest Decatur County at the center of the purchase unit.

Holdings: NA

Grand River Purchase Unit, Union, Clarke, Lucas, Ringgold, Decatur, and Wayne Counties, State of Iowa.

(Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; R.A.W. 2-1-35.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blueline print.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. “5th Principal Meridian.” “Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Des Moines, Iowa.” This unit was abandoned in January of 1939.

Holdings: LC; NA

Keosauqua Purchase Unit

Keosauqua Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from county maps by F.D. McGuire, March, 1935; revised, July 1935.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

45 x 58 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit, state park, state, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, railroads, trails, ranger stations and other selected structures, rivers, lakes, and streams. “Preliminary Map.” “Fifth Principal Meridian.” “Supervisor’s Headquarters at Des Moines, Iowa.” Keosauqua is the county seat of Van Buren County.

Holdings: LC; NA

Keosauqua Purchase Unit, Lee and Van Buren Counties, State of Iowa. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-6-35 J.O.

1935. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Ottumwa, Iowa [Des Moines, Iowa]" applied with hand stamp.

Holdings: LC

Keosauqua Purchase Unit, Lee and Van Buren Counties, State of Iowa. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 2-6-35 J.O.; revised 2-16-39.

[1939]. Scale, ca. 1:500,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

26 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows purchase unit, state, and county boundaries. Individual sections of Townships within purchase unit boundaries are numbered, thus highlighting the extent of the purchase unit itself. "5th Principal Meridian." "Office in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Des Moines, Iowa" Represents a reduction in the area of the Keosauqua Purchase Unit approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission on January 26, 1939.

Holdings: NA

**MASSABESIC EXPERIMENTAL FOREST, MAINE
1935-PRESENT**

The Massabesic Experimental Forest is part of the Northern Research Station of the Forest Service. It consists of 3,695 acres in two parcels in York County, Maine. The first land acquired for the Experimental Forest was purchased from Maine's Bates College. This land had been part of a 10,000-acre tract willed to the college by Benjamin Clark Jordan, an Alfred, Maine, lumberman who had died in 1912. The Maine Enabling Act approved by Governor Louis J. Brann on April 6, 1935, specifically limited purchases in York County, Maine to lands owned by the Bates College Estate. The lands (2,376 acres) were purchased on January 30, 1936 for \$12.00 per acre. It was thought at the time of the purchase that the "Bates College" area would be attached to the White Mountain Purchase Unit, however, the area was soon listed in the Commission's annual report for fiscal year 1936 and again in 1937 as the "Bates College Experimental Forest Purchase Unit." A new Enabling Act had passed by the Maine State Legislature and approved by the Governor on March 6, 1937, authorized the federal government to purchase an additional 3,000 acres in the Townships of Alfred, Lyman, Hollis, and Dayton, provided the land was situated within 1.5 miles of the Bates College purchase unit under the former enabling act. Under this moderate expansion, the Experimental Forest grew to its present size of 3,695 acres between 1937 and 1942. The National Forest Reservation Commission approved a new name for the experimental forest at its March 3, 1938 meeting and the Massabesic Experimental Forest was inaugurated. "Bates College," a private institution situated in Lewiston, Maine was not considered at the time as an especially appropriate name for this federally owned facility. Abenaki Indians called the area in which the experimental forest is located Massabesic, meaning "the place of much water," a reference to the region's lakes. Forest Service maps for this experimental forest and the area purchased could not be located, however, the area is shown on the 1:24,000-scale *Alfred Quadrangle* in the 7.5-minute topographic series issued by the U.S. Geological Survey. (see Figure 57 above for general location) The Northern Research Station has a brochure with a map of the Massabesic Experimental Forest found at this address: https://www.nrs.fs.fed.us/ef/local-resources/downloads/nrs_inf_22_12-massabesic-panels.pdf

ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|
| 1) 1936, January 30 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Bates College Experimental Forest Purchase
Unit established with a purchase of 2,376
acres from Bates College. |
| 2) 1938, March 3 | National Forest Reservation
Commission Decision | Bates College Experiment Forest Purchase
Unit name changed to the Massabesic
Experimental Forest Purchase Unit. |

NERSTRAND WOODS PURCHASE UNIT, MINNESOTA 1942-1976

The Nerstrand Woods is an island of hardwoods surrounded by a vast oak-savanna prairie of southeastern Minnesota and which now comprises the Nerstrand Big Woods State Park. Sugar maple, basswood, oak, hickory, aspen, elm, ash, and ironwood trees in uncommon diversity can be found within its 2,884 acres of state owned parkland. In the 1930s large lumber companies attempted to acquire the land for logging. However, the lots were divided among 169 owners, not all of whom even lived in Minnesota, and buying enough land to log commercially proved to be so complicated that each company that had attempted land acquisition in the woods gave up. This type of land acquisition, while difficult and time consuming, was common practice for the U.S. Forest Service and the National Forest Reservation Commission under the Weeks Law. At its December 3, 1941 meeting, conditional approval was given by the National Forest Reservation Commission to a Forest Service recommendation to establish an 800-acre area called the Nerstrand Woods Purchase Unit in Rice County, Minnesota. Approval of the new purchase unit, the Commission made clear, did not carry the obligation to approve any proposed individual purchase. The Commission could purchase only the acreage identified by the Minnesota State Conservation Commission. At that time, the State of Minnesota lacked funds to purchase this 800-acre tract from its 106 landowners, however, the State did own land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest that could be used in exchange under the "Exchange Act of 1925 (Public Law 68-591, 43 Stat. 1215). This arrangement had worked well with the State of Michigan where much land was first purchased by the Commission and then traded for state owned in-holdings within the boundaries of the national forests in Michigan.

By June 30, 1945, the Commission approved and had completed purchases of 460 acres at an average price of \$47.56 per acre. A bill officially authorizing Nerstrand Woods State Park passed the Minnesota State Legislature in 1945. A unique clause was inserted in the legislation giving the University of Minnesota the option to conduct forestry experiments in suitable park areas. A return to better economic times allowed the state of Minnesota's Department of Natural Resources, with a series of purchases begun in the 1950s, to acquire the remaining portions of the Nerstrand Woods. No other federal land acquisitions beyond the 460 acres took place. The annual reports of the National Forest Reservation Commission carried a listing for these 460 acres under the heading of "Minnesota State Forest - Nerstrand Woods" from 1942 until the Commission's termination in 1976 under the National Forest Management Act of 1976. It is no longer listed in Forest Service publications. No separate maps have been found for this purchase unit and the location and size of the state-owned tract or tracts within the Superior National Forest exchanged for the 460 acres acquired by the federal government has not been determined. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has a map of the present-day area at this address: https://files.dnr.state.mn.us/maps/state_parks/spk00241.pdf

ST. CROIX PURCHASE UNIT, MINNESOTA 1928-1930

In its report covering fiscal year 1928, the Commission expressed interest in the St. Croix River region of east-central Minnesota. After commenting that there existed in the State of Minnesota two national forests, the Superior and the Chippewa, "these two forests are typical parts of two of the major forest regions in the State; but there is another type not yet represented of which a good example is found in the extreme eastern central part of the State in Pine County, where examinations disclose the existence of an area of approximately 150,000 acres in serious need of protection, management, and restoration, but for which no provision is being made by any other agency."⁹² The Commission followed its examination of the area by creating the St. Croix Purchase Unit in Minnesota during its December 12, 1928 meeting on 183,540 acres in Pine and Carlton Counties. However, because of the inability to acquire lands under conditions acceptable to the federal government, due largely to the fact that 75% of the land within the St. Croix Purchase Unit was tax delinquent, together with other complications with the local county governments, the St. Croix Purchase Unit was eliminated and then replaced by the Mesaba Purchase Unit in St. Louis County, containing about 171,000 gross acres. The abandonment of the St. Croix Purchase Unit took place at the Commission's December 3, 1930 meeting. The abandonment of the unit, the Commission explained, was "because outstanding township bonds precluded the purchase of any considerable portion of the privately owned land within the unit."⁹³

⁹² National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1928*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1928), p. 36.

⁹³ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Report of the National Forest Reservation Commission for the year ended June 30, 1931*, (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1931), p. 29.

**SOURIS PURCHASE UNIT, NORTH DAKOTA
1935-PRESENT
and the
SHEYENNE PURCHASE UNIT, NORTH DAKOTA
1935-1956**

The National Forest Reservation Commission established two purchase units in North Dakota at its March 7, 1935 meeting. At the time they were established the state contained no Forest Service lands to manage, yet North Dakota had, since 1934, been shown on Forest Service maps as being administered by Region 9, headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Minutes of the March 7, 1935 meeting indicate that the Commission had established a “Unit A” and a “Unit B” each containing 200,000 gross acres. In the Commission’s annual report for the 1935 fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the units were identified as the Souris Purchase Unit named after the Souris (Mouse) River in Pierce and McHenry Counties at 471,910 gross acres and the Sheyenne Purchase Unit located in the southeastern part of the state at 292,531 gross acres, its name taken from the nearby Sheyenne River. 480 acres had been acquired in the Souris Purchase Unit by 1936 and by 1939 the area acquired had increased to 520 acres. However, after 1939 very few additional acres had been purchased in the Souris Purchase Unit and the Commission had not acquired any land in the Sheyenne Purchase Unit, no doubt due to the fact that the federal government had been acquiring submarginal farmland nearby. On April 17, 1956, the National Forest Reservation Commission, on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture, abolished both the Souris and the Sheyenne Purchase Unit.

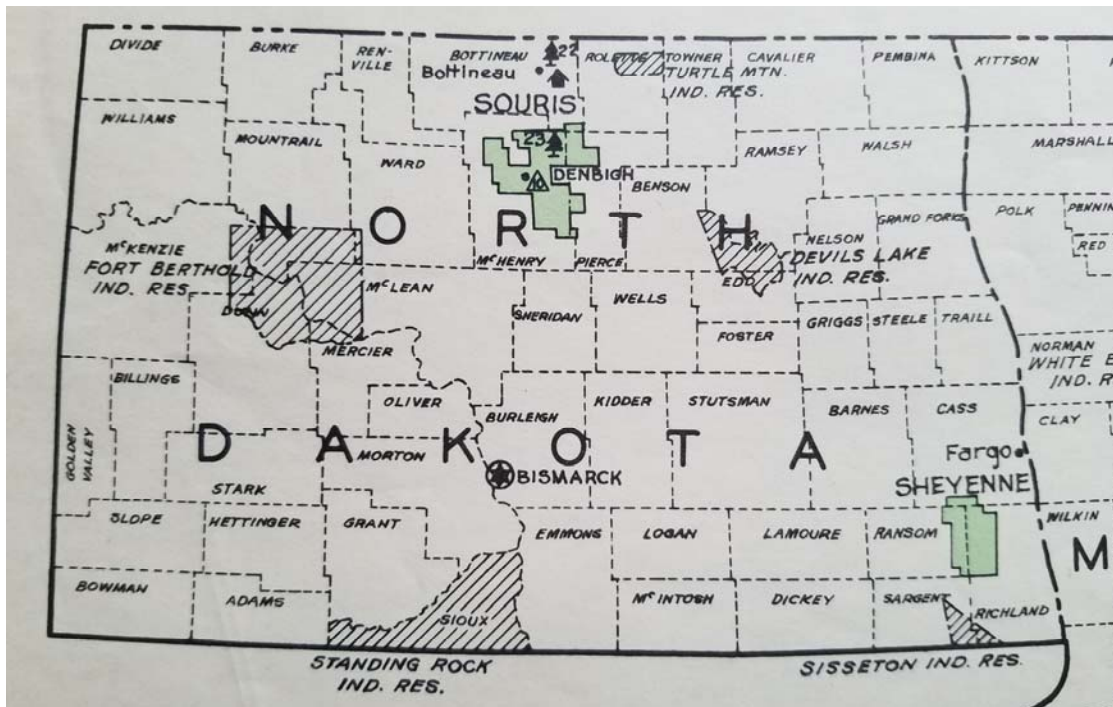


Figure 59: The Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units in North Dakota – situation as of April, 1937. The Denbigh Experimental Forest established in 1931 (no. 10 in triangle) remains within the heart of the former Souris Purchase Unit. The Sheyenne Purchase Unit was eliminated in 1956. It should not be confused with the Sheyenne National Grassland which was created in 1961 from the lands of the former Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-LU-6). Map also identifies the Bottineau (no. 22) and the Towner (no. 23) tree nurseries. Operated by the North Dakota Forest Service since 1951, the Towner Tree Nursery was established by the Forest Service in 1935 to supply the proposed Souris National Forest, with seedlings but was closed in 1942 due to exigencies of World War II and the fact that a Souris National Forest failed to become reality.

In the minutes of the Commission's April 17, 1956 meeting, concerning the discontinuation of the Souris and Sheyenne Purchase Units and others, it states, "With the exception of one small tract – a nursery site in North Dakota – no lands have been acquired in these units. Improvement in land use practices since the units were established and the desirability of concentrating available land acquisition resources in other units where consolidation of existing national forest lands is of high priority dictate removal of these units from the Weeks Law purchase program."⁹⁴

The Sheyenne Purchase Unit should not be mistaken for what later became the 70,446 acre Sheyenne National Grassland. This area was the former Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project (ND-LU-6) acquired under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and transferred to the care and management of the Forest Service in 1954. The purchase unit and the land utilization project did overlap in parts of Ransom and Richland Counties. The Sheyenne River Land Utilization Project was converted to National Grassland status on June 20, 1960 by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Denbigh Experimental Forest located in the heart of the Souris Purchase Unit, was established in 1931 on 40 acres of badly abused land just west of Towner in McHenry County, North Dakota. The area soon became part of the Shelterbelt project, which had as its goal, to plant a 100 mile wide "shelterbelt zone" from North Dakota to north Texas to reduce wind erosion and eliminate dust storms, as well as to provide local employment in the Great Depression with a jobs program. The Forest Service acquired 40 acres of the 636 in 1931, and the State of North Dakota retained control of the other 596 acres. In 1971, the Forest Service acquired the entire tract. The creation of the Experimental Forest in 1931 influenced the Forest Service to propose the larger (Souris) purchase unit of almost 480,000 acres around the Denbigh Experimental Forest. Today the Forest Service's reference *Land Areas of the National Forest System* still lists a Souris Purchase Unit of 105 acres and a Denbigh Purchase Unit of 599 acres, of which 595 acres are noted as being federally owned. Both purchase units were mapped by Region 9 cartographer Joseph M. Oswald cited below.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAPPING

Sheyenne Purchase Unit, Cass, Ransom and Richland Counties, State of North Dakota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 3-13-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota." Jurisdiction for the state of North Dakota was transferred from the Northern Region to the North Central Region in 1934 and was transferred back to the Northern Region in 1966.

Holdings: NA

Souris Purchase Unit, Bottineau, McHenry and Pierce Counties, State of North Dakota. (Administrative map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 9; 3-13-35 J.O.

[1935]. Scale, ca. 1:400,000. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 26 x 20 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows purchase unit and county boundaries. "5th Principal Meridian." "Officer in charge, U.S. Forest Service, Bismarck, North Dakota." Jurisdiction over Forest Service lands in the state of North Dakota was transferred from the Northern Region to the North Central Region in 1934 and was transferred back to the Northern Region in 1965.

Holdings: NA

YOUGHIOGHENY PURCHASE UNIT, MARYLAND 1911-1926

This purchase area was one of the very first 13 established by the National Forest Reservation Commission at its inaugural meeting of March 27, 1911. Compared to the other 12 initial units established that day, the Youghiogheny was quite small at 80,259 acres. The purchase area was located entirely in Maryland's far western Garrett County along the Youghiogheny River, a tributary to the Monongahela River, between Oakland and Friendsville, Maryland. As no lands had been purchased in this unit and since it was doubtful if any would be in the future, the Commission abandoned the Youghiogheny Purchase

⁹⁴ National Forest Reservation Commission, *Records of the National Forest Reservation Commission, 1911-1975, Minutes of the April 17, 1956 Meeting*, Record Group 95.2.3, College Park, Md.: National Archives and Records Administration.

Unit at its January 7, 1926 meeting. On April 26, 1927, the State of Maryland repealed the Act of Consent that it had passed on April 1, 1908, ending all authority for federal purchases of forest land in the state. No maps specifically of the unit itself have been discovered. An outline of the Youghiogheny Purchase Unit can be seen in Figure 2 and 14 above.

IX. Special Area Mapping

A. Wilderness Areas

Canoe Routes, Superior National Forest, Minnesota. (Forest visitor pamphlet and map) 1953.

See under Superior National Forest listings for this earlier map of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area.

Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1958. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 52*

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1958. Scale, ca. 1:350,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 41 x 89 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Superior National Forest lands shown in yellow, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in green, canoe routes, improved recreation areas, and points of scenic and historic interest shown in red, major lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, ranger stations, road numbers, rivers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in green. Map has, "Note: - The Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest is protected by Airspace Reservation established by Executive Order 10092 dated January 17, 1949."

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, drawing of two men in a canoe in a forested landscape. Panel drawing accented in green on one printing; black & white on another. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Duluth, Minn."

Holdings: Univ. of California, Berkeley; Minnesota Historical Society; LC

OCLC: 214286435

Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1958. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture (Republic) Milwaukee 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:633,600. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 48 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Superior National Forest lands shown in yellow, Boundary Waters Canoe Area boundary shown in green, canoe routes, improved recreation areas, and points of scenic and historic interest shown in red, major lakes shown in blue. Also shows national forest, Indian Reservation, International, and county boundaries, towns and settlements, roads, ranger stations, road numbers, rivers, and streams. Includes "Key Map" of the region highlighting the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in green. Map has, "Note: - The Boundary Waters Canoe Area of the Superior National Forest is protected by Airspace Reservation established by Executive Order 10092 dated January 17, 1949."

Text, illustrations, and descriptions of canoe routes on verso. Panel title: *Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of two men beaching a canoe. Title panel also has, "Forest Supervisor, Duluth, Minn."

Holdings: Minnesota Historical Society

OCLC: 9507016

Boundary Waters Canoe Area, Superior National Forest, Minnesota, 1965. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled and drafted at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1965.

1965. Scale, ca. 1:650,000. No geographical coordinates or Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 26 x 42 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows accessible lakes in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in purple, other water features in blue, non-Forest Service lands in pale yellow, Canada in gray. Also shows national forest, International, and county boundaries, boundaries of the Boundary Waters Canoe Area, roads and road numbers, and fire lookout towers. Includes "Key Map" showing the location of the Superior National Forest in the state of Minnesota. "6-29-65." Identifies "lakes in BWCA directly accessible from points outside the BWCA."

Holdings: Colorado School of Mines; Minnesota Historical Society

OCLC: 38138394

Map of the Great Gulf Wild Area, White Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

[1962?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown on cream paper. 22 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Great Gulf Wild Area highlighted. Also shows grant lines, populated places, roads, trails, Appalachian Trail, cog railway, shelters, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text.

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Great Gulf Wild Area in the White Mountain National Forest.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color photograph of mountain vista with figure of a hiker in the foreground.

Holdings: personal collection

Map of the Great Gulf Wilderness Area, White Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

[1965?] Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown on cream paper. 22 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures and spot heights.

Great Gulf Wilderness Area highlighted. Also shows grant lines, populated places, roads, trails, Appalachian Trail, cog railway, shelters, rivers, lakes, and streams. Includes text.

Text and one-color illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Great Gulf Wilderness Area in the White Mountain National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color photograph of mountain vista with figure of a hiker in the foreground.

Holdings: personal collection

Green Mountain National Forest, Lye Brook Wilderness, June, 1975. (Forest visitor map)

[Green Mountain National Forest]

1975. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

33 x 34 cm., on sheet, 43 x 36 cm., often seen folded to 11 x 18 cm. Relief shown by contours and spot heights. (contour interval 20 feet).

National forest land shown in grey. Also shows wilderness area and county boundaries, wilderness entry points (indicated by number), Appalachian and Long Trails along with all other trail, roads, railroads, towns and settlements, trail shelters, rivers, lakes and streams. Base map, reduced U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute 1:24,000-scale topographic map.

Descriptive typescript text on verso. No panel title and no illustrations.

Holdings: personal collection

B. Special Areas

Allegheny Reservoir, Penna, & New York: 16 September 1966. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District; Allegheny National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1966. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 43 cm., on sheet, 56 x 43 cm., folded to 10 x 22 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows Allegheny Reservoir, Kinzua Dam, Allegheny National Forest, Allegany State Park and vicinity map. Water features shown in blue; recreation sites numbered in red and boat launching sites lettered in red. Includes listing of recreation sites and boat launching sites keyed to the map.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title.

Holdings: Pennsylvania State Univ.

OCLC: 317060408

Alvin Creek Multiple Use Demonstration Area Auto Tour & Labeled Foot Trails, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin.

(Forest visitor map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Northland Printing & Office Supply Co. Rhinelander, Wis. - 1962.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:31,680. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 19 cm, on sheet, 23 x 40 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National Forest land shown in green. Also shows roads and road numbers, marshes, auto tour stops, points of interest, trails, abandoned logging roads and railroads, picnic tables, rivers and streams. Includes text and illustrations.

Text, location map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Alvin Creek Forest Tour, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin.*

Panel illustration, uncaptioned, sepia photograph of a forest road with automobile in foreground.

Holdings: personal collection

Bell Smith Springs Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Shawnee National Forest, Ranger District, Vienna, Illinois

1965? Scale indeterminable. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Red & white. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Map shows roads, trails, and visitor facilities with illustrations.

Text and location map on verso. Panel title: *The Bell Smith Recreation Area, Shawnee National Forest.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (red) photograph of water carved rock formations.

Holdings: personal collection

Big Pine Forest Trail. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest.

[1970] Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Lake depths shown by contours.

Shows roads and locations of selected points of interest, shown pictorially, along the quarter-mile Big Pine forest trail.

Also shows roads and selected sites. Inspiration Point is located on Pike Bay, Cass Lake on the Chippewa National Forest.

Text, location map, color illustration, and visitor information on verso.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 1128185605

Boulder Lake Forest Trail. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; VJM. 11-9-62. Agriculture – Harris Lithography – Rhinelander, Wisconsin – 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:4,200. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 19 x 22 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by form lines.

Boulder Lake Forest Trail shown in red, forest plantations and tree species examples along the trail shown in green,

Boulder Lake shown in gray tone. Also shows roads, marshes, secondary trails, and visitor facilities.

Text and "location map" on verso. Panel title: *Boulder Lake Forest Trail, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (sepia) photograph of Boulder Lake.

Holdings: personal collection

Butternut Lake Forest Trail. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1962 Harris Lithography Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

1962. Scale, ca. 1:3,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Swamplands, points of interest, roads, parking lots, picnic sites, and drawings shown in green. Butternut Lake and Creek shown in blue. Butternut Lake Forest Trails shown in black. Includes illustration.

Text and location map on verso. Panel title: *Butternut Lake Forest Trail, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (dark green) photograph of the trail entering the woods.

Holdings: personal collection

Cranberry Glades Botanical Area, Monongahela National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1970?] Scale not provided. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 30 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated. New editions of this brochure published in 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1993.

Shows Forest Service road 102, parking lot, and route of the trail through the botanical area. Includes spring and summer color guide to the plants and one color (red) photographs of plants and scenes of the area. Map title from panel title.

Text, drawings, illustrations of the plants and animals in the botanical area, and location map giving directions to the area.

Holdings: Texas Tech Univ. Library

OCLC (Book): 1090680302

Davisville Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Clark National Forest, District Ranger, Potosi, Missouri.

[1964?] No sale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue and white. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows road network and tourist facilities in the recreation area, campgrounds overlooks, and trails. Text, location map, and photograph on verso. Panel title: *The Davisville Recreation Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) view of figures in the wading area of Huzzah Creek. Holdings: personal collection

Dolly Copp Recreation Area [New Hampshire]. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eastern Region, 1940.

1940. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white. 20 x 38 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not shown. Map reprinted and reissued in 1953 with "Agriculture – Philadelphia."

Depicts the Dolly Copp Recreation Area along the Peabody River by showing location of N.H. State Highway No. 16, roads within the recreation area, picnic places, playing fields, swimming pool area, campsites, trails, drinking water sources and other services, meadows, and woods. Includes typescript text.

Typescript text on verso. Panel title: *Dolly Copp Recreation Area in White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire & Maine*. Panel illustration, captioned, black & white photograph, "Swimming Pool Field." Author information from title panel.

Reference (1953 reprint): *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 708 (January 1954), page 46.

Holdings: NA; NAL

Eleven Point Scenic River, Mark Twain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Mark Twain National Forest, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:190,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 36 x 42 cm, folded to, 26 x 13 cm.

National Forest land within the boundaries of the 44.4-mile National Scenic River shown in beige. Also shows Scenic River boundaries, state boundary, campgrounds, access points, springs, populated places, roads, tributary rivers and other streams. Includes "Floater's Guide." "July 1970."

Text, drawings, and one-color illustrations (brown) on verso. Panel title: *Eleven Point Scenic River*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color (brown) of a portion of the Eleven Point River, one of the first of eight initial units of the National Scenic River System, established by law in 1968.

Holdings: personal collection

The German Ridge Recreation Area, Hoosier National Forest. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

Hoosier National Forest, District Ranger, Tell City, Indiana. Agriculture – Olsen Publishing – Milwaukee, Wis. – 1964.

1964. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Map shows the German Ridge Recreation Area outside Tell City, Indiana in the southernmost area of the Hoosier National Forest. Map shows roads, trails, picnic tables, firewood locations, lakes and streams, and numbered points of interest along Cliffside Trail, keyed to the map. Oriented with north to the left. The German Ridge Recreation Area was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during 1939 and 1940.

Brown & white photograph, text, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, brown & white photograph of people on the shore of German Ridge Lake.

Holdings: personal collection

Greeley Ponds Scenic Area, White Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Grey and black. 19 x 12 cm., on sheet, 20 x 27 cm., folded to 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Highlights Greeley Ponds Scenic Area and shows the Kancamagus highway, unpaved roads, trails, scenic vistas, picnic areas, and streams. Includes descriptive text.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title: *Greeley Ponds Scenic Area in the White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of a forest vista.

Holdings: personal collection

Imp Lake Multiple Land Use Demonstration Area. (Forest visitor map)

[U.S. Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest]. Agriculture (News Record Printing Co. Ironwood, Mich.) 1962. 1962. Scale, ca. 1:33,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 19 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Watershed divides, marshland, lakes, and streams shown in blue, tour stops and foot trail shown in red. Also shows, roads, trails, pipe lines, Indian trail route, and abandoned railroad lines. The forest tour is meant to show the visitor the Multiple Use management of the national forests. Includes text, black & white photograph, and "Area Map" below the main map.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Imp Lake Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one color (blue) photograph of canoes on Imp Lake.

Holdings: personal collection

Imp Lake Multiple Land Use Demonstration Area. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

[U.S. Forest Service, Ottawa National Forest]. Agriculture – McGregor Litho, Inc., Park Falls, Wis. – 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:33,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 21 x 19 cm., on sheet 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

Watershed divides, marshland, lakes, and streams shown in blue, tour stops and foot trail shown in red. Also shows, roads, trails, pipe lines, Indian trail route, and abandoned railroad lines. The forest tour is meant to show the visitor the Multiple Use management of the national forests. Includes text, black & white photograph, and "Area Map" on back folded panel.

Text and black & white photographs on verso. Panel title: *Imp Lake Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one color (blue) photograph of canoes on Imp Lake.

Holdings: personal collection

Indian River Country [Michigan]. (Forest visitor map)

Hiawatha National Forest.

[1972] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white on light green paper. 41 x 23 cm., on sheet, 51 x 23 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Shows the Indian River Country from Indian Lake near Manistique, Michigan to the headwaters of Indian River. A recreation map, it shows roads, scenic roads, hiking trails, boat landings and other facilities, resort areas, Michigan state parks, campgrounds, and scenic boating waterways. Includes "Proximity Map" with the area shown on the main map overlaying the Hiawatha National Forest.

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 940 (May 1973), page 54.

Holdings: NA

Inspiration Point Forest Trail. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Chippewa National Forest.

1970. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 21 cm. Relief not indicated. Lake depths shown by contours.

Shows roads and locations of selected points of interest, shown pictorially, along the half-mile Inspiration Point forest trail.

Also shows roads and selected sites. Inspiration Point is located on the south side of Lake Winnibigoshish on the Chippewa.

Text, location map, color illustration, and visitor information on verso.

Holdings: Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 1128185451

The Kancamagus Highway in the White Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

[1964?]. Scale, ca 1:100,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown on white. 12 x 40 cm., on sheet, 23 x 51 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Shows the Kancamagus Highway, now the Kancamagus Scenic Byway, from Lincoln to Conway, New Hampshire, national forest boundaries, other highways, towns and villages, major ponds and peaks, and indicates locations of various attractions such as scenic areas, overlooks, campgrounds, and picnic sites. The road is also known as one of the best fall foliage trips in New England. The highway opened in 1959. Brochure reformatted and reissued [1968?] printed in a burnt orange color and printed by the Village Press, Inc., Concord, N.H. Also reprinted in [1970?] in red by Capital Offset Co. Text, "Area Map," and one-color (brown or orange or red) illustrations on verso. Panel title: *The Kancamagus Highway*.

Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of a Native American by his campfire pointing to the sky.

Holdings: Syracuse Univ.

OCLC: 710981926

Kimball Creek Hunting Unit and Snowmobile Trail, Wisconsin. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1966. Scale, ca. 1:45,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Includes text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kimball Creek, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin.*

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 52785917

Kimball Creek Snowmobile Trail, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1966?] Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue & white.

28 x 22 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

On a Forest Service base map with a public land grid, shows the route of the Kimball Creek Snowmobile Trail, mileages between points on the trail, roads, parking areas, Three Lakes Ranger Station, roads, rivers, lakes and streams.

Includes text on verso. Panel title: *Nicolet National Forest, Kimball Creek Trail.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, blue & white drawing of a couple on a snowmobile.

Holdings: Univ. of Wisconsin Milwaukee Libraries, American Geographical Society Library

OCLC: 52785959

Kimball Creek Unit, Hunt, Hike, Snowmobile. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Nicolet National Forest. 6 – 69. *GPO 1971 750-216.

1971. No scale provided. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Black & white.

25 x 19 cm., folded to 22 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows several types of roads and trails, bogs and marshes, parking areas, gravel pits, and bulletin board locations, rivers, lakes and streams.

Includes text, location map, and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Kimball Creek Trail, Hunt, Hike, Snowmobile.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photographs of a hunter and a family with a snowmobile divided by the title.

Holdings: personal collection

Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Penna., & New York. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District; Allegheny National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; Summer 1968.

1968. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 43 cm., on sheet, 55 x 42 cm., folded to 9 x 22 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Allegheny National Forest, Allegany State Park and vicinity map. Water features shown in blue, recreation sites numbered in red and boat launching sites lettered in red. Includes listing of recreation sites and boat launching sites keyed to the map.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title.

Holdings: personal collection

Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Penna., & New York. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District; Allegheny National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 1970.

1970. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 43 cm., on sheet, 55 x 42 cm., folded to 9 x 22 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Allegheny National Forest, Allegany State Park and vicinity map. Water features shown in blue, recreation sites numbered in red and boat launching sites lettered in red. Includes listing of recreation sites and boat launching sites keyed to the map.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title.

Holdings: Commonwealth Library (Pennsylvania)

OCLC: 37383924

Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Penna., & New York. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District; Allegheny National Forest, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; revised 1972.

1972. Scale not given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 46 x 43 cm., on sheet, 55 x 42 cm., folded to 9 x 22 cm. Relief not indicated.

Shows Kinzua Dam, Allegheny Reservoir, Allegheny National Forest, Allegany State Park and vicinity map. Water features shown in blue, recreation sites numbered in red and boat launching sites lettered in red. Includes listing of recreation sites and boat launching sites keyed to the map.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned drawing of red fish and blue bubbles.

Holdings: Univ. of Pittsburgh

OCLC: 34779761

Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

Wayne National Forest, Ohio. Agriculture – MacGregor Litho. Inc., Park Falls, Wis. – 1964.

1964. Scale, ca. 1:42,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 18 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

On a green background, Lake Vesuvius is shown in blue. Also shows roads, campgrounds, trails, beach access, picnic grounds, visitor information center, and the location of the historic Vesuvius iron furnace. Includes description of four hiking trails. A large CCC camp at Vesuvius provided the labor to construct the Vesuvius Lake dam and recreation area at the site of the old Vesuvius iron furnace. “Wayne National Forest, District Ranger, Ironton, Ohio.”

Text, illustrations, and vicinity map on verso. Panel title: *The Lake Vesuvius Recreation Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) photograph of the Vesuvius iron furnace.

Holdings: personal collection

Land and Man Forest Trail, Hapgood Pond Recreation Area, Green Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont. Wall Printing Co., Manchester Center, Vt. 14M, 7-1-67.

1967. Scale, ca. 1 inch = approximately 325 feet. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. One color printing on green paper. 23 x 20 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map centered on Hapgood Pond and shows roads, parking, campground, picnic ground, and highlights the Land and Man Forest Trail. This area is part of the first tract of land acquired by the Forest Service forming the nucleus of the Green Mountain National Forest. Trail length eight-tenths of a mile.

Map forms the center of the 12 page booklet that includes text, trail guide, and photographs. Panel title; *Land and Man Forest Trail, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one color (green) photograph of a family on the trail. Location map found on the back of the folded booklet.

Holdings: personal collection

Marble Creek Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Clark National Forest, District Ranger, Fredericktown, Missouri.

[1964?] No sale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green and white. 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows roads, trails, campgrounds overlooks, and drawing of a turkey vulture and photograph of a family on the trail.

Text, location map, and photographs on verso. Panel title: *The Marble Creek Recreation Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) view of a rocky portion of Marble Creek.

Holdings: personal collection

Oakwood Bottoms Greentree Reservoir, Shawnee National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

[1967?] Scale, ca. 1:24,400. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. One color. 40 x 23 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated. Reprinted in 1970 with “10/70.”

Shows reservoir boundaries, compartment levees and numbers, roads, railroads, power lines, parking places, wells, areas under construction surrounded by drawings of ducks and recreation pursuits. “The Big Muddy Picnic Ground and the Turkey Bayou Campground are scheduled for completion by the summer of 1968.” From the pamphlet’s text.

Text and location map on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (brown) drawing of ducks and flight and on the water in a forest setting.

Holdings (1970): Illinois State Library; Southern Illinois Univ.

OCLC: 457179426

Oconto River Forest Tour, Nicolet National Forest, Wisconsin. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service. Agriculture – Harris Lithography – Rhinelander, Wisconsin – 1963.

1963. Scale, ca. 1:42,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 23 x 20 cm., on sheet, 23 x 41 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

National Forest land shown in green, burn areas shown in light green, lakes shown in blue. Also shows road and road numbers, auto tour route and stops, trails, abandoned railroad routes, marshes, and various branches of the Oconto River. Text, location map, and illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned one-color (dark blue) illustration of a waterfall on the Oconto River.

Holdings: personal collection

Pine Hills Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Shawnee National Forest, District Ranger, Murphysboro and Jonesboro, Illinois.

1965? Scale indeterminable. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Green & white. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Map shows the recreation area, La Rue Scenic Area, roads, trails and visitor's facilities. Also has a detailed illustrated map of the Inspiration Point Forest Trail.

Text, trail guide, and location map on verso. Panel title: *The Pine Hills Recreation Area, Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) photograph of a forested road.

Holdings: personal collection

Pinkham Notch Scenic Area, White Mountain National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:50,000. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 20 x 19 cm., on sheet, 23 x 40 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Highlights the Pinkham Notch Scenic Area and shows roads, trails, Appalachian Trail, cog railway, purchase and grant boundaries, rivers and lakes with text and photographs on either side of the map.

Text and illustrations on verso. Panel title: *Pinkham Notch Scenic Area in the White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire – Maine.* Panel illustration: "Glen Ellis Falls in the Pinkham Notch Scenic Area."

Holdings: personal collection

Rail 'N' River Forest Trail, Passaconaway Information Center, White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire.

(Forest visitor map)

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire. Agriculture – Evans Printing Company – Concord, New Hampshire.

[1975?]. Scale, ca. 1:140 (1 inch = 153 feet). No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grids. Black & white. 16 x 20 cm., on sheet, 23 x 60 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not indicated.

Map shows the route of the half mile Rail 'n' River Forest trail from the Passaconaway Information Center off the Kancamagus Highway to the Swift River and back to the Information Center. Includes trail log, illustrations, and text.

Panel title: *Rail 'n River Forest Trail, White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned black & white photograph of a pair of hikers at the start of the trail.

Holdings: 64 libraries

OCLC (book): 2435735

Rim Rock Forest Trail. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

Shawnee National Forest. Agriculture (MacGregor Litho, Park Falls, Wis.) 1965.

1965. Scale indeterminable. No geographic or public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown & white. 23 x 20 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief shown pictorially.

Map shows the circular Rim Rock Forest Trail from the parking lot off Forest Highway 17, Karber's Ridge Road, to the observation platform and stairs. "Trail length ¾ mile." Trail features shown pictorially.

Text, trail guide, and location map on verso. Panel title: *Rim Rock Forest Trail, Shawnee National Forest, Illinois.* Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (brown) photograph of three hikers on the trail. The interpretive trail was constructed during the winter of 1962 and Spring of 1963 with the assistance of funds contributed by the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and dedicated May 15, 1963.

Holdings: personal collection

Rocky Gorge Scenic Area. (Forest visitor map)

Eastern Region, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture – Capital Offset Co., Concord, N.H.

[1965?]. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Brown on yellow paper. 19 x 12 cm., on sheet, 20 x 27 cm., folded to 20 x 14 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

Highlights Rocky Gorge Scenic Area along the Kancamagus highway, other roads, and streams. Includes descriptive text.

Text and photographs on verso. Panel title: *Rocky Gorge Scenic Area in the White Mountain National Forest*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned photograph of the falls on the Swift River.

Holdings: personal collection

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, Monongahela National Forest. (Forest visitor map)

Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Elkins, West Virginia.

1969. Scale, ca. 1:126,720. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 43 x 39 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief shown by hachures.

National forest lands shown in green, private land within National Forest boundaries shown uncolored, main roads and road numbers shown in red, national recreation area boundaries shown in gray, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest and county boundaries, towns and settlements, trails, minor roads, recreation sites, and range stations.

Text and one-color (blue) illustrations on verso. Title (above) is the panel title; no inside title provided. Author information (above) from the title panel. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of a family of three on a rock promontory taking in a view of fall foliage.

Holdings: Univ. of Florida; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Pennsylvania State Univ.

OCLC: 11831599

Silver Mines Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map) *See Figure 28*

Clark National Forest, District Ranger, Fredericktown, Missouri.

[1964?] No sale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Blue and white. 23 x 21 cm., on sheet 23 x 31 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows road network and tourist facilities in the recreation area, campsite, overlooks, trails, prospect pits, drawings of wildlife, flora, and Einstein Silver Mine entrance, and photograph “Along Silver Mines trail.” Text examines the history and geology of the Silver Mines area.

Text, location map, and photograph on verso. Panel title: *The Silver Mines Recreation Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (blue) view of the dam across the St. Francis River.

Holdings: personal collection

Sutton Buff Recreation Area. (Forest visitor map)

Clark National Forest, District Ranger, Centerville, Missouri.

[1964?] No sale given. No geographic coordinates. No public land (Township & Range) grid. Green and white. 23 x 21 cm., folded to 23 x 10 cm. Relief not shown.

Map shows roads in the recreation area, campground, trails, the course of the West Fork of the Black River, and drawings local wildlife,

Text, location map, and photograph on verso. Panel title: *The Sutton Bluff Recreation Area*. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, one-color (green) view of a hiker on the Sutton Bluff trail.

Holdings: personal collection

Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1967. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Geological Survey maps.

1967. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°25' – W89°10'/N46°16' – N46°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 50 cm., on sheet, 45 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green, parking areas, canoe routes, portages, boat access and other recreation site information shown in red, lakes where “Trophy and other fish” regulations apply shown in purple, lakes where “Fish for fun” regulations apply shown in light blue as are other water features. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, populated places, railroads, roads and road numbers, hiker trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes “Key Map” of the Michigan/Wisconsin region highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest in green and the Sylvania Recreation Area in black, fishing regulations, and color illustrations. “Forest Service Map Class A.” Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian. Also issued in a “Fisherman’s Map” edition by the Forest Service in cooperation with the Michigan Department of Conservation with special fishing regulations for 1967.

Text and black & white illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of man in a canoe fishing.

Holdings: Univ. of Michigan; Southern Methodist Univ.

OCLC: 35060565

Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1968. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised 1968.

1968. Scale, 1:63,360. W89°25' – W89°10'/N46°16' – N46°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 50 cm., on sheet, 45 x 61 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green, parking areas, canoe routes, portages, boat access and other recreation site information shown in red, lakes where "Trophy and other fish" regulations apply shown in purple, lakes where "Fish for fun" regulations apply shown in bright blue, "Research lakes" shown in pink, water features shown in light blue. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, populated places, railroads, roads and road numbers, hiker trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest in green and the Sylvania Recreation Area in black, fishing regulations, and color illustrations. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text, black & white illustrations, and oblique aerial photograph (green) on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of man in a canoe fishing. "Ottawa National Forest, Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: 10 libraries

OCLC: 35065958

Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1970. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service; compiled at the Regional Office, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1967 from U.S. Geological Survey maps; revised 1970.

1970. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. W89°25' – W89°10'/N46°16' – N46°09'. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 25 x 50 cm., folded to 23 x 11 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green, parking areas, canoe routes, portages, boat access and other recreation site information shown in red, lakes where "Trophy and other fish" regulations apply shown in purple, lakes where "Fish for fun" regulations apply shown in bright blue, "Research lakes" shown in pink, other water features shown in light blue. Also shows national forest and state boundaries, populated places, railroads, roads and road numbers, hiker trails, and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of the Great Lakes region highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest in green and the Sylvania Recreation Area in black, fishing regulations, and color illustrations. "Forest Service Map Class A." Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text, black & white illustrations, and oblique aerial photograph on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of man in a canoe fishing. Panel title also has: "Ottawa National Forest, Ironwood, Michigan."

Reference : *Monthly Catalog* (U.S. GPO) No. 914 (March 1971), page 57.

Holdings: Univ. of Idaho; Univ. of Chicago; Northern Illinois Univ.; Simon Fraser Univ. (British Columbia); LC; NA

OCLC: 5499003

Sylvania Recreation Area, Ottawa National Forest, Michigan, 1974. (Forest visitor map)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

1974. Scale, ca. 1:63,360. No geographic coordinates. Public land (Township & Range) grid. Color. 22 x 29 cm., folded to 14 x 8 cm. Relief not indicated.

National forest land shown in green, canoe routes, portages, campsites and other recreation site information shown in red, water features shown in blue. Also shows national forest, recreation area, and state boundaries, populated places, railroads, roads and road numbers, hiking trails, railroads and Forest Service administrative facilities. Includes "Key Map" of the Michigan/Wisconsin region highlighting the location of the Ottawa National Forest in green and the Sylvania Recreation Area in black and text. Public land grid based on the Michigan Meridian.

Text and color illustrations on verso. Panel title same as inside title. Panel illustration, uncaptioned, color photograph of man in a canoe fishing. Title panel also has, "Ironwood, Michigan."

Holdings: Univ. of Arizona; Univ. of California, Berkeley; Univ. of Georgia; Univ. of Illinois; Northwestern Univ.; New York Public Library; Univ. of Central Oklahoma; Univ. of Washington; LC

OCLC: 5449794

X. Index to Cartographers

A. U.S. Forest Service

Acker, Sara Lillian. S. L. Acker. S. L. A. (Washington Headquarters Office) Active 1912 to 1941, Sara L. Acker worked on maps for all Forest Service areas and is found in the 1910 and following editions of the Washington, D.C. city directories. Later editions of the city directories list her name as “S. Lillian Acker,” but in all cases, employed as “draftsman” for the Forest Service. Her last map credit was for tracing the Sequoia National Forest of 1941.

Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1928, revised by
Monongahela National Forest, 1928, revised by
Superior National Forest Folio, traced by
White Mountain Proclamation diagram, 1929, traced by
White Mountain National Forest, 1924, traced by (1929)

Adams, Herbert E. H. E. A. (White Mountain National Forest, Ammonoosuc Ranger District, Littleton, New Hampshire) Adams is listed in the November 1936 edition of the *Directory* issued by the U.S. Forest Service as being a district ranger on the White Mountain National Forest. The Ammonoosuc Ranger District had, in 1936, just changed its name from the Twin Mountain Ranger District the same year that Adams joined the staff of the White Mountain National Forest. Adams is credited with two maps in the map portfolio covering the Pinkham Notch area from North Conway along state route 16 to Gorham

White Mountain National Forest, Section Maps, 1936, compiled by

***G. I. B.** (C.C.C. enrollee) (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Unknown Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee.

Huron National Forest, 1936, drawn by

Ball, Donald R. D. R. Ball. (Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Ranger District, Washburn, Wisconsin) Donald R. Ball served from 1929 to 1933 as the ranger in charge of the Moquah Purchase Unit headquartered in Washburn, Wisconsin. When the Nicolet National Forest was proclaimed on March 2, 1933, the Moquah Purchase Unit became the Moquah Ranger District of the Nicolet National Forest and Ball served as its first District Ranger. On November 13, 1933, the Moquah Ranger District was transferred to the newly established Chequamegon National Forest, whereupon, Ball's name no longer appears in Forest Service directories. Ball later served as the Forest Supervisor of Nicolet National Forest in Rhinelander, Wisconsin in the late 1940s and in the 1950s as Chief of the Division of Operations (Assistant Regional Forester) for the California Region (Region 5).

Moquah Purchase Unit [Nicolet National Forest], 1931, compiled by
Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Division, 1933, compiled by

Bishop, L. L. Forest Service directories from April, 1924 to April, 1933 indicate that L. L. Bishop was the Forest Supervisor on the Allegheny National Forest, and could have been appointed Supervisor earlier than 1924. He was well positioned to write the descriptive text on the back of the 1930 forest visitor map for the Allegheny National Forest. By the time the July, 1934 Forest Service *Directory* was published, Bishop had moved south to Texas to manage the four new purchase units established in the State on March 24, 1934. The January, 1939 issue of the *Directory* shows that Bishop had been promoted and moved to Atlanta to become the Southern Region's Assistant Regional Forester for Recreation and Lands. Attempts to attach full names to the initials “L.L.” proved to be fruitless. The 1930 Census roll for Warren County, Pennsylvania, Bishop's duty station, uses the name L.L. Bishop, head of household age 42. All entries in Forest Service directories use “L.L.”

Allegheny National Forest, Pennsylvania, 1930, forest visitor map, text on verso by

Bowman, Rosemarie. R. Bowman. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Between the publication of the 1953/54 edition and the 1955 edition of *Wright's Milwaukee (Wisconsin) City Directory*, the former Ms. Rosemarie Reuter, a draftsman with the U.S. Forest Service married Mr. William T. Bowman, an engineer. The 1955 edition of the Milwaukee city directory calls attention to this change by adding "Mrs." to Bowman's name. By 1957 her name was no longer recorded in the Milwaukee city directory.

Chequamegon National Forest (Medford Ranger District), Wisconsin, 1955, drafted by

Buckman, Louis H. L. H. Buckman L. H. B. (Washington Headquarters Office) The first time Buckman's name can be found in the Washington, D.C. city directory was in 1914 when he was listed as being a "clerk" with the Forest Service. By 1917 "clerk" had been replaced with "draftsman" as his occupation. Between 1919 and 1922 Buckman was employed once again as a "clerk" but this time working for the Census Office with the federal Department of Commerce. Between 1923 and 1926 he disappeared from the pages of the Washington, D.C. city directory only to reappear in 1927 again as a "draftsman" with the Department of Agriculture. He continued in this capacity well into the 1940s as his map record shows with map credits for forests in Regions 4, 6, 8, and 9.

Huron National Forest, 1940, lettered by
Superior National Forest, 1938, compiled and traced by (1951)
White Mountain Proclamation diagram, 1918, compiled and traced by
White Mountain Proclamation diagram, 1929, revised by
White Mountain National Forest, 1920, compiled by
White Mountain National Forest, 1929, revised by

Burrus, Robert F. R. F. Burrus. R. F. B. (Region 2, Denver, Colorado) Burrus was first listed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service in the 1924 Denver city directory and went on to build one of the most impressive records of mapping in the Rocky Mountain Region. He left federal service around 1950. In 1928, the date of the Superior National Forest map which Burrus traced, the Superior National Forest was a part of the Rocky Mountain District.

Superior National Forest, 1928, traced by (1934)

Carrier, Ralph E. Ralph Carrier (Eastern Region, Washington, D.C.) Carrier was listed in the 1932 edition Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "transitman" with the Department of Agriculture. This was his only listing. However, in the Forest Service directories, his first entry was recorded in 1932 as a transitman in the Engineering Division's Acquisition Surveys Section. He moved from Region 7 headquarters in Washington to the George Washington National Forest to do survey work as an acquisition assistant in 1934. During World War II he moved to Region 7 headquarters in Philadelphia to work in maps and surveys in the Engineering Division. Carrier would become the Chief, Maps and Surveys Section, Division of Engineering for the Eastern Region, working in Upper Darby until his retirement in 1966. His name does not appear on any map produced by the Eastern Region, yet he was fundamentally important in establishing the map and survey office in the Engineering Division for Region 7 after its move out of Washington, D.C. in 1941.

Colton, Clara A. C. A. Colton. C. A. C. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Map credits indicate that Colton joined the Forest Service as a draftsman in 1936, but she first appeared in the Forest Service staff *Directory* in 1934 and in the 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Allegheny National Forest, 1937, land ownership status by
Green Mountain National Forest, 1936, land ownership status and checked by
Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, 1936, land ownership status and checked by (1959)

Cook, Harold J. Cook, H. J. H. J. C. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Cook came to the Forest Service's Eastern Region in 1933 as a draftsman and worked with the agency until 1938. In that year he transferred to the War Department working in the same capacity for the Navy as a draftsman.

Green Mountain National Forest, 1936, compiled and traced by (1937, 1959)
Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, 1936, compiled and traced by
Grand Lake Purchase Unit, Maine, 1936, compiled and traced by

Culverwell, Thomas Speiden. Tom Culverwell. Culverwell. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Culverwell had been annually listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory from the 1920s onward as an artist, illustrator or commercial artist until joining the Forest Service in 1936 in the same capacity. Before joining the Forest Service, he regularly supplied illustrations and comics for Washington, D.C. newspapers, particularly the *Washington Daily News*. His 1937 entry in the city directory recorded his occupation as that of a draftsman working for the Forest Service. He was responsible for the memorable pictorial maps of the national forests of the Eastern Region and for many public service posters featuring Smoky Bear as well as illustrations for Forest Service calendars that emphasized on the job safety. He retired to the coast of Maine in 1956. Not listed in the map credits below is the 1938 pictorial map he drew for the George Washington National Forest. While part of the Eastern Region at the time Culverwell drew his pictorial maps of the George Washington National Forest, this forest is now administered by the Southern Region.

Allegheny National Forest, 1940, (pictorial map), drawn by
Map of the Northern & Southern portions, Green Mountain National Forest, Vermont, 1938, (pictorial maps), drawn by
Green Mountain National Forest, 1939, (pictorial map) drawn by
Green Mountain National Forest, 1940, (pictorial map) drawn by
Green Mountain National Forest, 1953, (pictorial map) drawn by
Monongahela National Forest, Northern portion, 1936, (pictorial maps) drawn by
Monongahela National Forest, Southern portion, 1938? (pictorial maps) drawn by
Monongahela National Forest, Northern & Southern portions, 1939, (pictorial maps) drawn by
White Mountain National Forest, 1936, (pictorial map) drawn by
White Mountain National Forest, 1938, (pictorial map) drawn by
White Mountain National Forest, 1956? (pictorial map) drawn by (and two reprints)

Dennee, Phyllis I. P. I. Dennee. (Region 2, Denver) Dennee first appears in the 1918 Denver city directory as employed by the Denver Phone Company as a “draftsman” and the very next year in the same capacity for the Forest Service. She left the Rocky Mountain District in 1922 for the newly established Alaska District (District 8) where, with another experienced cartographer from the Intermountain District, Florence I. Shafer, she set up the drafting unit in the Engineering Division in Juneau. The October 1922 *Forest Service Directory* has Dennee listed among the staff with the Alaska District under “Drafting.” Unlike Shafer who remained in Juneau working in the Alaska Regional office well into the 1940s, she returned to Region 2 in Denver in 1927, and soon thereafter transferred to the U.S. Supervisor of Surveys (G.L.O.), Department of the Interior, as a draftsman until the beginning of the Second World War.

Michigan National Forest, 1919, traced by (1920)
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, traced by
Superior National Forest, 1920, traced by (1924)

Diaz, Antonio B. A. B. Diaz. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Diaz is listed in the 1939 and 1940 editions of the Washington, D.C. city directory as draftsman working for the Department of Agriculture.

Monongahela National Forest, Gauley Ranger District, 1938, compiled by
Monongahela National Forest, Cheat Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, compiled by
Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1939, compiled by
Monongahela National Forest, Potomac Ranger District, 1940 & 1941, compiled by

Doty, Wilbur I. W. I. Doty. (Region 7, Washington, D.C. & Philadelphia) 1926 marks the first year that Doty is listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory. That year found him working as a draftsman for the Department of the Navy. The next year, the city directory indicates he switched employers and began working for the Department of Agriculture in the same capacity. Forest Service directories first included his name in the October 1928 edition being the only name listed after “Drafting” for the Eastern District. His name does not appear again in a Forest Service Directory until the April 1932 edition and by the November 1935 edition he held the title as “Chief Draftsman” for the Eastern Region, a position he held well into the 1940s.

Allegheny National Forest, Northern & Southern Ranger Districts, 1942, land ownership status by
White Mountain National Forest, 1942, revised by

Ennis, Martha W. M. W. Ennis. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Washington, D.C. city directories first record Ennis as being employed as a draftsman in 1935 by the U.S. Geological Survey. Her map credit below indicates she began work with the Forest Service in 1936 although the city directory of 1937 is the first to indicate she worked for the Forest Service. By 1940 she had returned to the U.S. Geological Survey as a draftsman.

National Forests and Purchase Units in the Eastern Region (Region 7), 1936, spelling checked by

Good, Lewis S. L. S. Good. L.S.G. (Region 2, Denver) Good is first found in the Denver city directory in 1915 and is listed as a student. The next year finds him employed as a “draftsman” for the Clason Map Company. After a short hiatus, no doubt due to the war, Good returned to the Denver city directory in 1919 as a “draftsman” for the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, at that time an agency within the U.S. Department of Agriculture. By 1922 he had transferred to the Rocky Mountain District of the Forest Service as “draftsman.” The last entry for Lewis S. Good in the Denver city directory came in 1935; the next year he had transferred to the Southern Region in Atlanta, confirmed by the Forest Service *Directory* of November 1936. All his map credits listed below for national forests in the Great Lakes area at the time when these national forests were administered as part of the Rocky Mountain District.

Chippewa National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Huron Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled and traced by
Michigan National Forest, 1925, compiled and traced by
Minnesota National Forest, 1924, compiled and traced by
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, revised by
Superior National Forest, 1924, revised by

***Grau, W. M.** (Superior National Forest, Kawishiwi Ranger District, Ely, Minnesota) Since Grau’s one map was compiled at the Aerial Survey Office in Ely, Minnesota, it would be a good possibility that Grau had been stationed there, headquarters for the Kawishiwi District, when revising this map.

Superior National Forest, Kawishiwi District, Minnesota [1942], revised by

Harrison, Dabney C. D. C. Harrison. (Washington Headquarters Office) The 1910 Washington, D.C. directory lists Harrison as working for the Forest Service where he was assigned the task of compiling National Forest Atlas folios. Appointed to the U.S. Geological Survey in June of 1885 as a topographer, Harrison is credited with his work on the 1896 Indian Territory Survey and on the land classification and topography for the Sandpoint Quadrangle (Idaho) issued in the U.S. Geological Survey’s 21st Annual Report of 1901 and many other maps published by the Survey. Harrison transferred to the Forest Service in the Spring of 1907, and was assigned to the Forest Atlas project under Fred G. Plummer. Soon afterwards Harrison had been named as one of the instructors to teach Forest Service Rangers in the field, the surveying and mapping skills they would need to keep the Forest Atlases up to date.

Superior National Forest Folio, compiled by

Heim, Phillip Freeman. P. Freeman Heim. P. F. Heim. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Career Forest Service information officer listed in the Milwaukee city directories as being an illustrator (1937), Exhibits Director (1938-1941), and, after serving in the Army during World War II, returned to work for the Forest Service as an Information Specialist for the North Central Region. Heim was also a photographer. He is listed in Forest Service directories as working in “Visual education” and serving in North Central Region’s Information and Education Division.

Recreation Map of Chequamegon National Forest, Wisconsin, 1938, [drawings by]
Recreation Map of Chequamegon National Forest (Chequamegon Division), Wisconsin, 1938, [drawings by]
Recreation Map of Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1938, [drawings by]
Recreation Map of Hiawatha National Forest, Michigan, 1937, [drawings by]
Recreation Map of Manistee National Forest, Michigan, 1938, [drawings by]

Hinsch, Herbert S., Jr. H. S. Hinsch, Jr. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Hinsch can first be found in the 1934 edition of the *Wright's Milwaukee City Directory* as working as a "draftsman" for the U.S. Forest Service until 1939 when his job title changed to that of "civil engineer" for the Forest Service, a position he held into the 1950s.

Wappello Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1935, [Clark National Forest], revised by

Hilton, George P. G. P. Hilton. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) The U.S. Forest Service's publication, *Field Program for November 1906*, reported that, George Hilton had been appointed as a draftsman at \$900.00 per annum in December of 1906. Washington, D.C. city directories indicate that Hilton worked as a draftsman in Washington, D.C. well before joining the Forest Service. His map credits include maps for the Eastern Region as well as for forests that would, in 1934, become part of the Southern Region. For three years, 1932-1934 Forest Service staff directories place him among the Eastern Region's Engineering Division in the Drafting Section. Washington, D.C. city directories carry his name from 1901 to 1935 and even though Hilton has map credits for two maps of national forests in the Southern Region (Caribbean, 1938 and Nantahala, 1935), his name does not appear in the Atlanta city directory for this time period.

Allegheny Proclamation diagram, 1923, compiled and traced by

Allegheny National Forest, 1925, compiled by

Allegheny National Forest, 1928, compiled and revised by

Allegheny National Forest, 1932, compiled, traced, and revised by (1936, 1937, 1940, 1942)

Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1928, compiled and revised by (1936)

Monongahela National Forest, 1924, compiled by

Monongahela National Forest, 1928, compiled and revised by

Monongahela National Forest, 1931, compiled, revised, and traced by

Monongahela National Forest, 1935, compiled by (1936)

White Mountain National Forest, 1920, revised by

Hodgson, William R. W. R. Hodgson. W. R. H. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) The first entry for Hodgson is found in the 1929 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory. In that year he is listed as being a draftsman for the C & P (Chesapeake & Potomac) Telephone Company, a local company based in the Columbia Heights neighborhood. After an absence from the Washington D.C. directory between 1931 and 1934, he reappears in 1935 as working for the U.S. Census Bureau as a "Draftsman" until 1937. In that year, he joined the staff of the Eastern Region Engineering Division. In 1940 the city directory indicates he left the Forest Service to become a draftsman for the local electric utility, Potomac Electric Power Company, or Pepco. Hodgson perhaps did not want to relocate with the Eastern Region Headquarters to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1941 and chose to remain in Washington, D.C. by changing employers.

Monongahela National Forest, Gauley Ranger District, 1938, (1:63,360) checked status to date by

Monongahela National Forest, Greenbrier Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, compiled by

Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1939, checked by

Iverson, Ray C. R. C. Iverson. (Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Ranger District, Eagle River, Wisconsin) Ray C. Iverson served from 1929 to 1933 as the ranger in charge of the Oneida Purchase Unit headquartered first in Three Rivers and then in Eagle River, Wisconsin. When the Nicolet National Forest was proclaimed in March of 1933 and the Oneida Purchase Unit became the Argonne Ranger District, Iverson continued as the district ranger from 1933 to 1934. The next two years saw Iverson, a native Iowan, serving as the Assistant Supervisor of the Hawkeye Purchase Units stationed in Des Moines, Iowa. After his service in Iowa, he held administrative positions in the Regional Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and once again on the Nicolet National Forest in Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Division, 1933, compiled by

Jones, Harold D. H. D. J. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) The name H. D. Jones first appears in the November 1936 edition of the *Directory* of the Forest Service as being employed by the Engineering Division, Eastern Region as a draftsman. His first mention in the Washington, D.C. city directory came in 1938 working as a civil engineer in the Department of Agriculture.

Green Mountain National Forest, 1936, compiled by (1937)

Lautz, H. L. H. L. L. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) H.L. Lautz appeared in four editions of the *Directory* issued by the Forest Service: June, 1938, January 1939, July 1939, and January 1940. He is listed as an employee of Region 9's Engineering Division, Drafting Section. He is not found in the July 1940 *Directory*. His listings in the *Directory* match the dates that appear on his map credits. The *Directory* and other sources do not reveal his first and middle names.

Clark National Forest, 1939 (small scale administrative map), compiled by
Hiawatha National Forest, 1939 (small scale administrative map), compiled by
Manistee National Forest, 1938 (small scale administrative map), compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, 1939 (small scale administrative map), compiled by
Shawnee National Forest (small scale map), 1938, compiled by

Last, Walter F. W. F. Last. W. F. L. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) At the time the Lake States District was created in January of 1929, Last was working as a draftsman with the Smith Engineering Works in Milwaukee Wisconsin and directories of the city show that he continued to be affiliated with the Smith Works until 1932. At the depth of the Depression, his name can still be found in the Milwaukee city directory as a draftsman but without an employer after his name. That changed in 1934 when he began work compiling and revising maps for the Forest Service and continued doing so until 1942.

Hoosier National Forest, 1936, Lost River, Patoka, and Lafayette Purchase Units, compiled and revised by
Hoosier National Forest, 1936, Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, revised by
Mark Twain National Forest, Table Rock Purchase Unit, 1936, compiled by
Illini Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest], 1935, revised by
Shawnee Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest], 1935, revised by
Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit (small scale map), 1937, compiled by
Chariton Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935, compiled by

Lo Jacono, Salvatore S. Lo Jacono. S. Lo J. (Washington Headquarters Office, Eastern Region, Washington, D.C.) Lo Jacono is first listed in the 1920 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory as being a "draftsman" for the Department of Agriculture. Forest Service directories first recorded his name in the April 1932 edition and Lo Jacono's name last appeared in the January 1960 issue. Early in his career, he drafted maps for western forests which indicates he worked for Headquarters Office before moving over to the Eastern District as Chief Draftsman (November 1935 Forest Service *Directory*). There, he drafted maps for national forests in the eastern United States including those that would, in 1934, become part of the Southern Region. The May 1941 issue of the Forest Service *Directory* has Lo Jacono serving in the Engineering Division of Region 7, and in the next edition of the Directory, April 1942, has him on the staff of the Washington Headquarters Office, indicating that Lo Jacono did not move with Region 7 from Washington, D.C. to its new headquarters in Philadelphia in 1941. Perhaps his final project for the Engineering Division was compiling the first edition of the reference work, *Establishment and Modification of National Forest Boundaries: A Chronological Record, 1891-1959* published by the Forest Service in September of 1959. His last name is seen printed both as LoJacono and Lo Jacono.

Dix National Forest executive order diagram, 1925, compiled by
Green Mountain National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by
Monongahela National Forest, Cheat Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, status checked by
Monongahela National Forest, Greenbrier Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, status checked by
Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1939, status checked by
Monongahela National Forest, Potomac Ranger District, 1940 & 1941, status checked by
White Mountain Proclamation diagram, 1929, revised by
White Mountain National Forest, 1924, compiled by
White Mountain National Forest, 1929, revised by
White Mountain National Forest, 1934, compiled by (1937 & 1942)
White Mountain National Forest, 1942, compiled and revised by
Grand Lake Purchase Unit, Maine, 1936, compiled by

***V. J. M.** (Nicolet National Forest, Rhinelander, Wisconsin) This name could not be found in any directory. This cartographer's one map credit is for a sketch map of the Boulder Lake Forest Trail, and the assumption here, without certainty, is that V.J.M. most likely worked on the Nicolet National Forest. It is odd that a cartographer's initials would be included on a map at this late a date.

Boulder Lake Forest Trail, Nicolet National Forest, 1963, [drawn by]

Massie, Edmund S. E. S. Massie. E. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Forest Service staff directories for this time period includes Massie within the Engineering Division's Technical Services branch. This branch included the atlas, drafting, photography and reports section.

Region 7 (U.S.F.S., W.O.; 1950 – [compiled by]

McConnell, Harold P. H. P. McConnell. H. P. M. (Region 2, Denver and after 1928, Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) McConnell made his first appearance in the 1924 Denver city directory, employed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service and continued in that capacity until 1929 when he transferred from Denver to the newly created Lake States District (District 9 – later the North Central Region) to be in charge of the Maps and Surveys Section until 1933 when Frank F. Kemp took the title of Chief Draftsman. The 1928 map of the Superior National Forest cited below was compiled by McConnell while assigned to Denver, when the forests of the upper mid-west were administered by the Rocky Mountain District. The 1929 map of the Huron National Forest was compiled after McConnell had arrived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. McConnell's name can be found in the Milwaukee city directories beginning in 1929 continuing to 1933 first as chief draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service's Region 9, then as an "engineer." In 1934, McConnell transferred from the Engineering Division to the Lands Division of the North Central Region where he was put in charge of forest land acquisition. The Division later takes on the name of the "Division of Recreation and Lands, Wildlife and Range Management."

Huron National Forest, 1929, compiled and traced by (1933)

Superior National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1934)

McGuire, Francis D. McGuire, F. D. F. D. M. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) McGuire began his career as a draftsman for the Forest Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin in 1934 but left the agency in 1942.

Hoosier National Forest, 1934, Lafayette Unit, Crawford and Perry Counties, compiled by

Hoosier National Forest, 1934, Patoka Unit, Martin, Dubois, Orange, and Crawford Counties, compiled by

Ottawa National Forest and Purchase Unit (small scale map), 1936, compiled by

Grand River Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935, compiled by

Keosauqua Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935, compiled by

Meekham, Hofer S. H. S. Meekham. (Washington Headquarters Office) Perhaps the most productive cartographer throughout the first three decades of the Forest Service, compiling folios on all western Districts beginning in 1907 and Proclamation diagrams from 1910 to 1915, then moving on to administrative maps of western forests. As cartographic operations in the far flung districts of the Forest Service became established, his name disappears from administrative maps of the west and turned to making maps of eastern national forests. He continued to work on proclamation diagrams and administrative maps of the Eastern District (including southern forests) until about 1932 when the Washington, D.C. city directory ceases to record his name. Meekham was first listed in the Washington, D.C. city directory of 1910 as being with the "Dept. of Agr."

Marquette National Forest, 1932, compiled by

Ottawa National Forest, 1932, compiled by

Mehurin, Ellen L. E. L. Mehurin. E. L. M. (Washington Headquarters Office) Mehurin is credited with tracing many folio sheets, proclamation diagrams, and administrative maps from 1915 to 1938. Towards the end of her career, she worked primarily on maps of the Southern forests, her last map credits coming in 1938 for the Homochitto and Ocala National Forests. She can be found in Washington, D.C. city directories from 1912 to 1938.

Allegheny National Forest, 1928, compiled and traced by (1932, 1936, 1937, 1940, 1942)
Chequamegon Purchase Unit, 1933, compiled by
Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, 1933, traced by (1937)
Hiawatha National Forest, 1932, compiled and traced by (1935, 1939)
Monongahela National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1920, compiled and traced by
Monongahela National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1928, traced by
Monongahela National Forest, 1924, traced by (1928)
Moquah Purchase Unit [Nicolet National Forest], 1931, compiled and traced by
Nicolet National Forest, Argonne Division, 1933, compiled by
Nicolet National Forest, Moquah Division, 1933, compiled and traced by
Savanna National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled by
Tobyhanna National Forest, Proclamation diagram, 1925, compiled by
White Mountain National Forest, 1934, traced by (1937)

***Mooney, L. D.** (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) This name could not be found in any directory

Huron National Forest, 1936, corrections and additions by

Noyes, Clare B. C. B. Noyes. C. B. N. (Washington Headquarters Office) Noyes was another highly productive cartographer with a specialty in topography, but her name can also be found on proclamation diagrams, folio map plates, and administrative maps for all regions of the Forest Service except Alaska. She was appointed to the position of “Draftsman” in April of 1907 and her name first appears on the Snoqualmie National Forest Folio of 1907 and last found on the 1940 Los Padres National Forest, Monterey Division administrative and topographic maps as the one who traced these maps. The 1940 credit probably notes her work on the 1934 Monterey Division map of the then named Santa Barbara National Forest. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. beginning in 1915 and thereafter.

National Forests, District No. 2, 1914, drawn by
National Forests of the Eastern District (District 7), 1921, compiled and traced by

Oswald, Joseph M. J. M. Oswald. J. O. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Like several other cartographers in Region 9, Oswald began his career with the Forest Service in 1934 Oswald operated out of the North Central Region offices in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, drawing maps of the Region’s many purchase units. He continued with the Forest Service until 1950. In that year the Milwaukee city directory stopped recording his name.

National Forests and Purchase Unit Areas of the North Central Region, 1934, compiled by
National Forests and Purchase Units as of September 1, 1934, compiled by
National Forests and Purchase Units, 1935, compiled by
Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division, Wisconsin, 1937, traced by
Chequamegon National Forest....(small scale map), 1937, traced by
Chippewa National Forest and purchase unit, 1935, revised by
Clark Purchase Unit [Clark National Forest]..., 1935, revised by (1939)
Fristoe Purchase Unit [Clark National Forest]..., 1935, revised by
St. Francois Purchase Unit [Clark National Forest]..., 1935, compiled by
Wappello Purchase Unit, [Clark National Forest]..., 1935, [Clark National Forest], revised by, 1:500,000-scale map
Hiawatha National Forest (small scale map), 1937, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, 1935, Indiana Purchase Units, compiled by
Manistee Purchase Unit (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, Table Rock Purchase Unit (small scale map), 1936, compiled by
Nicolet National Forest (small scale map), 1937, compiled by
Ottawa National Forest (small scale map), 1937, compiled by

Superior National Forest and Purchase Unit (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
McArthur Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest] (small scale map), 1934, compiled by
Hocking Valley Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest] (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Little Scioto Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest] (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Muskingum Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest] (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Symmes Creek Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest] (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Chequest Purchase Unit, Iowa (small scale map), 1935, compiled by (1939)
Keosauqua Purchase Unit, Iowa (small scale map), 1935, compiled by (1939)
Sheyenne Purchase Unit, North Dakota (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Souris Purchase Unit, North Dakota (small scale map), 1935, compiled by

Perkins, Clarence L. C. L. Perkins. Perkins (1882-1968), a native West Virginian, was the Forest Supervisor on the Monongahela National Forest at the time he wrote the text dated February, 1930, on the back of the 1930 forest visitor map. He left the Forest Service to become an official in the Braxton County, West Virginia living in the town of Gassaway where he had served as Postmaster before being employed by the Forest Service. The 1940 Census indicates that he is once again serving as the Postmaster in Gassaway, West Virginia.

Monongahela National Forest, Virginia and West Virginia, 1929 (printed 1930), forest visitor map, text on verso by

Piniera, Felix M. F. M. Piniera. F. M. P. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Piniera began his career as a draftsman with the U.S. Census Bureau in 1931. By the time of the 1934 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory, he is working as a clerk in the Agriculture Adjustment Administration, switching to the Eastern Region of the Forest Service in 1936.

Green Mountain National Forest, 1936, map checked by (1937)
Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, 1936, topography by (1959)
Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1936, revised by
Monongahela National Forest, 1936, revised by

***C. E. R.** (Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Ranger District, Park Falls, Wisconsin) This name could not be found in any directory. This cartographer's one map credit is for revising the Flambeau Ranger District map of 1937 and the assumption here, without certainty, is that C.E.R. most likely worked on the Chequamegon National Forest.

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, Wisconsin, 1937, revised by

***Radziszewski, J. A.** (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Not found in any directory, commercial or agency. There seems to be more citizens with the name spelled Radziszewski than Radziszewski, but neither could be identified as working in the eastern United States as a cartographer or draftsman during the 1930s. Name not found in Forest Service directories.

Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1936, traced by
Monongahela National Forest, 1935, revised and traced by
Monongahela National Forest, 1936, traced by

***Ray, Ted** (Region 7, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania or White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, New Hampshire) Not found in any directory, commercial or agency.

White Mountain National Forest, 1956? (Culverwell's pictorial map & two reprints) revised by

Renner, Edwin Ross. E. R. Renner. E. R. R. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) The Milwaukee city directory first lists Edwin R. Renner in its 1935 edition as a draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service. In 1937 the form of his name has changed to E. Ross Renner and in the following year his job title became "topographic draftsman." The Milwaukee city directory stopped carrying his name in 1941.

Chippewa Proclamation diagram, 1936, compiled by
Clark National Forest, 1940, traced by
Huron National Forest and Purchase Unit, 1936, (small scale administrative map) compiled by
Huron National Forest, 1940, traced by

Mark Twain National Forest, 1940, traced by
Ottawa National Forest, 1937 & 1953, traced by
Superior Proclamation diagram (small scale map), 1936, compiled by
Superior National Forest (small scale forest visitor maps), 1939 & 1940

Reuter, Rosemarie. R. Reuter. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) The 1952 edition of *Wright's Milwaukee City Directory* is the first to include Reuter's name followed by her occupation of draftsman, and her employer, the U.S. Forest Service. She later married Mr. William T. Bowman (1954?) and changed her name to Rosemarie Bowman. Her map credits after marriage are given as R. Bowman.

Ottawa National Forest, 1953, revised by

Riemenschneider, Carl E. C. E. Riemenschneider. C.E.R. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Although Riemenschneider's name never made it into the pages of the official U.S. Forest Service staff *Directory*, the pages of *Wright's Milwaukee City Directory* records his name and various occupations. In 1929 he is a draftsman for the R.E.O Building and Realty Company, then as student, architect, again as a draftsman with the U.S. Forest Service in 1935. In 1936 he is recorded working as a construction supervisor for a plate glass installation company and finally in 1937 as the principal owner of the Economy Company, Inc., a contracting firm. Between the 1938 edition of the Milwaukee city directory and the 1948 issue, his name was not listed, but in 1949 Riemenschneider's name came back to the directory with his occupation as an architect.

Chequamegon National Forest, Flambeau Division, Wisconsin, 1937, revised by
St. Francois Purchase Unit [Clark National Forest], 1936, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, 1936, Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, compiled by
Huron National Forest, 1936, traced by
Manistee Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Manistee Purchase Unit, 1937, compiled by
Chequest Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935, compiled by
Grand River Purchase Unit, Iowa, 1935, compiled by

***F. P. S.** (Chequamegon National Forest, Mondeaux Ranger District, Medford, Wisconsin) This name could not be found in any directory. This cartographer's one map credit is for compiling and tracing the Mondeaux Ranger District map of 1937 and the assumption here, without certainty, is that F.P.S. most likely worked on the Chequamegon National Forest.

Chequamegon National Forest (Mondeaux Division), Wisconsin, 1934, compiled and traced by

Scheaffer, Morris A. M. Scheaffer. M. A. S. (Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, Colorado) Scheaffer came to the Rocky Mountain District as a "draftsman" in 1924 and remained until 1929. Denver city directories stopped carrying his name in 1930.

Michigan National Forest, 1927, compiled and drawn by

Sealing, Herman Ellis. Herman E. Sealing. H. Ellis Sealing. H. E. Sealing. (Region 2, Denver) Sealing first appeared in the Denver city directory in 1911 employed by the Clason Map Company as a "draftsman" and continuing at the commercial map company until 1917. The 1918 directory has Sealing employed as a "draftsman" for the Forest Service for the first time. By 1922, Sealing had moved on to the U.S. Reclamation Service's Denver Office as a "draftsman" and later as an engineer.

Michigan National Forest, 1919, compiled by (1920)
Superior Proclamation diagram, 1927, compiled by
Superior National Forest, 1920, compiled by (1924)

Shaw, Rose S. R. S. Shaw. R. S. S (Washington Headquarters Office after 1934, Region 7) Shaw first began her work in the Washington, D.C. Office tracing Forest Atlas folio sheets for California forests in 1914. Until 1930 she worked on maps for all regions of the Forest Service, moving on after that date to compiling and tracing duties for maps of the Eastern Region. She remained with the Eastern Region after the creation of the Southern Region in 1934. Her last map credit is for the 1937 map of the Cumberland National Forest. Her last entry in the Washington, D.C. city directory as a draftsman with the Forest Service came in 1941.

National Forests and Purchase Units in the Eastern Region (Region Seven), 1936, revised with additions by
 Allegheny National Forest, 1937, revised by
 Allegheny National Forest, Northern & Southern Ranger Districts, 1940, revised by
 Allegheny National Forest and Purchase Unit, Pennsylvania, 1942, revised by
 Hiawatha National Forest, 1932, traced by (1935,1939)
 Marquette National Forest, 1932, traced by
 Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1936, traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, 1935, revised and traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, 1936, traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, Gauley Ranger District, 1938, traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, Cheat Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, Greenbrier Ranger District, 1939 & 1940, compiled and traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, White Sulphur Ranger District, 1939, traced by
 Monongahela National Forest, Potomac Ranger District, 1940 & 1941, traced by
 White Mountain National Forest, 1937, corrected and revised by

Simerl, Rudolph A. R. A. Simerl. R. A. S. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Simerl's name can be found in the 1936 edition of the staff *Directory* issued by the Forest Service as serving as a draftsman in the Engineering Division of the North Central Region. Milwaukee city directories during this time, however, record his name followed by the enigmatic title of "clerk" without an employer. In 1938, he is listed as an "artist" and not listed at all in 1939 and 1940, even though he does have map credits for 1940 and 1941.

National Forests and Purchase Units as of September 1, 1934, compiled by
 National Forests and Purchase Units, 1935, compiled by
 Chequamegon National Forest, Chequamegon Division, Wisconsin, 1937, compiled and traced by
 Chippewa National Forest and Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
 Chippewa National Forest, Minnesota, 1941, compiled and traced by
 Clark Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936, traced by
 Clark Purchase Unit, Missouri, 1936 (all purchase units, small scale), compiled by
 Hiawatha National Forest, 1940, traced by
 Huron National Forest, 1940, drawn by
 Mark Twain National Forest, Gardner Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
 Mark Twain National Forest (Gasconade Unit), 1941, revised by
 Marquette National Forest, 1940, compiled and traced by
 Nicolet National Forest, Oconto Division, 1933, compiled by
 Nicolet National Forest, 1937, compiled by
 Ottawa National Forest (small scale map), 1936, compiled by
 Ottawa National Forest, 1937 & 1953, compiled and traced by
 Illini Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest], 1935, revised by
 Superior National Forest, 1934, corrected by
 Hocking Valley Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest], 1935, compiled by
 Little Scioto Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest], 1935, compiled by
 McArthur Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest], 1936, compiled by

Sizer, Francene E. F. E. Sizer (Washington Headquarters Office) Sizer was active from 1921 to the late 1940s working in the Washington Headquarters office as assigned on maps of all Districts except the Rocky Mountain District. Her last map credits came in 1945 and 1946 on two maps of the Caribbean National Forest when this forest was administered from Washington, D.C. Her name can be found in city directories of Washington, D.C. during her active period until 1941.

Ottawa National Forest, 1932, traced by

***Stimac, P. T.** (Ottawa National Forest, Supervisor's Headquarters, Ironwood, Michigan) Since this map cited below was, to quote from the statement of responsibility, "...compiled at Supervisor's and Regional Offices from G.L.O., U.S.G.S., Forest Service and other surveys by P.T. Stimac and R.A. Simerl..." it stands to reason that Stimac most likely was the cartographer based at the Ottawa National Forest's Supervisor's Office in Ironwood, Michigan. Rudolph A. Simerl has been confirmed as being based at the Regional Office in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Ottawa National Forest, 1937 & 1953, compiled by

***A.A.T.** (Region 7, Washington, D.C., or White Mountain National Forest, Laconia, New Hampshire) A name could not be put to these initials by an examination of city or Forest Service directories.

White Mountain National Forest, Section Maps, 1936, compiled by

Thomas, Letty B. L.B.T. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Before joining the Forest Service as a cartographer, Thomas was employed as an "artist, colorist" with the Hicks Photo Finishers Company of Washington, D.C. The Forest Service staff *Directory* first includes her name in its November 1935 issue and, perhaps by mistake, the Washington, D.C. city directories from 1935 to 1938 indicate that she was then working for the U.S. Geological Survey as a draftsman. Washington, D.C. city directories from 1939 to 1941 list her name as being a draftsman with the Forest Service.

Allegheny National Forest, 1936, revised by

***Thorsten, O. T.** (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin or Region 7, Washington, D.C.) Thorsten could not be found in any directory. The combination of a map of a Region 9 national forest with the agency of the National Forest Reservation Commission makes it difficult to even speculate as to Thorsten's duty station.

Purchase Unit, Hiawatha, Southwest Addition, approved N.F.R.C. 9-30-36, drawn by

***R.A.W.** (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) R.A.W. might have been a roving forest examiner/appraiser for the Forest Service due to the fact that this cartographer only made small scale maps of purchase units.

Illini Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest] (small scale map) 1935, revised by
Shawnee Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest (small scale map), 1935, revised by
Chariton Purchase Unit, Iowa (small scale map), 1935, compiled by (1939)
Chequest Purchase Unit, Iowa (small scale map), 1935, compiled by (1939)
Grand River Purchase Unit, Iowa (small scale map), 1935, compiled by

Washburn, Frank E. F. E. Washburn. Washburn. F. E. W. (Region 2, Denver, Colorado) Washburn became the Chief of Drafting for the Rocky Mountain District in 1927, after leaving the North Pacific District where he had worked since 1921. Previous to 1921, he was a cartographer for the Southwestern District working in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Washburn worked for the Forest Service in Denver until 1957 when he became an engineer for Denver's City Board of Water Commissioners.

Michigan National Forest, 1927, compiled by
Superior National Forest, 1928, compiled by (1934)

Williams, Everett E. E. E. Williams. E. E. W. (Region 7, Washington, D.C.) A draftsman for the Forest Service from 1936 to 1939, Williams is first listed in the 1937 edition of the Washington, D.C. city directory.

Green Mountain National Forest, 1936, benday applied by
Green Mountain National Forest, Northern Ranger District, 1936, benday applied by (1959)
Monongahela Proclamation diagram, 1936, traced by
Monongahela National Forest, 1935, revised and traced by
Monongahela National Forest, 1936, traced by

Winkler, Everett C. E. C. Winkler. E. C. W. (Region 9, Milwaukee, Wisconsin) Winkler is first listed in the Milwaukee city directory of 1934 as being a draftsman for the U.S. Forest Service the same year he is first recorded as an employee of the Forest Service the agency's *Directory*. Absent from the Milwaukee city directory from 1939 to 1943, he returned to the Forest Service as a draftsman in 1944 and worked in that capacity well into the 1950s.

National Forests of the North Central Region, Region Nine, 1937, compiled by
Clark National Forest, Clark Purchase Unit..., 1935, [compiled by] (1939)
Clark National Forest, Fristo Purchase Unit..., 1935, [compiled by]
Clark National Forest, Wappello Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Clark National Forest, [Clark Purchase Unit], 1936, compiled and traced by
Clark National Forest, Fristoe Purchase Unit, 1936, compiled by
Hiawatha National Forest, 1940, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, Lafayette Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, Lost River Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, Patoka Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Hoosier National Forest, Pleasant Run Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Manistee Purchase Unit, 1933, compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, Gasconade Purchase Unit, 1934, compiled by (1940)
Mark Twain National Forest, Gasconade Purchase Unit, (small scale map) 1935, compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, Gardner Purchase Unit, (small scale map) 1935, compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, Pond Fork Purchase Unit, 1935, compiled by
Mark Twain National Forest, Pond Fork Purchase Unit, (small scale map) 1935, compiled by
Marquette National Forest and Purchase Unit, (small scale map) 1935, compiled by
Illini Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest], 1935, compiled by
Illini Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest] (small scale map) 1935, compiled by
Shawnee Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest, 1935, compiled by
Shawnee Purchase Unit [Shawnee National Forest (small scale map), 1935, compiled by
Mesaba Purchase Unit [Superior National Forest] (small scale map), 1933, compiled by
Superior National Forest, 1934, corrected by
Symmes Creek Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest], 1935, compiled by
Muskingum Purchase Unit [Wayne National Forest], 1936, compiled by

B. U.S. Geological Survey

Ayres, H. B. (Horace B. Ayres)

Pine Region of Minnesota, showing classification of lands, 1901 (21st Annual Report, *Timber Conditions in the Pine Region of Minnesota*), report and map by.

Barnard, E. C. (Edward Chester Barnard)

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, topography by.

Chapman, R. H. (Robert H. Chapman)

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, topography by.

Gannett, Henry.

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, Chief Topographer.

Pine Region of Minnesota, showing classification of lands, 1901 (21st Annual Report), map compiled under the direction of.

Jennings, J. H. (James H. Jennings)

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, topography by.

Walker, A. M. (Albert M. Walker)

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, topography by.

Wilson, H. M. (Herbert M. Wilson)

Land Classification map, New York, Mt. Marcy and Vicinity, 1899, Geographer in charge

C. U.S. General Land Office

Ruh, H. Ruh (Hildegard T. Ruh)
State of Michigan, 1927, revised by
State of Minnesota, 1928, revised by

XI. Bibliography

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